HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES OF AMES, IOWA

Reconnaissance Survey

including an

Intensive Survey of the Central Business District

Volume II

Prepared for

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND HOUSING
CITY OF AMES, IOWA

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ABSTRACT

This report combines a reconnaissance and an intensive level survey of historical and architectural resources in Ames, Iowa. The Department of Planning and Housing of the City of Ames commissioned the report in 1990 as a planning tool to identify and evaluate the significance of such resources within the city's 1943 corporate limits. The principal investigator is certified by the State of Iowa to conduct cultural resources surveys and employed National Register of Historic Places guidelines and criteria outlined in the Ames Historic Preservation Ordinance for the evaluations. This report developed "historic contexts"--themes in Ames history--to understand the study area and includes numerous "site sheets," which discuss specific properties. One result of this report is a recommendation to nominate the Central Business District to the National Register of Historic Places. Other recommendations concern historic neighborhoods in the community. This report can also be used by property owners who wish to understand the historic value of their property and neighborhoods and to place them in historical perspective.

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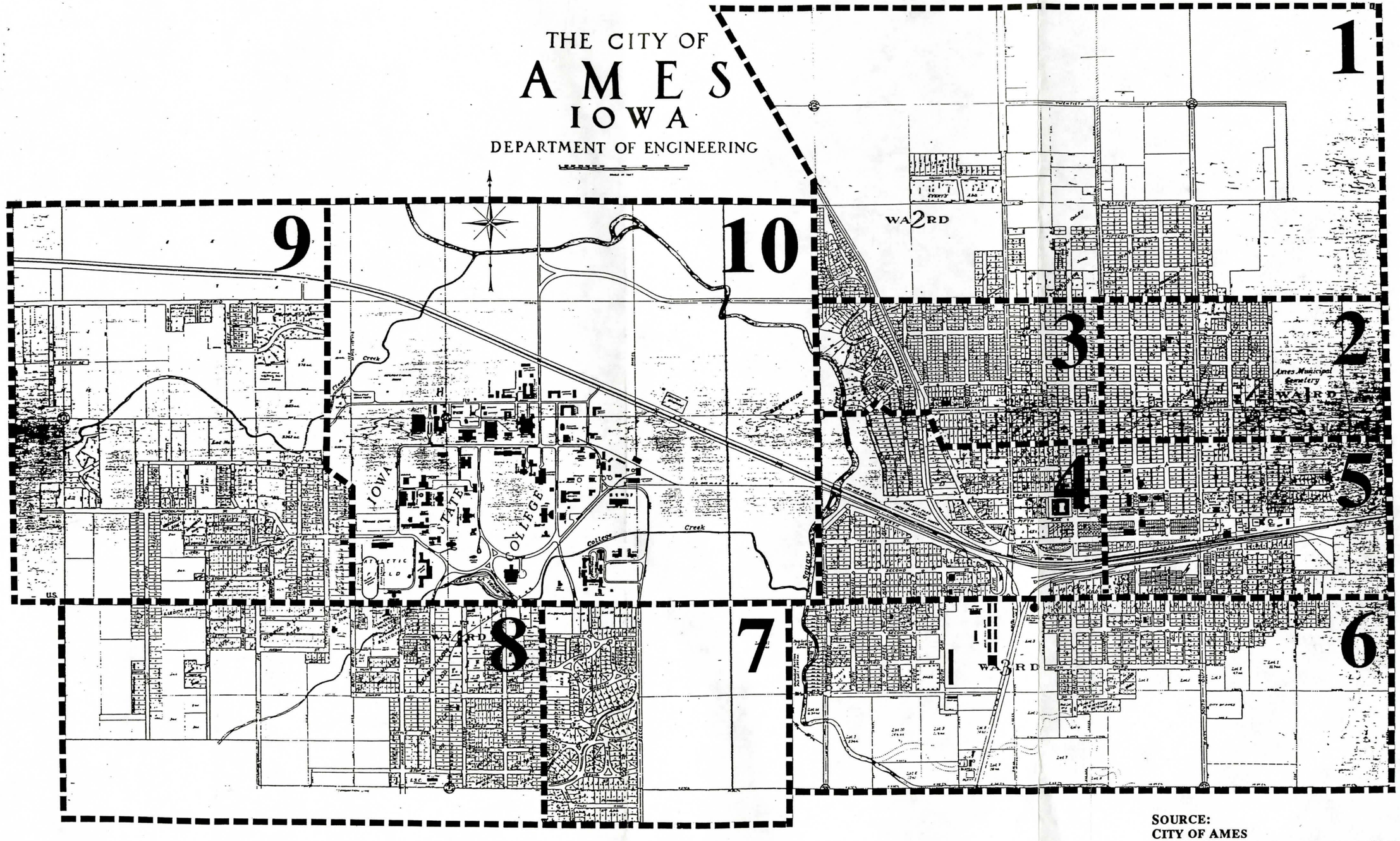
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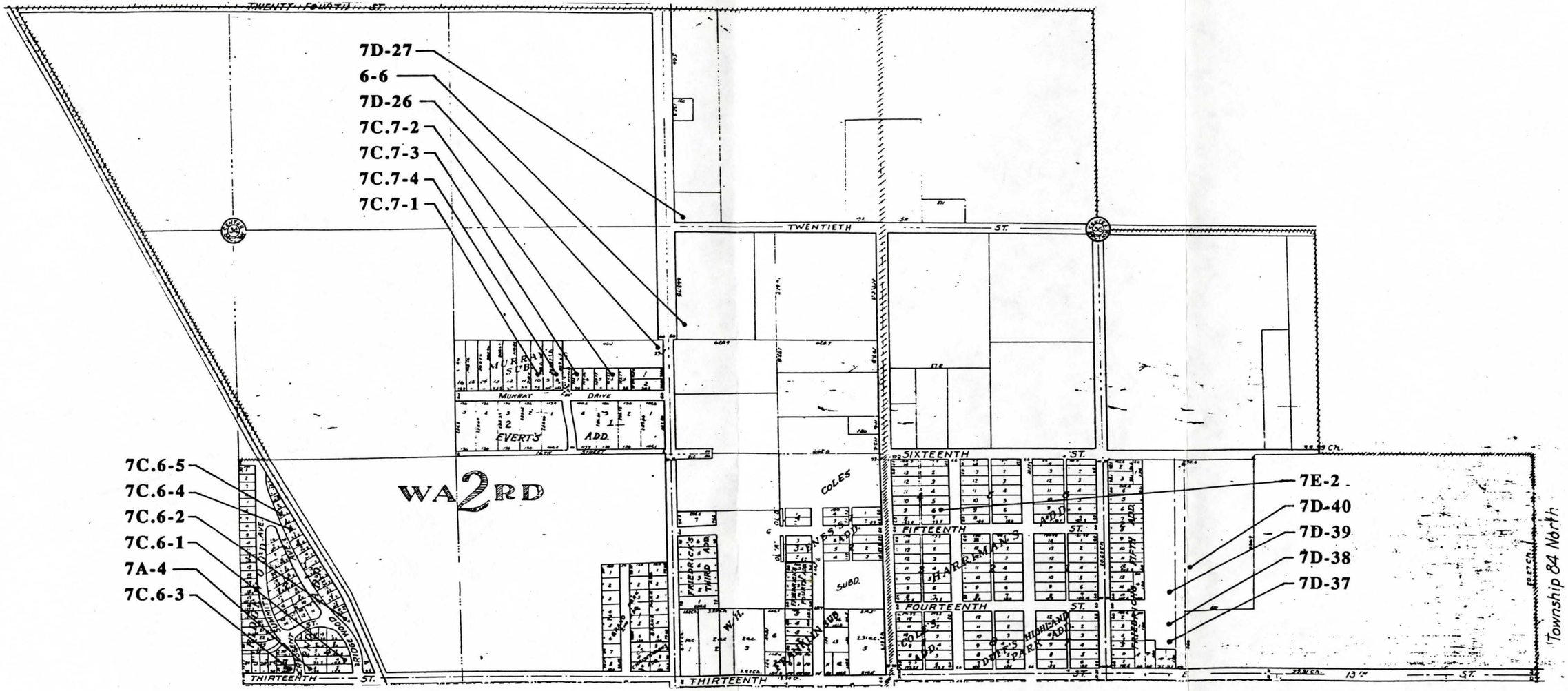
SURVEY AREA AND KEY TO SITE MAPS
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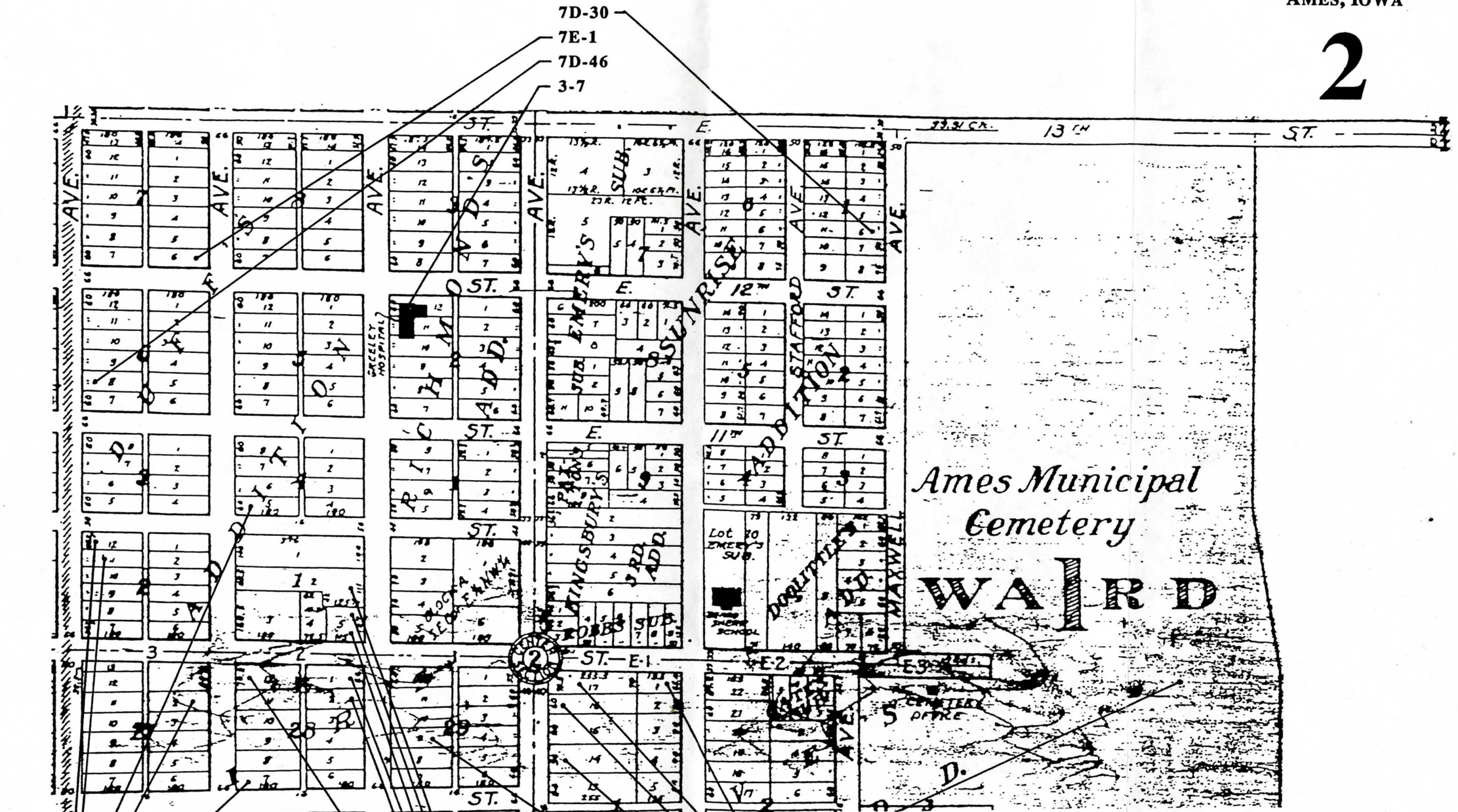
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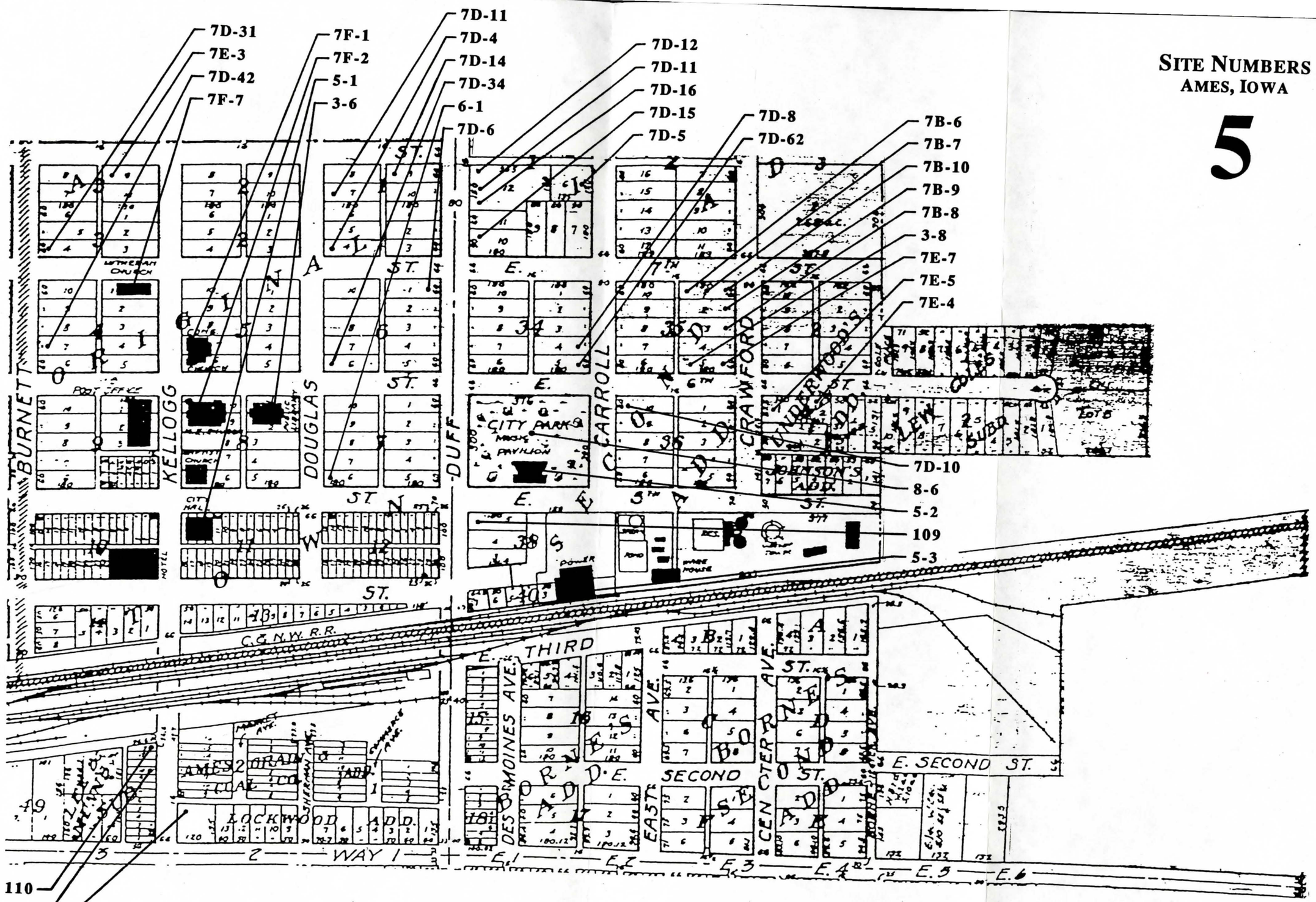
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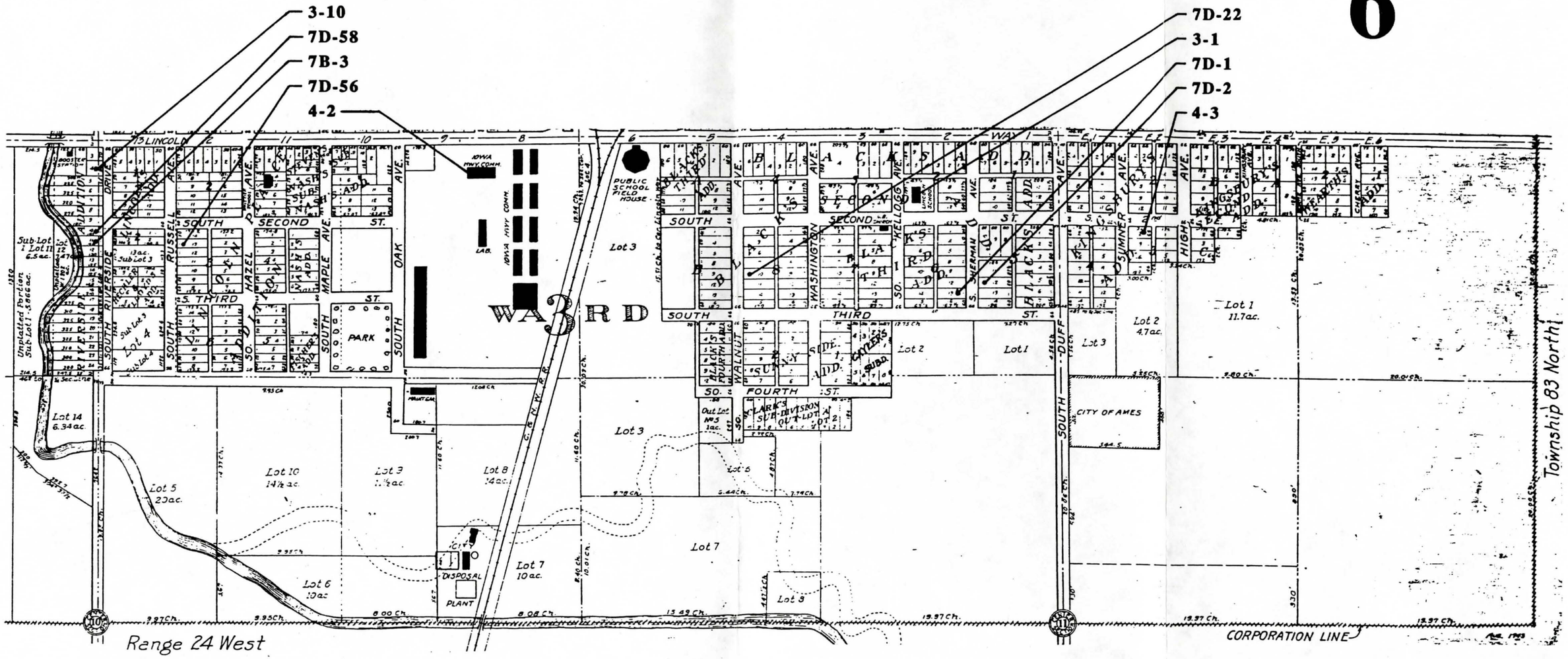
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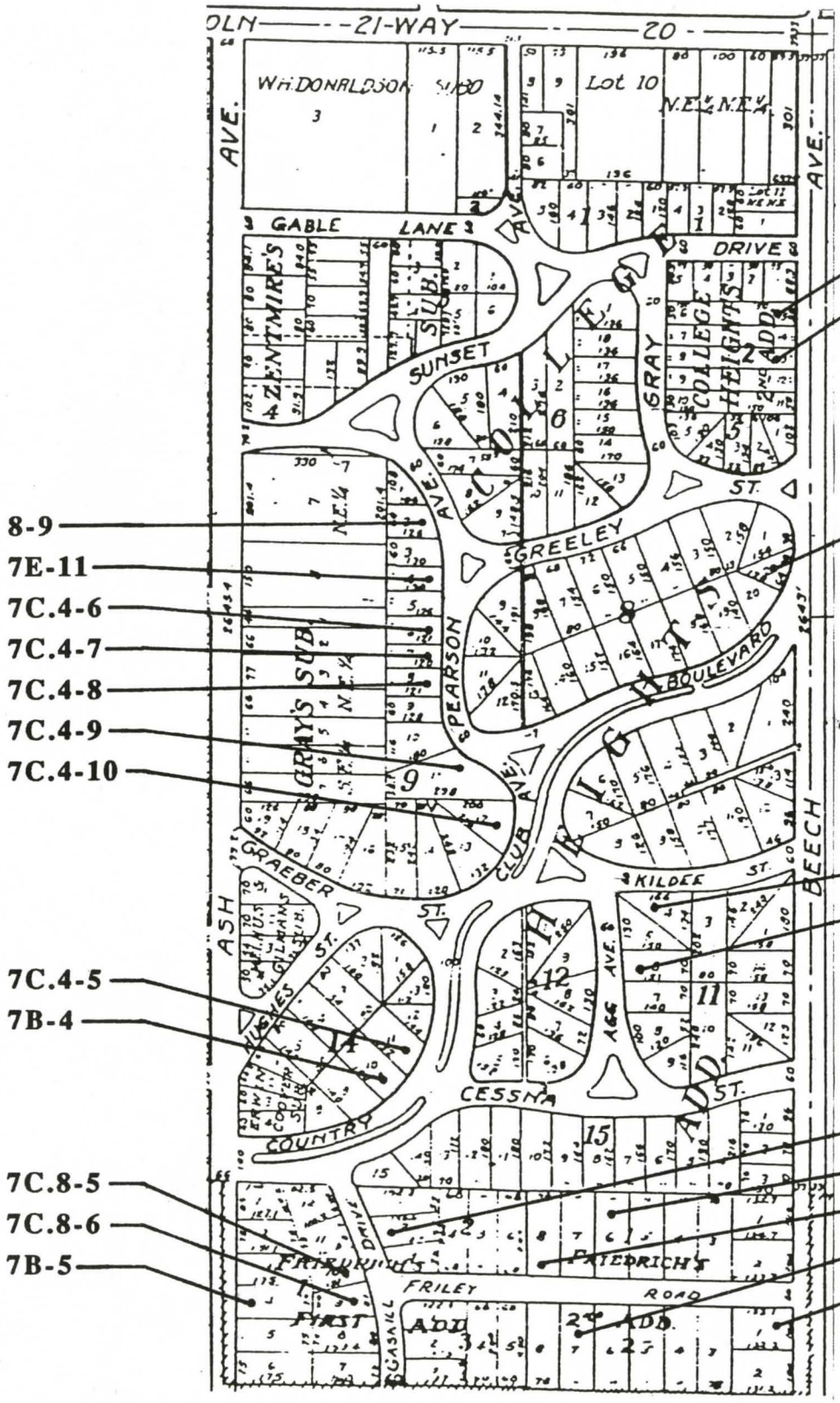
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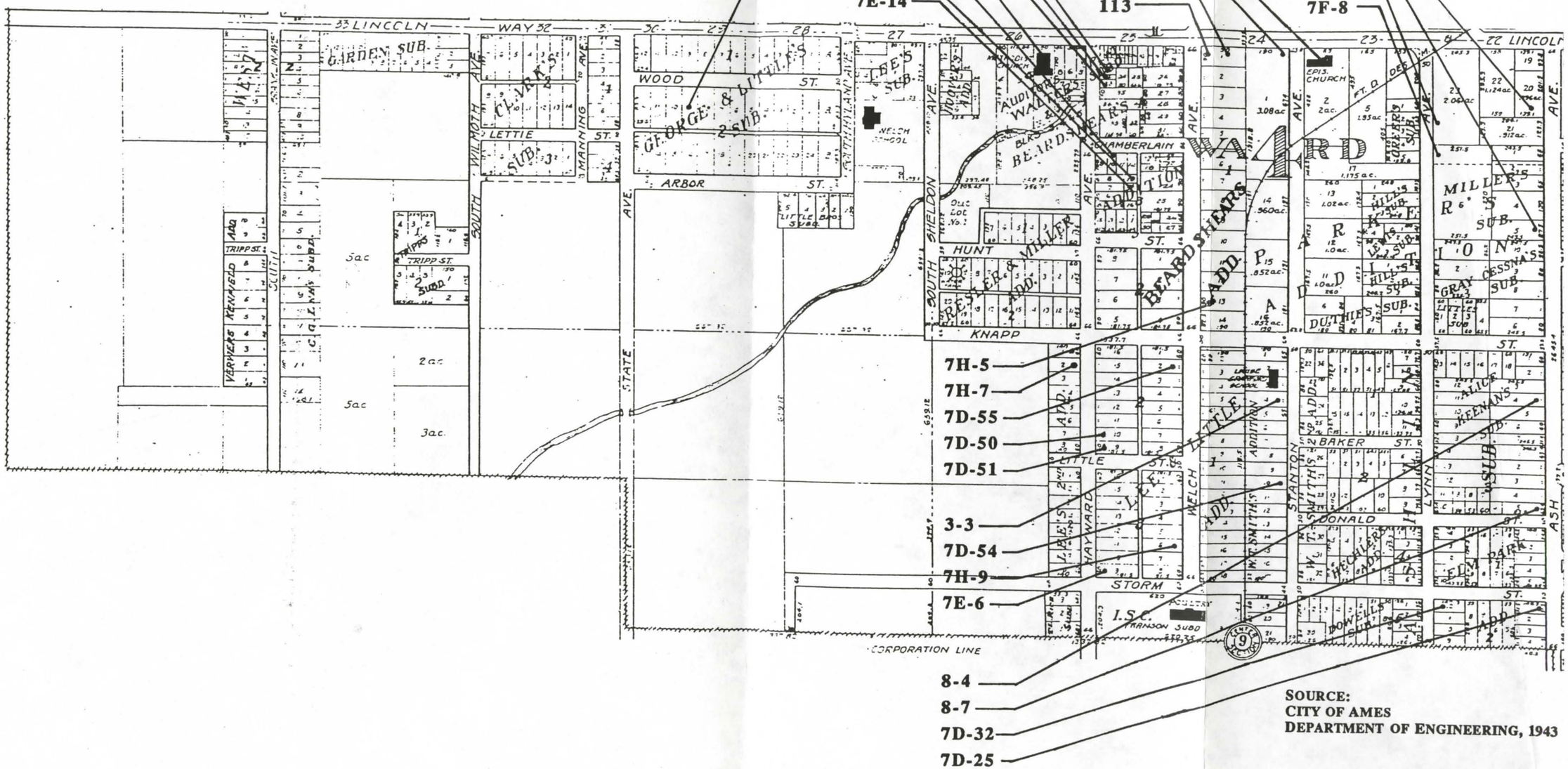


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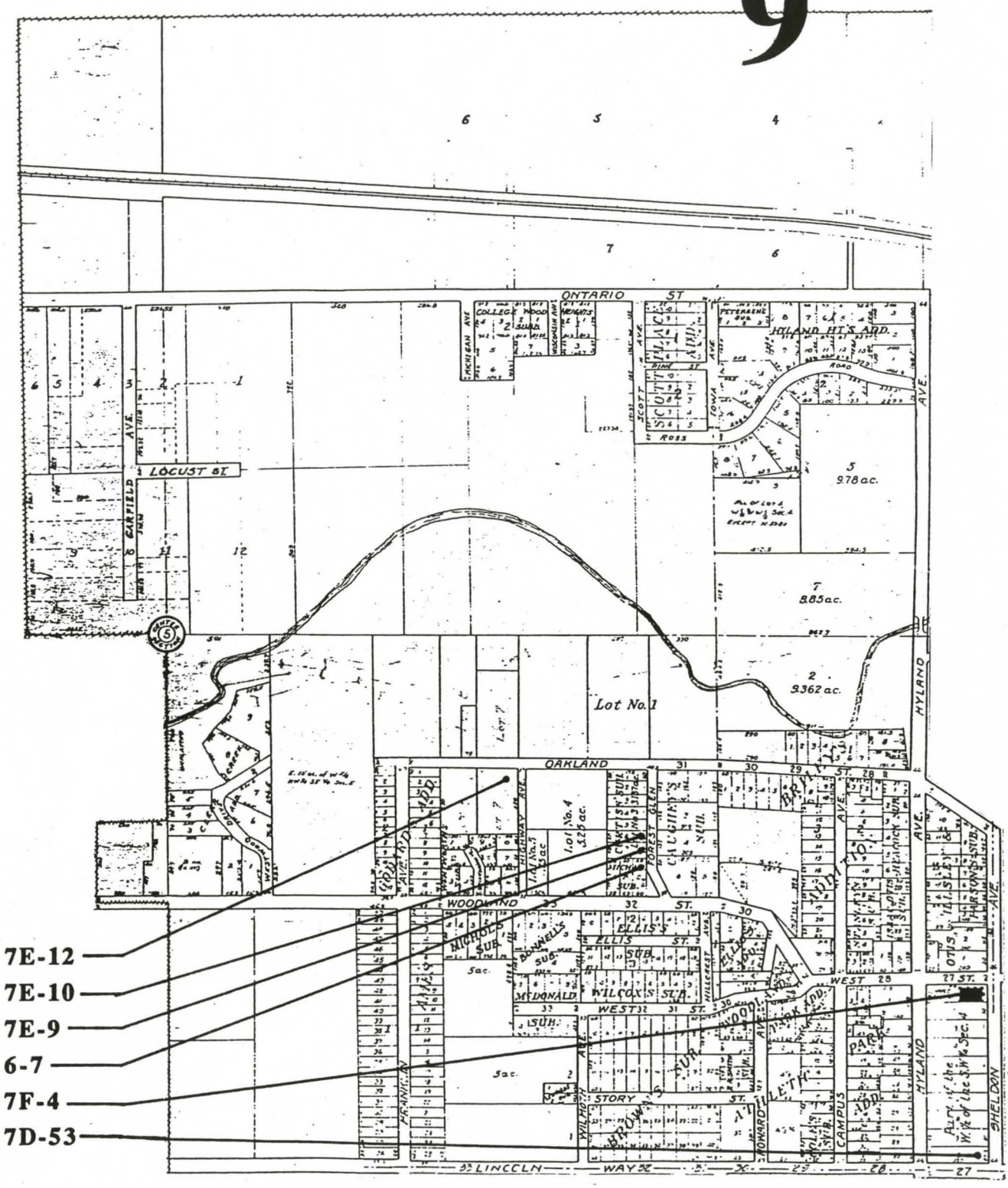
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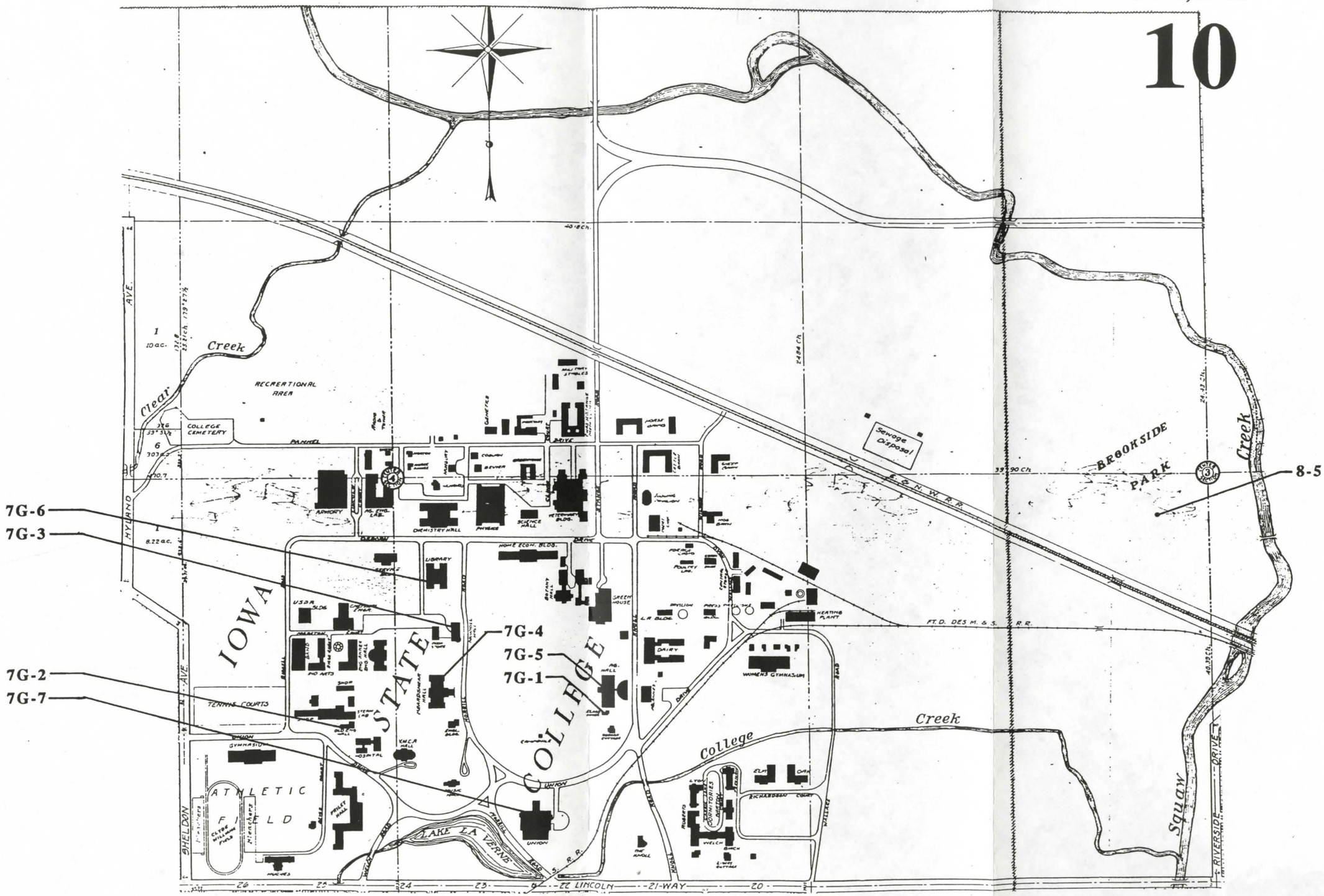
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2

RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

PATTERNS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, 1859-1943 AND BEYOND

STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXT

This historic context addresses the broad development of Ames between 1859, when the State of Iowa decided to locate a campus for an agricultural college there, and the years following World War II. The period saw the founding of the Ames as a municipal incorporation, as well as the growth of commercial, agricultural, educational, religious, and social interests in the community. These local developments are placed within the context of the nation's history during the same periods so the reader can begin to make connections between the local and the national scene.

This historic context addresses those changes and influences in a format of four historic periods or eras. They are arranged chronologically. All the historic contexts developed in this report use this periodization. The reconnaissance portion does so in a sketchy way. The intensive survey, "Commerce and the Development of Ames, 1864-1943," shows how these periods can be employed for more detailed studies.

Founding and First Growth, 1859-1891

America experienced great changes following the Civil War. During the third and fourth quarters of the Nineteenth Century, the United States adopted a policy of laissez faire, or non-interference by the government into economic and business concerns. On the national level, this resulted in a series of booms followed by busts, with very erratic patterns of growth. The railroads, as some of the nation's largest corporations, often possessed more decision-making power than local governments. In addition, the unprecedented levels of population growth in this period introduced many new problems for American towns and cities. Town expansion proceeded helter-skelter, because municipal authorities did not seize the initiative and plan for it and because local officials did not believe they possessed the authority to inaugurate controls.

Some of these patterns are evident in the development of Ames. Between the platting of Ames in 1864 and the federal census of 1890, population grew at a steady pace. It stood at 1,276 in 1890. The following decade saw the annexation of West Ames, including the college campus. In 1900 Ames' population stood at 2,422. The next four decades saw an outstanding growth rate for the community.

Locating a state institution adjacent to an area as unsalubrious as the flood plain surrounding the present campus of Iowa State University needs some explanation. The 1912 History of Story County, for example, speaks plainly: "The location of Ames is all right in a time when transportation is by railroads and improved highways; but it was quite unsuited for a community center in a time when routes of travel were by prairie trails and fords" (p. 341).

The earliest residence reportedly erected in the vicinity of Ames were those of Rev. I. H. Rees who by 1854 lived in a log house near Squaw Creek (the present-day southwest Ames) and George H. Crossly's log house built about 1856 which stood near the summit of "the hill" by a spring. In the fall of 1865, Noah Webster (not the American lexicographer) built a log house in the newly platted Ames. None of these buildings

remains extant. This dispersed scattering of settlement indicates the gradual development of Ames. The earliest homes were clustered, more or less, south of where the railroad tracks were later built (Meads, p. 117).

The site of the present Ames was laid out in 1864 and the plat filed for the record in 1865. The community was named after Oakes Ames, one of the proprietors of Cedar Rapids. Established as a railroad stop and developed by land speculators with that in mind, the original plat of Ames is an uninspired design showing limited scope and little foresight. The plan is a mixed design, which respected railroad interests and paid little regard to the community's future welfare. The importance of the railroad in Ames is emphasized by the prominent location of the tracks and the depot even today. (The switching yards vanished in the 1960s). The original town plan encouraged traffic congestion and uneven development of the central business district while it discouraged a sense of place for the community. Had the town's designer strictly adhered to a gridiron plan, later confusion could have been avoided.

The Original Town was platted in 1864 and filed for the record the following year. Additional plats followed closely. Some of these new plats, like Borne's Addition of 1866, Kingsbury's Addition of 1867, and Black's Addition of 1868, opened up land for development south of the railroad tracks. Other additions, like Blairs of 1868, Duff's Addition of 1869, and Kingsbury's 3rd Addition of 1869, made new lots available north of the tracks. It required many years before these lots filled with improvements.

The decade of the 1870s, punctuated by the international economic Depression of 1873, saw little growth in Ames as measured by new plats. One assumes that the economic health of Ames was, like the nation's, unsteady. Four years were required before the country's economic vitality returned (Nussbaum, p. 129).

Although the decade of the 1880s saw few new plats staked out in Ames, these years saw in-filling of plats with new buildings in both the residential and commercial sections of the community. The population of Ames virtually doubled between 1870 and 1890, but platted land was more than adequate to serve the community's needs.

The railroad retained a large portion of land directly south of the central business district. When, in the 1890s, the company platted this land preparatory to its sale, the profit motive appears to have prompted the company's plan for the area. In the Fourth Addition to Ames, for example, the Iowa Railroad Company prepared a plan which made no provisions for Burnett Avenue's extension. As a result, this street does not link with Lincoln Way.

This plat made provisions, however, for an alley to run behind the lots between them and the railroad's property. This was an important provision for it provided a resource for public improvement. When the original town plat was laid out, in contrast, no provision was made for a public alley behind the commercial lots. This deficiency plagued Nineteenth Century improvement in the central business district because it was very difficult to provide municipal services on property not owned by the city.

The original town plat lacked any public open space, and no public lands were given over to community use. There was no public square, as in most towns founded with local government purposes in mind. The plat also encouraged no vistas where a terminus could provide a sense of place of the community. The Original Town also lacked a focus, or a natural center for the development of business and community concerns like a courthouse building.

Main Street (then known as Onondaga Street) was laid out too close to the railroad tracks. Lots on the south side of the street were truncated, and they discouraged construction of quality buildings. The main commercial thoroughfare's proximity to the railroad has remained a continual problem to the city throughout the years. Located at the crossroads of the community and Main and Duff, the railroad and the passenger depot contributed to traffic congestion at this intersection. Although the depot and signal block was moved farther west in 1899-1900, the railroad tracks remain too close to the commercial area. Ames has paid a price over the years to this proximity as newspapers articles telling of continual vehicular accidents attest. Whatever convenience the proximity of the railroad tracks has supplied to merchants dependent on rail delivery of products, this convenience has been overshadowed.

Ames was incorporated as a town in 1869 by the popular vote of its citizens. Ames made a major expansion in the last decade of the Nineteenth Century, when the city annexed the campus and surrounding areas. First filed for the record on December 31, 1892,. Ames was organized as a city of the second class in 1893.

From the earliest times, the inhabitants looked to municipal incorporation to improve the town's infrastructure. C. E. Turner mentions, for example, among the "most ardent hopes" of residents the grading and draining of streets and the construction of sidewalks (Centennial History of the Town of Ames, p. 4).

The importance of Iowa State, the school, has always been regarded by the community as important to Ames. This respect was--at an early time--a respect of distance. C. E. Turner's Centennial History of the Town of Ames, published in conjunction with the national centennial in 1876, illustrates something of this respect, that of the mouse to the elephant. He devotes only half a page, for example, to the school. Turner's treatment of the institution regards it as barely within his keen ("The Iowa State Agricultural College may properly be classified among the education agencies of Ames," p. 19). Yet he also says "While this institution is the property of the State, our people regard it with special pride and interest, and set it at the head in the list of our local advantages" (page 19).

Even as a city, Ames could not, at this time, be regarded as a dominant factor in Story County. The county's 1885 assessed property values, for example, provide a comparison of township improvements at that date. Washington Township comprised, in that year, an assessed valuation of $258,888. Seven other townships in Story County had assessed valuations larger than Washington Township (Allen, pp. 148-49). Ames, however, paid the second highest amount of taxes for 1885 in Story County, second only to Nevada City.

In 1889 by City Council action following a positive vote of the Ames electorate, the town limits were extended on the north to embrace a line running east and west through the center of the south half of Section 35.

From the founding of the college campus in 1859, this area has formed the focus of the entire area of Ames west of Squaw Creek. Popular nomenclature in Ames designates the areas around the campus with directional names. The area south of Lincoln Way has come to be known as South Campus, and the area west of Sheldon Avenue has come to be known as West Campus. The entire area within the broader scope of Ames has come to be known in Ames as Fourth Ward.

Private development in this section of the city has been circumscribed because of the school's large landholdings in the area. Much research is required before conclusions can be drawn in this respect. It does appear, however, that the area west of the campus was privately developed early on. This section of the community developed in a somewhat ad

hoc fashion. The rolling topography of the land added to the area's feeling of irregularity. Developed after the turn of the Twentieth Century, the south campus area grew in a more regularly, planned fashion than its neighboring West Campus section.

In summary, the unprecedented growth of the United States in the third and fourth quarters of the Nineteenth Century caught many new and old towns off-guard. A helter-skelter pattern emerged from town expansion during this period. In Ames, as elsewhere, this expansion was controlled by no movement for orderly city planning or legislative authority requiring it.

The Progressive Era in Ames, 1891-1918

Unchecked growth of large corporations did not provide unlimited growth for late Nineteenth Century America. Around 1891, Americans began to notice a number of associated problems, which they believed resulted from lack of government involvement or from corruption. Reform became the watchword of this period, generally called the Progressive Era. Led by college-trained professionals, the movement sought to implement reform programs and policies conceived and developed in U. S. colleges. Institutions like University of Chicago, Columbia University, and the University of Wisconsin played important roles.

On the local level, the "City Manager" form of government was often adopted during this period. Municipal governments recognized the need for coordinated efforts to improve the quality of city life and institute long-range plans to control growth. Regulatory programs were widely adopted to limit unbridled private initiative and fire districts, signage ordinances, zoning districts, and other municipal regulations began to appear in municipal codes.

This period saw great expansion in Ames. New transportation links provided the impetus for much of this expansion. In 1891 regularly scheduled, rapid, and inexpensive rail service was inaugurated between the campus and downtown Ames. A major population shift of faculty, administration, staff, and students occurred into the downtown sections of the city. An interurban railroad network later linked Ames with Boone, Fort Dodge, and Des Moines. About 1893 Ames extended its corporate limits to embrace the Iowa State campus. This expansion brought with it the requisite 2,000 residents required for application as a city of the second class. About a year after this annexation, Ames received this designation.

In 1900 the dormitory section of Old Main on the Iowa State campus burned. Without facilities to house students, the institution's trustees adopted a new policy limiting the number of publicly available residential units. Up until this time, student residence on the campus had been the rule rather than the exception. The trustees' new policy opened up a widespread and what would become an important business in Ames, the housing of college students. This housing took different forms, boarding houses, apartment buildings, and lodging in private homes. Prior to the construction of "The Dinkey," this would not have been possible. Now with efficient rail connections between Downtown Ames and the campus, students could live Downtown and commute to class.

The years between 1891 and 1918 propelled Ames into state prominence as a center of higher education. The expansion of markets for midwestern agricultural products and a stable price system brought with it a period of great prosperity. More students were able to attend college. As a result, Ames' population growth is astounding during this period. A comparison of this growth with that of Iowa generally demonstrates the point. During the

decade between 1900 and 1910, when the state's population was flat, Ames population increased by about 74%. This growth continued following World War I. Even during the leanest decade of Ames' population growth--during the Great Depression--the community still posted a 22% increase.

In summary, the period between 1891 and 1918 witnessed a conjunction of economic, infrastructure, and educational elements which allowed Ames to enjoy "a period of growth and prosperity, such as no other Story County town has ever enjoyed and which few towns in this part of the state have at any one time enjoyed" (History of Story County, pp. 437-438). The period also saw the growth of the city's infrastructure, commercial boosterism, and an emerging civic consciousness known as "the Ames Spirit."

Boom Time for Ames, 1918-1941

The period between the two world wars (1918-1941) saw Americans concentrating on local affairs rather than international. The country turned inward, and local business growth became the primary concern. Trade protectionism was introduced to foster the growth of "home" industries, and unions gained more strength as membership grew phenomenally. The nation prospered. The period also had its negative side, reflected in such social phenomenon as the "Red Scare," "Nativism," and the Ku Klux Klan.

Ames participated in the nation's booming economy. In 1900 Ames population had stood at 2,422. The next four decades saw an outstanding growth rate for the community. Between 1900 and 1910, for example, the population increased by about 74%. During the next decade, the increase was about 48%; and between 1920 and 1930, Ames posted a remarkable increase of 64%. Even during the Great Depression, the community grew by 22% between 1930-1940.

The physical growth of Ames central business district dramatically shows a vigorous local economy during the 1920s. The 300 block on the north side of Main Street is a good example. In addition to the construction of new commercial stores, the Sheldon-Munn Hotel added a major addition. Facelifts on Main, a movement among business owners in the central business district to modernize and improve their storefronts, transformed Main Street from a typical Victorian streetscape into an outstanding example of a business district influenced by the commercial style of architecture. Although downtown Ames remained the fulcrum of the community's retail life, campustown grew as well and provided a convenient shopping, service, and entertainment alterative. Greek Letter societies flourished and began to relocate to luxurious new houses constructed in the Fourth Ward, thus reversing their earlier trend to locate in downtown Ames. The period also coincided with Good Roads Movement in Iowa. This drive to extend and pave the state's farm-to-market roads achieved widespread success and the Iowa Highway Commission, based in Ames, administered a huge new state undertaking.

The agriculturally-based Iowa economy fluctuated during the early 1920s and actually began to decline before the Great Depression hit. The state as a whole suffered greatly as a result of the stock market collapse on Black Monday in 1929 and the subsequent collapse of the nation's economy. Farm receipts declined precipitously, and foreclosures, bankruptcies, and tax delinquencies were exceptionally heavy in Iowa. Ames' local economy bucked this trend, however. Student population at Iowa State continued to grow and this translated into some construction projects on the campus as well as the need for housing and other services. The presence of the Iowa Department of Transportation in the community--another major employer--also helped cushion the blow for Ames. The

construction of a large and modern high school building in 1937 illustrated the community's resilience during the Great Depression.

Ames at War and Peace, 1941 and Beyond

America's entry into World War II would change the country forever. Isolationism in America died, and almost overnight the United States experienced one of the greatest mobilizations for war that the world has ever seen. In addition to the large expansion of the armed services,, the war called upon the civilian population to address shortages and supply new and create ideas, products, and methods for the nation. Institutions of higher education, like Iowa State, assumed a leading role in this effort. Research programs, already important on the campus, assumed a larger share of the university's resources.

This emphasis on internationalism would outlast the war. The United States showed great vision in the Marshall Plan to rebuild Europe. Growth of the 1950s and 1960s was based on a new understanding of an interconnected world economy. For example, farm prices began to soar, as Americans produced larger and larger crop yields as a result of improved methods, the increased use of chemical pesticides, and the expanding international market eager to buy surplus crops. In the 1960s, the Third World emerged with an agenda. In Ames, this translated into expanded programs for crop and livestock research in areas which the university already had an interest.

Another sector of rapid expansion was the construction trades. Housing starts rose rapidly, with returning soldiers ready to start families and attend school on the G. I. Bill. Suburban growth in Ames encircled most of the older residential neighborhoods in Ames following the war. Centrifugal movement from downtown was given added momentum by the relocation of major institutions. Ames High School relocated to 20th Street, St. Cecilia's Catholic Church to 29th Street, and new churches were established to serve the city's new neighborhoods. The North Grand Mall demanded and received market share . All these developments diminished the role of downtown Ames as the center of the community and reversed the centripetal movement which had pumped vitality into the area during the Nineteenth Century and the first half of the Twentieth.

Although the post-war period is outside the scope of this reconnaissance survey, its significance for local history in Ames is profound.

ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

Significant examples of property types associated with this introductory historic context are contained in the specific historic contexts which follow in this report.

Property types associated with this historic context embrace the whole spectrum of the built environment in Ames. This historic context is most useful, however, in conjunction with other, more specific historic contexts, because it serves to place them in a common chronology.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

"Patterns of Community Development" serves as an overview of Ames history. This historic context establishes a periodization for Ames which provides a framework for other, more specific, historic contexts of this report. Although this framework is particularly

useful when researching and evaluating resources with historical significance, the framework can also be used in evaluating resources with architectural significance. The intensive survey section of this report demonstrates how this can be done.

This historic context is also significant because other cultural resource investigations can refer to it when comparing the history of Ames with other local historic contexts in Iowa, or with other state and/or national historic contexts.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The study of historic resources in Ames has just begun. The historical periodization suggested here needs to be tested with research and analysis. Future cultural resources studies in Ames should refer to these eras and revise and/or refine them.

REPRESENTATIVE RESOURCES

The representative resources of this historic context are included below as separate historic contexts.

3

AMES, IOWA: A LABORATORY FOR EDUCATION, 1859-1943

STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXT

Introduction

Ames, Iowa has evolved as a community concerned for secondary and higher education, social reform, for the quality of rural life, for science and technology, and for the democratic process in their implementation. Although Iowa State University has promoted much of this concern and interest, the broader community has demonstrated its own support as well. This historic context addresses these broad trends and issues.

An early indication of the community's concern in this area was documented by *The Ames Intelligencer*. Founded in 1869, the name of the newspaper itself is telling. It reported in 1871:

> Intelligence is the rule among our inhabitants, and earnest devotion to the cause of popular education is one of their most prominent characteristics.

Another early indication of Ames (and Story County's) interest in education is the woodcuts in the 1887 History of Story County, Iowa. Pictured in this book are Old Main at Drake University in Des Moines, the Office of Iowa Printing Company in Nevada, Old Main at Des Moines University, Callanan College, and the College Building at the State Agricultural College in Ames.

Iowa State University was founded on the open prairie to provide all Iowa residents with a new kind of education. The history of this university is very complex, as is its relationship with the community. Four periods of development of higher education have been identified for this school: "The 'Industrial Movement' Comes to Ames (1859-1891)," "Planning for Things to Come: Campus, Curriculum, and Staff (1891-1918)," "Leading Land-Grant Institution (1918-1941)," and "Iowa State at War and Peace (1941 and Beyond)."

Most of this historic context focuses on Iowa State and the subheadings related specifically to this institution. As already mentioned, however, this historic context is much broader in its application. Suggestions of this breadth are also given at the end of each subheading's discussion.

The "Industrial Movement" Comes to Ames (1859-1891)

The United States Civil War had a profound effect on many aspects of American life, not the least of which was on education. The war created enormous new demands for products and skills. Technological advances seemed to happen overnight. The postwar years of the Nineteenth Century only saw an intensification of these developments. Within the field of higher education, the phrase usually employed to define this idea was the "Industrial Movement." It embodied "an effort to keep education in line with the trend of a democratizing and industrializing nation, by providing a technological training that was popularly available. The ultimate solution was the modern land-grant college." (Ross,

History of the Iowa State College, p. 1.) At Iowa State, the land-grant idea was embraced enthusiastically. As mandated by the Morrill Act of 1862, the first curriculum concentrated on "agriculture and mechanical arts." Enrollment grew slowly. From a low of 68 students in 1868, the total reached only 336 in 1890 (*Annual Statistical Report: Enrollment Services, Iowa State University).*

The early Iowa State presidents and their staffs perceived their role as less administrators but more as educators, broadly defined. They favored using the resources of the college to benefit Iowa State, Ames, the State of Iowa, and, ultimately, the country. Professors used their training not only to teach, but also to develop practical applications, from new inventions to improved processes and applications. The students sought a general education to fit them for jobs in agriculture, horticulture, home economics, and newly developing technological fields.

On the secondary level, the Ames local school district was organized in 1870. Because this district was not primarily concerned in technological training, "Founding and first Growth" is a more appropriate title for this section than that for the college. From an early time, the district's Board showed concern that all sections of the city be provided with easy access to public education and schoolhouses were built on the north and south sides of the railroad tracks. Also from an early time, links between the local school district and the college were forged. Prior to 1888, for example, seniors were graduated in March so they could enter the second semester at the college. In 1881, Central School was opened, an up-to-date brick building which housed students from first grade through high school.

Planning for Things to Come: Campus, Curriculum, and Staff (1891-1918)

The year 1891 proved to be a watershed for Iowa State because national and local events coalesced Within the country as a whole, a new movement, generally termed the "Progressive Era," was just beginning. Reform was the watchword of this movement. Education received much new attention, and college-trained men and women led the movement. In Iowa, a "green rising," led by Henry Wallace and "Tama Jim" Wilson, focused attention specifically on Iowa State. This insurgent movement opposed the creation of general courses, wanting the college's focus to remain strongly on agriculture and its leadership to come from within the State. With the inauguration of William M. Beardshear as college president in February 1891, the "green rising" found a forceful exponent, and the Progressive Era began at Iowa State.

Beardshear, a trained minister with an extensive background in educational administration, typified the young, progressive reformers. He "exemplified the spirit of western utilitarian idealism." (Ross, p. 202) He energized the faculty through a series of important appointments, especially installing Wilson as head of the Agriculture Department.

The campus itself also received a great deal of Beardshear's attention. In 1900 the north wing of Old Main burned, and a second fire in 1902 destroyed the remainder of the building. This disaster was turned around for good, however, when the Board of Trustees recognized they faced a space crisis. In 1906 they hired the well-known Boston landscape architectural firm of Olmsted Brothers to prepare a plan for Iowa State's building and expansion. They also hired O. C. Simonds, landscape architect of Chicago and co-founder of the American Society of Landscape Architects, to develop the grounds and refine the planting plans. Both of these plans are discussed in detail in "Green Hills for Thy Throne: The Collegiate Architecture of Ames."

In addition to these trends and events, the creation of the Ames and College Railroad in 1891 expanded the physical horizon of the campus. Now connected by a rapid, inexpensive, and reliable transportation link to downtown Ames, faculty, administration, staff, and students could now chose between the campus and downtown residential sections and also avail themselves more easily of the city's broader commercial, social, and religious life.

In 1898 the name of the institution was changed to "Iowa State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts--Science with Practice." This new name reflected many of the curricular changes at the school. More changes followed. In 1912, for example, the college completed reorganization of on a divisional basis. Home Economics and Industrial Science were elevated with "coordinate status." In 1913 the school's graduate division was established.

The years between 1891 and 1918 witnessed many other changes in Ames. Taken together, they showed the dominant influence of Iowa State over all aspects of the community's life. When the Ames and College Railroad began service between the campus and downtown in 1891, faculty, administration, staff, and student populations moved into the heart of downtown Ames. This began an era of social, economic, religious, and educational linkages that surpassed any influence the school had exerted over the community beforehand.

The period saw major advances in secondary education in Ames. In 1904 Beardshear School was completed to serve the First Ward and named in honor of the former president of Iowa State. In 1906 Welch School was completed to serve the Fourth Ward and also named for an Iowa State president. In 1911 Lincoln School was constructed in the Third Ward. Finally in 1912 a new high school building was erected to serve the entire district. Taken as a whole, these buildings call attention to the Progressive Era in Ames secondary education.

Social reform also came to the fore during this time in Ames. Following the death of his wife, Wallace M. Greeley embarked on a major philanthropic project to provide the city with a hospital. The Greeleys' children had not survived childhood. Now without family, Greeley believed a hospital would be a fitting memorial. Employing Liebbe, Nourse, and Rasmussen, the new hospital building was completed and dedicated in 1916. Named Mary Greeley Hospital in memory of his wife, the institution has evolved into one of Ames biggest employers today.

Leading Land-Grant Institution (1918-1941)

The interwar period saw a greatly expanded student population at Iowa State, great pressures on school administration to respond to these challenges, the broadening of the school's curriculum and research, and the greatest boom in construction ever seen on the campus.

After a decline in student population during World War I, attendance began again to increase following 1918. By 1919, the total fall enrollment of Iowa State had exceeded its pre-war high. This enrollment continued to climb. By 1927, total fall enrollment had doubled from 1917. A visible expression of this student increase was the establishment in 1922 of Veishea, said to be the nation's largest student-managed festival.

Iowa State also broadened its curricula, research, and service to Iowa. In 1921, for example, the radio station WOI was built and licensed in 1922. George W. Snedecor, an Iowa State College mathematics staff member, became director of the Mathematics

Statistical Service in 1927. This program has been described as "a pioneer venture in applied mathematics and as a brain-child of one of the school's most distinguished alumni" (Robert T. Hilton; "Education For Pioneers and Pioneers in Education").

Significant administrative efforts were made to unify research within the institution. Certain subject areas, like objectives for rural life and economy, federal-state relationships in agricultural programs, and an institute for corn research were integrated into inter-division programs.

Iowa State's national prestige reached a new high in 1921. In that year, Henry C. Wallace, son of the pioneering agricultural journalist and graduate of Iowa State, became Secretary of Agriculture in the Harding Administration.

Nowhere during this period was the strength of secondary education apparent in Ames than in construction of a new high school building in 1937. Erected during the Great Depression, the building calls attention to the resilience of the Ames local economy and to the Boom Time for Ames which characterized the 1918-1941 period. Other facilities constructed during this period were Roosevelt School, opened in 1923, and Whittier and Louise Crawford Schools.

Iowa State at War and Peace (1941 and Beyond)

World War II saw a sharp drop in student enrollment, offset to some extent by war related research at the university. Passage of the G. I. Bill following the war brought an influx of a new breed of students.. Not only were they older and more world-wise than their predecessors, many also brought their families with them. An even more unsettling change for the university, however, was the vast number of these students. These pressures required the expansion of faculty, physical plant, and curriculum.

Although the postwar period is critical for understand local history in Ames, it remains outside the scope of this report.

ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

Significant examples of property types associated with this historic context must contain most of the following elements:

1. Significance. Must relate to the historic context "Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education, 1859-1943."

   National Register Criterion A and Local Criterion C. Properties that are associated with teaching and research at Iowa State University, elementary and secondary education, and other social, cultural, and institutional activity reflected in the time period.

   National Register Criterion B and Local Criterion D. Properties that are associated with persons directly involved with or responsible for this activity.

   National Register Criterion C and Local Criterion E. Properties that illustrate styles, types, or building materials common to this time period or that form an unusual group of buildings or structures.

2. Qualifying Use. Includes university buildings, laboratories, and other facilities, elementary and secondary schoolhouses, public library facilities, medical institutions, residences, and other education related resources.

3. Qualifying Materials. Includes a wide variety of building materials.

4. Original Location or Significance for Relocation. If a building has been moved, the reason for the move must obtain significance for the historic context. The move would also have to have been undertaken during the time period and the original fabric of the building not significantly altered by the move.

5. Integrity Considerations. Alterations may be acceptable if they are sympathetic in terms of building or planting materials, scale, and architectural and/or landscape architectural detail.

   Concerning districts, they must possess a sense of time and place, must relate to the styles and materials of the period of significance, have relatively few intrusions, and not have been altered to a high degree. Key structures will have relatively few, if any, alterations, while contributing structures may have a somewhat lesser level of integrity.

   Concerning individual buildings, the requirements outlined above should hold true. For residential properties, a higher degree of integrity is generally to be expected since dwellings are less subject to modernization than other education related resources.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

"Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education" is significant as an historic context because it provides a prism to evaluate the full spectrum of Ames local history. The high level of concern for these matters in Ames indicates a community which respects education, human values and achievements, democracy, the scientific method, and rural life. Although this historic context has discussed Iowa State University, it can embrace a wide range of institutions and individuals, both public and private, which share the belief that an enlightened concern for education, reform, and social welfare can improve mankind and better the local community. Iowa State and its influence is responsible for many of these attitudes. Because of Iowa State, Ames has developed as "a laboratory for education" Any property type in the city which calls attention to the development of Iowa State as an institution, whether it is privately or publicly owned, has historical significance in calling attention to this historic context. Because of its ramifications on Ames, this constitutes the one or two most important historic contexts identified in this report. While the reconnaissance nature of this report signals this importance, the survey's limited scope cannot develop the context.

This historic context addresses the "laboratory" phenomenon as historically significant. "Ames Applies Science and Technology" and "Green Hills for Thy Throne" in the "Housing the Town and Gown" chapter of this report addresses the same phenomenon as it relates to architectural significance.

RECOMMENDATIONS

If the City of Ames wishes to undertake a comprehensive survey project of the community's historical and architectural resources, planning officials should carefully review the importance of this historic context. "Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education" might provide a lynch pin to hold all other local historic contexts of substance together. As such, it could facilitate the designation of historic resources in Ames. Concerning the National Register of Historic Places, for example, a Multiple Property Documentation Form using this historic context could provide the reference point for the efficient listing of a wide variety of property types within the community as individual or historic district nominations. An example of this will clarify the point. The Old Town residential neighborhood in Ames met considerable difficulty in listing the area on the National Register of Historic Places because state officials questioned the *architectural significance* of the area. As an historic context, "A Laboratory for Education," would discuss the *historical significance* of Iowa State as an institution, the infiltration of its influence throughout the city, and the historical significance of these developments for the wider community. The Old Town area could then be shown to obtain historical significance as linked to the growth of Iowa State. This example demonstrates one reason preservation planning in Ames should consider the development of this historic context.

REPRESENTATIVE RESOURCES

Representative resources are presented on site sheets which follow this section.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 3-1
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name THIRD WARD PUBLIC SCHOOL (AKA LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL)
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 120 SOUTH KELLOGG AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

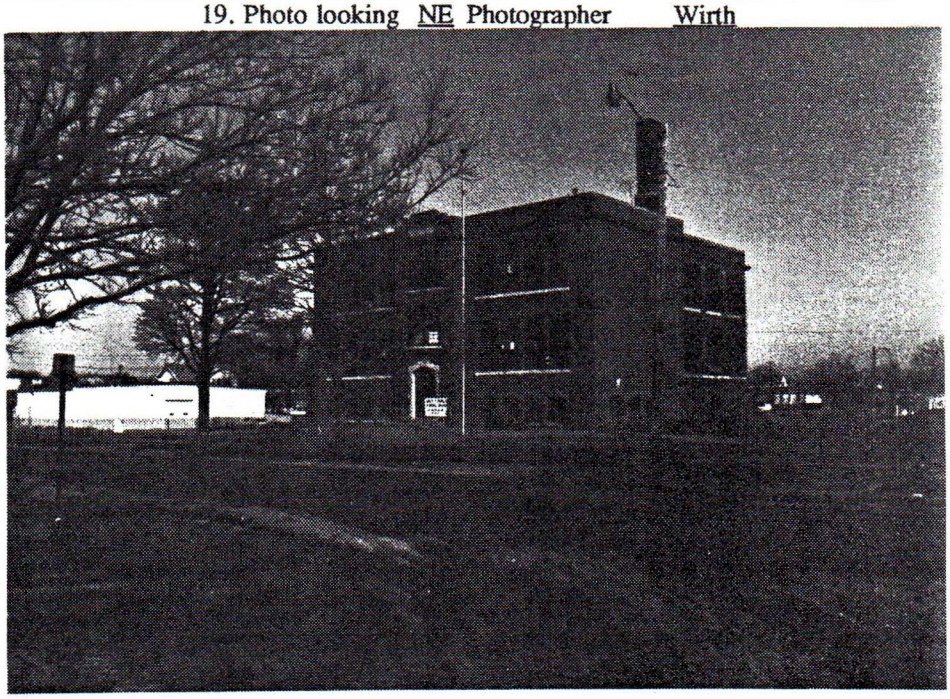
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION Original SCHOOLHOUSE

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1911 Architect/Builder PROUDFOOT & BIRD, ARCHITECTS
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [X] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[X] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [X] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[X] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[X] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a three-story, brick schoolhouse, which was constructed in 1911 on the site of the Old South Public School. (This building is readily visible in the Bird's Eye View of Ames" published in 1875 by A. T. Andreas in his Illustrated Historical Atlas of Iowa.) The 1911 building was subsequently enlarged by a substantial three-story addition to the east.

The infilled windows, which are presently in place, strongly detract from the building's appearance. The Ames community school district currently houses its administrative offices in this building. This adaptive reuse has helped insure the continued life of this building, which is worthy of preservation. Alterations to the windows pose questions regarding the building's integrity.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This building might obtain historical significance in calling attention to Ames' efforts to provide quality education for its citizens. More research is needed in this historic context before a definitive evaluation is possible.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   [ ] County Resource File _____
   [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   [ ] National Register _____
   [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 3-2
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 921 9TH STREET
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

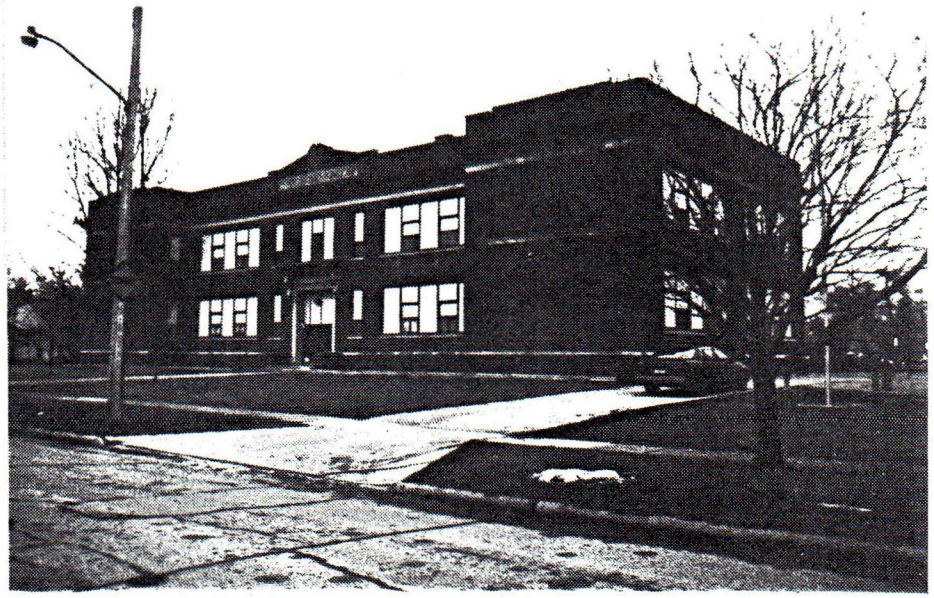
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present EDUCATIONAL Original EDUCATIONAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1924* Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
    [ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [X] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [X] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, brick schoolhouse. Constructed in 1924, it features brick bearing walls, concrete floors, and interior walls of tile. The building features a symmetrically designed facade, cast concrete architectural details, including an entryway, and large brick panels on the south elevation of wings which protrude from the facade line, a cornice, and parapet. The original windows in this building have been removed and metal framed windows with metal panels have been installed; these replacements are very distracting to the overall appearance of the building.

(See Continuation Sheet)

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[x] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Roosevelt School obtains historical significance because it illustrates the careful step-by-step methods employed in Ames in public financed endeavors. In 1923 voters went to the polls to decide on construction of this school through the sale of bonds. Prior to this vote, many community groups had endorsed the issue. These groups included the Parent-Teachers Association, civic clubs of Ames, the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, the Lions Club, the Rotary Club, and the art division of the Women's Club. The area of Ames, which this school would serve, was still upbuilding at the time, and the construction of the school was seen as a progressive move to serve this new neighborhood.

(See Continuation Sheet)

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

* *Ames Daily Tribune*, "Ames Will Vote On School Bond Issue Tomorrow," February 7, 1923.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property
[ ] County Resource File _____
[ ] Windshield Survey _____
[ ] National Register _____
[ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
[ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
[ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
[ ] Other _____
[ ] Other _____
[ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance

Although this is a very good example of school design dating from the 1920s, the name of the architect of this building did not come to light during the reconnaissance survey. This information and the placement of Roosevelt School in that individual or firm's work is needed before a definitive evaluation can be made of the building's architectural significance.

Historical Significance

Roosevelt School also illustrates the sharing of professional expertise by Iowa State faculty within the Ames community. Professor T. R. Agg, Dean of the Engineering Department, served, at this time, as chairman of the building committee of the Ames school board. He endorsed the bond issue and cited its prudent use of public money, saying it "is simply attempting to provide reasonable, sensible, educational facilities for the children of Ames."*

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 3-3
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name LOUISE CRAWFORD SCHOOL
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 415 STANTON AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

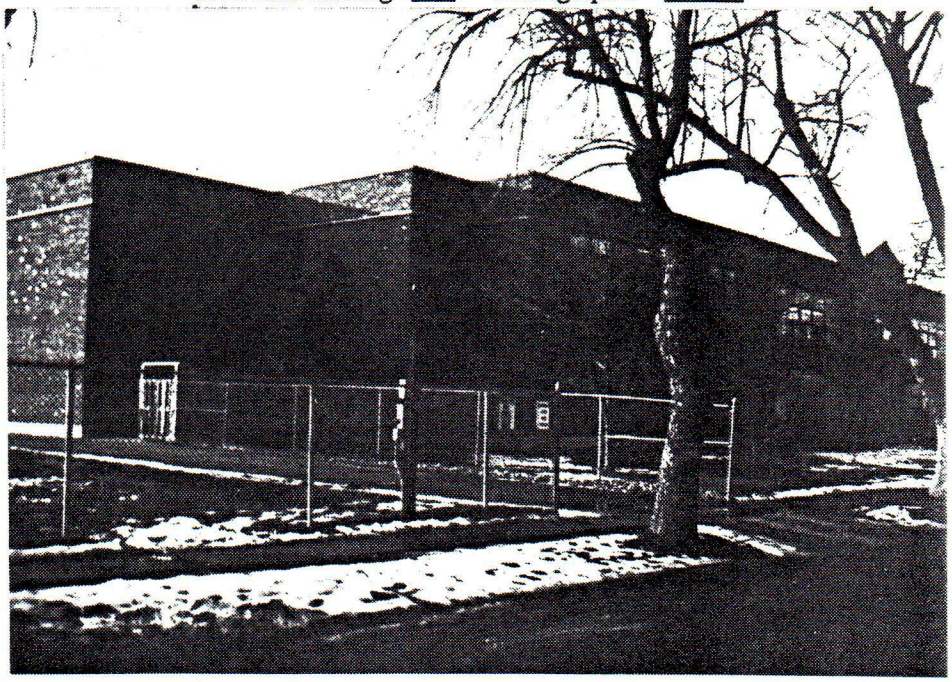
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SCHOOLHOUSE Original SCHOOLHOUSE

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1920s Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [X] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [X] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Schafer



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This building is very similar in overall feeling with Roosevelt School, which was built during the same period. As with other older schools in Ames, the altered windows pose problems for historical designation. Identification of this building's architect and the placement of Louise Crawford School's design in that individual or firm's opus might provide information to butress a case for historical designation under architectural significance. Until that time, a definitive evaluation is not possible.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time, but further research might link this building to the above identified historic context.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   [ ] County Resource File _____
   [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   [ ] National Register _____
   [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 3-4
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name ST. CECILIA'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address SOUTHEAST CORNER 2ND & OAK AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

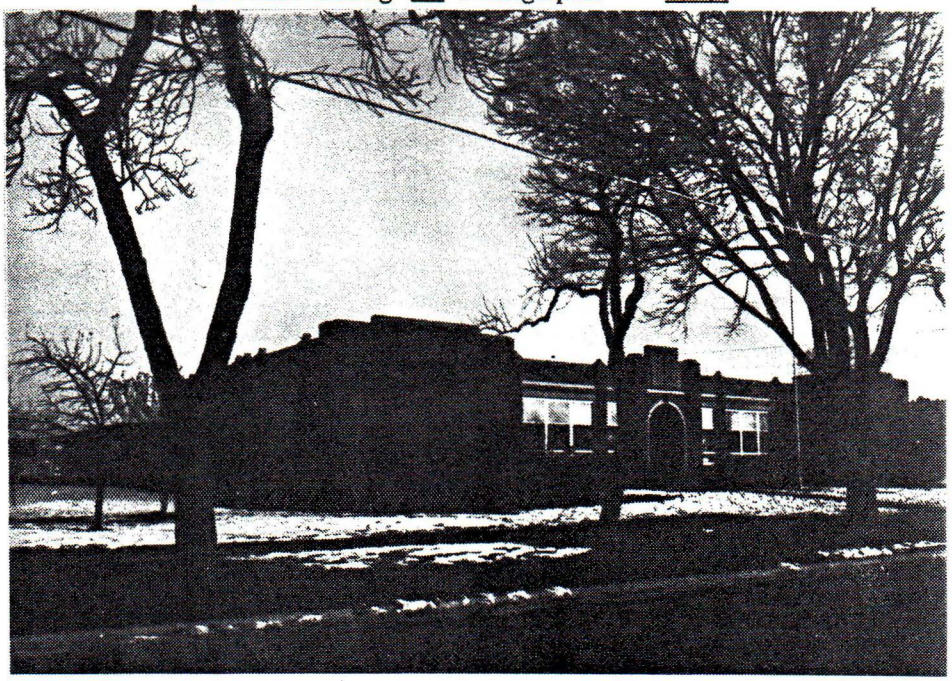
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present EDUCATIONAL Original EDUCATIONAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1920s Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [X] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[X] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [X] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking SE Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one-story, brick schoolhouse building. It features a composition of eclectic architectural styles. The windows of this building have been altered by the removal of original sash and installation of metal frame windows with panels. This altertion detracts from the otherwise attractive appearance of this building. The site also includes a two-bay building, which appears to be a garage, located southeast of the school building.

As with the public school buildings in Ames, the identification of the architect of this building and the placement of its design in the individual or firm's overall opus would strengthen a case for historical designation on architectural grounds. The altered windows pose questions concerning the building's integrity.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

While it may not be the only extant private school building in Ames, St. Cecilia's is certainly the largest. While the building might call attention to the concern on behalf of an important portion of the Ames community for private education, this theme needs to be researched and developed before a definitive evaluation is possible.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
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Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 3-5
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name AMES HIGH SCHOOL
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 515 CLARK AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

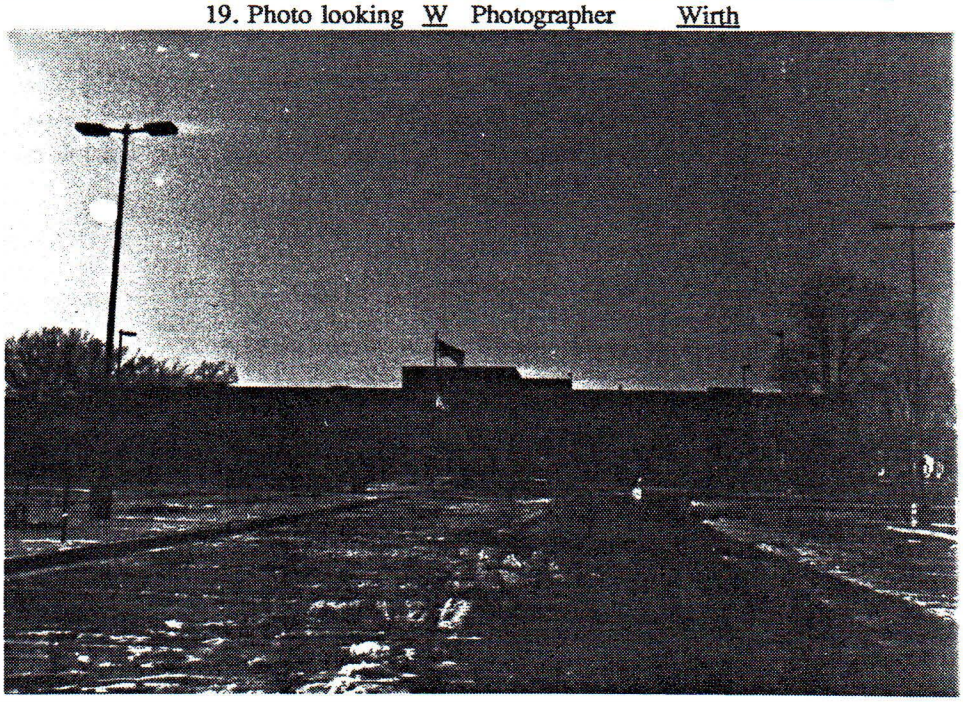
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present AMES CITY HALL Original EDUCATIONAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1937-38* Architect/Builder TINSLEY, MCBROOM, & HIGGINS
10. Building Type
    [ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [X] education [X] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [X] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [ ] residential [X] other CBD FRINGE AREA

18. Map

19. Photo looking W Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

Designed by Tinsley, McBroom, and Higgins, architects of Des Moines, Iowa, this building originally served as the Ames High School. Ben Cole was the contractor for this building. It was funded, in part, by the Federal Emergency Public Works administration, a New Deal program.

In the 1980s, this building underwent an adaptive reuse project. It was converted into Ames City Hall. Although certain elements, such as the windows, were replaced, this rehabilitation project retained the configurations of these windows as well as other architectural details. The City of Ames is rightfully proud of this successful project.

(See Continuation Sheet)

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

- [X] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Built on the site of Old Central, this new building was constructed in 1937-1938. The building points out the population growth of Ames during the second quarter of the Twentieth Century. The building also points out the relative health of the local Ames economy during a period of general stress in Iowa caused by the Great Depression.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

* Metal tablet in lobby of building.

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance

This building should be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its architectural and historical significance. The building's stature within the work of Tinsley, McBroom, and Higgins needs to be evaluated. In addition to its associations with this firm, Ames High School is also architecturally important as the largest example of a secondary public school building in Ames. It also provides a fine example of a Neo-Classical influenced building, of which the facade dominated full-height portico is a hallmark. (Its flush-to-facade design is a later Neo-Classical adaptation.) Stylistically, this building relates to the growing popularity of Neo-Classical designs in Ames, also illustrated, for example, in Reinhard Friedrich's Colonial Village residences.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 3-6
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name AMES PUBLIC LIBRARY
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 515 DOUGLAS AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present EDUCATIONAL Original EDUCATIONAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1904, 1938 Architect/Builder Proudfoot and Bird
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [X] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [X] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[X] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [X] commercial
[ ] industrial [ ] residential [X] other CBD FRINGE AREA

18. Map

19. Photo looking SW Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one-story, stone building located in a corridor of public and semi-public buildings directly north of the central business district. Construction was completed for the original building in 1904. It was rebuilt and enlarged in 1938 at a cost of $85,000 resulting from a successful bond issue. This building is significant historically because it calls attention to a successfully designed expansion to the building. The building should be regarded as a 1938 design, which carefully integrates elements of the original 1904 building into a new complex. Another new portion of the library, dating from the late 1980s, also has been successfully integrated into this complex without compromising the feeling of the 1938 building.

(See Continuation Sheet)

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

- [X] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Organized in 1892 in great part by Superintendent of Schools Culbertson, the Ames Library Association originally operated through private contributions and volunteer service. In 1903 the voters of Ames approved acceptance of Andrew Carnegie's donation of $10,000 to be used for construction of a public library in Ames. Continued maintenance of the facility was supported by a 3 mill levy against all taxable property in Ames. Land at the corner of 6th and Douglas for the construction of the library was given by Mrs. W. M. Greeley. The first

See Continuation Sheet)

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
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Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance

This building obtains architectural significance as a fine example of an earlier building altered and updated in a major redesign. This redesign respected basic elements of the earlier building, such as its massing, and employed compatible materials for its construction. The name of the architect of the 1930s design was not uncovered in the reconnaissance survey. This information, and the placement of the building within the overall work of the architect, might strengthen the case for historical designation.

Historical Significance

library board was appointed in 1904. Charter board members included Dr. O. H. Cessna, Mrs. E. W. Stanton, J. J. Grove, Mrs. M. K. Smith, George Judisch, J. G. Tilden, Myrtle Lanning, Mrs. W. M. Greeley, and J. E. Judge. These members read like a list of Who's Who in Ames during the period and include notables of both the academic and commercial communities.

This building is significant historically because it calls attention to community respect in Ames for education. The building additionally calls attention to the relatively strong local economy in Ames during the Great Depression, a time when few libraries were constructed in Iowa because of the tight economy.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 3-7
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name MARY GREELEY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 117 NORTH ELEVENTH STREET
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

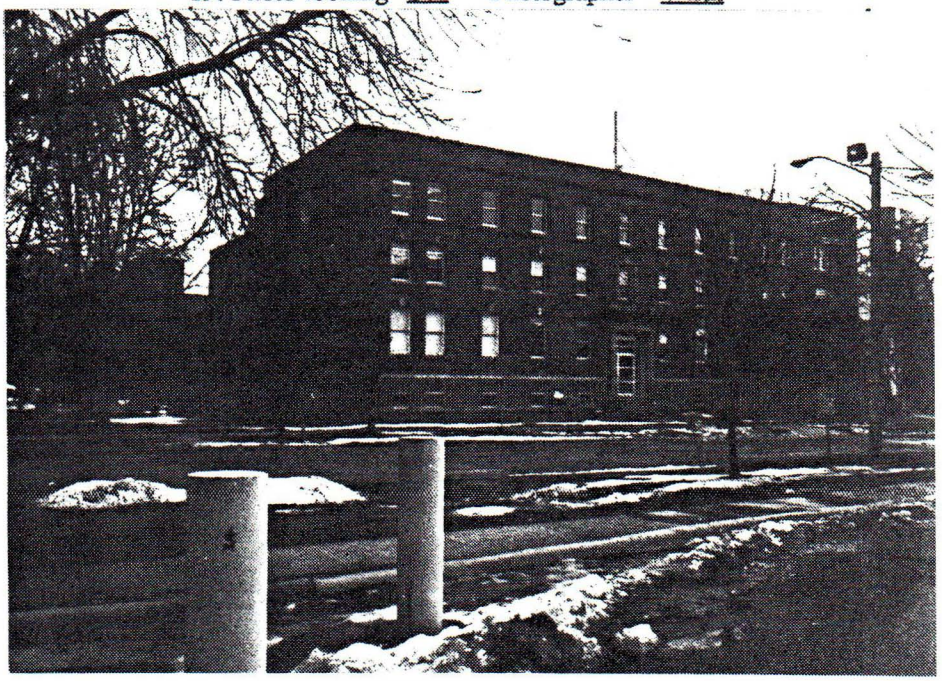
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present MEDICAL Original MEDICAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1916 Architect/Builder LIEBBE, NOURSE, RASMUSSEN
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [X] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[X] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [X] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking SW Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a three-story, brick building designed to be a hospital. The facade is symmetrically designed with a central entryway flanked on each side by five bays. The building features a simple cornice, worked in brick, and cast concrete details, including keystones above the windows and a water table. The building relates in its simplicity to the Masonic Building at 413, 417, and 427 Douglas, which was also designed by Liebbe, Nourse, Rasmussen for Wallace M. Greeley. Both show the influence of Neo-Classical Revival stylistic elements, such as the cast concrete columns at the entrances. The use of the cast concrete keystones on the hospital and cast concrete brackets on the Masonic building provide a contrast in texture from the brick of these buildings' exterior walls.

(See Continuation Sheet)

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [x] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Founded in 1916 by Captain Wallace M. Greeley as a memorial to his deceased wife Mary Greeley, this hospital was constructed in 1916 from architectural designs of Liebbe, Nourse and Rasmussen, architects of Des Moines, Iowa.

The 1918 Spanish Influenza epidemic hit in Ames. Iowa State College was especially hard hit. Anyone with no official duty at Iowa State was prohibited from entering the campus. The new memorial hospital provided many services during this difficult time.

(See Continuation Sheet)

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance

Although many new additions have been added to this building, the core unit designed by Liebbe remains substantially unchanged. New windows appear to have been installed in this unit and the surrounding grounds have been greatly upbuilt with new buildings. These alterations need to be evaluated.

This building is architecturally significant because it calls attention to the work of an important architectural firm in Iowa and should be evaluated in relationship to that firm's overall work. The greatly expanded physical plant of the hospital, constructed since 1945, poses problems to the original building's integrity.

Historical Significance

This building is significant historically because it calls attention to Wallace M. Greeley's philanthropy and humanitarianism. The greatly altered character of the surrounding site poses problems to the integrity of this building.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 3-8
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name DR. WILLIAM B. NILES HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 223 EAST 6TH STREET
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1890 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking N Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 2-1/2-story, frame, single-family dwelling. It features a steeply pitched, hipped roof with lower cross gables, and a dormer window with hipped roof at the apex of the main roof. Bay windows are situated under the west cross gable. Clapboard and other varieties of siding material clad the exterior walls. Influenced by the Queen Anne taste, this building is architecturally significant as a good example of residential design in Ames, which calls attention to this style.

(See Continuation Sheet)

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

- [x] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Dr. Niles was an 1885 graduate of Iowa State and became a member of its Veterinary Department. He is remembered as the discoverer of a serum for hog cholera. He is also known for his work in strengthening the veterinary program at this school. Earle D. Ross notes, for example, that "the veterinary program in teaching and research was expanded and strengthened by the addition of men like John H. McNeil, John J. Repp, and William B. Niles, '85" (The Land-Grant Idea at Iowa State College, p. 101.) Built for Niles and his family, the house at 223 East 6th Street obtains historical significance because it calls attention to Niles, an important member of the Iowa State faculty. The building obtains additional historical significance because it calls attention to the upbuilding of Ive's Addition and to the relocation of faculty, staff, and students from the Iowa State campus to Downtown Ames during the 1890s, when convenient public transportation became available.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance

It was formerly owned by the Ed Kelley family. The Kelleys reported that one of Niles' sons once visited them. The living room fireplace is reportedly made from an unusual red clay tile imported from Italy. Northwest of the house stands a three-car garage, now part of the property to the west. During the Niles' tenure, this structure served as a carriage house for the Niles family.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 3-9
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name DR. & MRS. L. H. PAMMEL HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 804 NORTH DUFF AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present MULTI-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1900? Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other COVER-UP SIDING
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[X] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 2-1/2-story, frame house, now used as a multi-family residence. The building features a side-gable roof configuration with an intersecting facade gable. The roof is steeply pitched. Restraint of architectural detailing characterizes this house, which the present cover-up siding only emphasizes.

Architectural significance is not claimed for this resource.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: Laboratory for Education

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[X] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This house is historically significant, albeit marginally, because Dr. and Mrs. L(ouis). H(erman). Pammel lived here. Professor and head of the Department of Botany at Iowa State, Pammel was a pioneer in botany and bacteriological studies. He was well-known across the State of Iowa through his advocacy for public parks. In appreciation for this service, the State of Iowa later named Pammel State Park, in Madison County, in his honor. Pammel Woods and Pammel Court, on the Iowa State campus, are also named for him.

Dr. and Mrs. Pammel later moved to the south side of College Road, according to Gladys Meads (At the Squaw and Skunk, p. 150). The Pammels' house at 428 Ash Avenue, where they apparently subsequently moved, has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places because of its association with Pammel and his historical linkages with the conservation movement in Iowa. Although this building was determined eligible, it has not been listed because of owner objection.

Because of other, more direct associations with Pammel, the claim for historical significance for his house at 804 North Duff is not made.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
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Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 3-10
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name PROFESSOR H. H. & JESSIE KITE KNIGHT HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 123 SOUTH RIVERSIDE DRIVE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1939* Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other BRICK VENEER
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking SW Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 2-story, brick house with a gable roof. Designed by Jessie Mae Kite Knight, this building was constructed in 1939. A notable feature of this house is the "bulb room." Designed for the storage of dahlia and gladiolus tubers and bulbs, the function of this room calls attention to Dr. H. H. Knight's interest in floraculture. Roland Knight, the current owner of this building, owns the original plans for this building's construction. Jessie Knight's planning for this building deserves further study and evaluation. This information might qualify the building for historical designation under architectural significance.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [x] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

H(arry). H(azelton). Knight, Ph. D. in entomology, was a professor at Iowa State. Dr. Knight hobbied in floracultural hybridization. President of the Ames Garden Club in 1938, Knight judged the gladiolus competition at the Iowa State Fair annually until his death in 1976. In the 1950s, Henry A. Wallace visited the Knights to discuss the subject of gladiolus floraculture.

This building is significant historically because it calls attention to H. H. Knight as an amateur floraculturalist and, in a broader context, to Ames, Iowa, as a center for scientific learning and its dissemination.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Rolland C. Knight, son of Mr. and Mrs. Knight, owns the original drawings for this house.
*Informant Interview; Patricia J. Knight with William C. Page, Fall 1991.

Prepared by Patricia J. Knight Date Fall 1991
Address 421 Ash Avenue, Ames, IA 50010 Telephone 515/292-9028
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

4

TRANSPORTATION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMES, 1864-1943

STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXT

The history of transportation in Ames closely relates to the story of its development within the State of Iowa. Throughout the period covered by the reconnaisance survey, from 1864 to 1943 and beyond, two forms of transportation predominate: railroads and highways.

This important historic context can also be divided into the four periods of growth reflected throughout this reconnaisance survey. The earliest years, the period of founding from 1864 to 1891, saw the beginning of major railroad construction and relatively unchecked growth of these large nationwide corporations. Within Iowa, relatively little competition led to the domination of a few lines, and prices accelerated accordingly. Concerning vehicular transportation, highways and roads were maintained by localities, and most remained dirt packed, which led to problems with mud any time the weather turned bad. Roads received little attention from state and federal agencies.

During the Progressive Era, from 1891 to 1918, the reformers began demanding railroad regulation, while these giant corporations continued expanding almost exponentially. At the same time, rural citizens began to realize they were at a comparative disadvantage, as urban dwellers benefitted from improved interstate connections. This led to the beginnings of the "Good Roads Movement," designed to equalize transportation opportunities for all Iowans.

This movement did not realize much success, however, until after World War I. It was during the 1918-1941 period that automobile ownership accelerated and the improvement of primary and secondary roads throughout the State became an important goal. For the first time, automobiles became the primary form of transportation for Iowans. Railroad growth slowed in terms of new construction, but continued expanding in terms of earnings. During the Great Depression, both the state and the federal government funded numerous building projects for both highways and the railroads. Bridges received particular attention. These projects were designed to create new jobs and stimulate the economy as much as to help the transportation industry.

The coming of World War II profoundly affected transportation. Despite government subsidies, railroads were unable to keep up with the two-fold demands created by massive mobilization and rationing of resources on the homefront. After the war, the federal government tried to rectify this situation by expanding funding for the proposed interstate highway system. This highly successful and popular program also benefitted over-the-road trucking, which, in turn, further eroded the financial position of American railroads.

Founding and First Growth, 1864-1891

The first pioneers tended to settle along rivers, for ease of transportation. Although southeastern Iowa benefitted from the introduction of riverboats, growth in the rest of the state was slow because of the difficulty of traveling over muddy, rutted trails. Stagecoach routes began to cross the state during the 1850s. Potential settlers faced numerous problems associated with transportation:

> Iowa's mud roads and hostile Indians, winter blizzards, prairie fires and robberies were major obstacles to stage travel. Muddy roads resulted in slow travel and long distances between stops made for passenger discomfort and hunger (Thompson, Transportation in Iowa: A Historical Summary, p. 7).

Nevertheless, the paths of the stagecoach routes began to reflect a slow growth in population. By 1863 the Western Stage Coach line inaugurated overland stage service through Ames. The stopping point in the Ames area was the Farm House on the Iowa State campus. Both passengers and United States mail were exchanged here. Direct service was provided northeastward to Black Hawk County and westward to Boone County, where one could transfer to a connecting line and proceed on to either Fort Dodge or Des Moines. The stagecoaches declined in popularity as railroads began to traverse the State. By 1870, stagecoach service to Des Moines ceased (Thompson, pp. 7-8).

Many early accounts of pioneer Ames mention the difficulties encountered in traveling between the college and the town. Not only was distance involved, but the wet land made the route slow. It was almost impossible for faculty to live in downtown Ames for this entire period. From an early time, a horse-drawn omnibus line connected Downtown with the Campus. This service was, according to Gladys H. Meads' research, discontinued in 1890.

In the 1850s and 1860s, railroads were the most prominent factor in Iowa's growth. New and different trade routes were established from those provided by the rivers. Construction proceeded unchecked. Each railroad line built tracks for its own cars, and these often varied in width. This variation in gauges meant that only one railroad could travel each line. At first, the railroads competed vigorously to see which lines would control what markets. The presence of the railroad within a town encouraged the growth of permanent settlement. The lines seldom needed all of the land they had been granted, so they frequently sold lots close to the tracks. Businesses were quick to take advantage of such opportunities. Service industries, especially banks, grew along with the railroads. Farmers also took advantage of improved access to markets.

With the completion of the first transcontinental routes, however, the railroad barons began to realize that unrestrained competition restricted their profits. During the later part of this period, the giant companies informally divided up the nation, with each selecting areas in which to concentrate growth of spur lines. These actions led to higher profits for the railroads. Larger cities, such as Des Moines, benefitted also because they had already attracted more than one railroad. But such actions also led to higher prices for passengers and shippers, especially for the farmers who wanted to transport crops. The 1870s witnessed the first reform efforts to control railroad expansion and regulate practices.

The Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad was the first to reach Ames. It constructed tracks into Story County from Marshall County to the east in 1863. The road reached Colo and was then extended to Nevada, Ames (in 1864), and Ontario. This road later became the Chicago and Northwestern. In 1886, the road ran seven trains daily to the east (Mondays excepted with six trains) through Ames, and five trains daily to the west.

Another railroad company built a narrow gauge route from Des Moines north to Ames and Story City. Such routes were called "short lines" or "branch lines," and they were very popular with the railroads. In about 1883 the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad acquired this line and converted it to wide gauge. A rail route constructed by the Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad also ran north and south, intersecting the Chicago and Northwestern in Ames. The DM&M ran, in 1886, five trains through Ames to the south and three trains

through Ames to the north. This service provided "Twenty chances to leave every Twenty-Four Hours" (Allen, p. 246).

The first railroad depot in Ames was constructed on the corner of Duff Avenue and Onondago Street. This location became the crossroads of the community. The Northwestern depot in Ames was, in 1887, described as "a plain building, but comfortable for waiting passengers . . . the new railroad warehouse, about two years old, is a good building and is south of the station" (Allen, p 234).

During the 1864-1891 period, the emphasis on railroad construction "effectively suppressed any comprehensive movement for road improvements beyond the era of plank roads and some local activity" (Thompson, p. 69). Bridge building took priority over road building. By the 1870s, some Iowans began trying to change this situation, but their efforts met with little success until after the Progressive Era had begun.

The Progressive Era in Ames, 1891-1918

During the 1891-1918 period, attention within the United States focused on efforts to improve the quality of life for all and to restrict the growth and regulate the practices of large national conglomerates, especially the railroads. The need for these improvements began to be felt in Iowa as early as the 1870s. Reformers believed, for example, that railroad construction had created two different areas within the State. The larger urban areas had access to modern, relatively efficient, and speedy transportation, while rural areas were mostly served by dirt-packed roads. At the same time, agriculture was changing from a field dominated by small scale, self-sufficient farms to one of surplus producers with crops that needed a quick, efficient way to reach expanding markets. But the unregulated transportation industry was slow to respond to such needs.

In addition, the State government was reluctant to intervene in transportation matters. As late as 1880 the sole responsibility for maintaining roads remained the local governments, usually townships, or the county. The system in use had not changed since the 1840s, when the Iowa General Assembly had mandated that each landowner was responsible for providing a certain specified number of hours of labor when requested by the community. These "labor taxes" usually were required just when farmers could least spare the time, in the spring and the autumn.

In January 1883, Samuel D. Pryce, of Iowa City, sparked a new movement by writing the editor of the *Iowa State Register* concerning the poor condition of the State's roads. Among other proposals, he suggested grading, tiling, draining, and surfacing primary roads, and funding the work through the implementation of a uniform property tax to be paid to each county treasurer. Although his efforts resulted in a statewide convention in March of that year, the "Good Roads Movement" that was created was fairly short-lived. In 1892 an effort was made to revive the movement, with few results.

In April 1903 the semi-official "Iowa Good Roads Association" was founded, and this time the reformers were more successful. Local autonomy gradually gave way to State control. Progress was slow, however, and the traditional, conservative system of road building proved difficult to change. Although property taxes had been authorized to fund the improvements, many of the rural backers of road reform were alienated because they felt they bore a disproportionate share of the burden. Until 1920, for example, farmers paid a 4 mill tax compared to the urban resident's tax of one-half mill (Thompson, p. 70). Another incentive to improve the condition of the roads was provided when the federal government created the Rural Free Delivery Service for the mails.

In 1904 the General Assembly directed Iowa State College to "act as a Highway Commission for Iowa." The establishment of the commission was primarily a result of the efforts of Anson Marston, Dean of Engineering, and Charles F. Curtiss, Dean of Agriculture, both of the College. The efforts by the two men were further recognized when they were appointed commissioners. Thomas H. MacDonald, a recent Civil Engineering graduate at ISC, was appointed as their assistant, and he was given responsibility for overseeing field operations. State appropriations to fund the program were included in the regular college budget under "experimental programs" (Thompson, p. 76).

The Commission was authorized to devise systems and plans for highway construction and maintenance, conduct research and demonstrations, disseminate information, record the results, and submit a report to the governor. Although MacDonald was a diligent researcher, he quickly discovered that the Commission's first goal would have to be the education of Iowans of the need for an improved, state-coordinated highway plan. The offices were located in the College Engineering Building.

In 1913 a new State Highway Commission was established with increased powers and duties and separated from the College administration. The Commission personnel remained substantially unchanged, however, and it was still located on the College campus. That year also saw the completion of the Transcontinental Highway, connecting the country from ocean to ocean. Named the "Lincoln Highway," this thoroughfare was routed through Ames and Boone, partly through the influence of "Perennial Mayor" Parley Sheldon. Both these cities actively and energetically campaigned for this route.

Also in 1913 the reformers realized another long-held goal when the State created the office of Chief Engineer. This office was given responsibility for all county and township road officials. County supervisors also were authorized to appoint county engineers to supervise local roads. For the first time in Iowa, "Plans, specifications, advertisements for bids, and public lettings for bridge and road construction were required" (Thompson, p. 72). This success was short-lived, however, for a backlash by rural voters, upset over high taxes, effectively killed these reforms when many of the advocates of the program were voted out of office. Many county officials, worried about their positions, never implemented the substantive parts of this legislation.

Finally, the State of Iowa was forced to respond to highway problems by the U.S. government. The Federal Road Act of 1916 required each of the states to meet certain conditions or lose its share in appropriated highway matching funds. This act was intended to improve rural mail service, and it was limited to providing funds for roads for towns with populations under 2,500. Iowa responded to this challenge the following year, when major new State legislation provided for motor vehicle registration fees and motor fuel taxes to fund road improvements.

Although the Progressive Era saw the implementation of few highway improvements in Iowa, the story concerning the railroads was quite different. The 1891-1918 period proved to be one of consolidation and regulation for the State's rail companies. Construction had effectively stopped. In 1900, for example, there were 9,171 miles of track within the State; by 1915, there were only 10,002 miles. But net earnings for Iowa railroads had increased during that same period from $16.67 million ($1,815/mile) to $23.08 million ($2,308/mile) (Thompson, p. 85, citing Iowa Railroad Commission reports).

Another important development was the overall improvement of rail service during this period. In 1899, for example, the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad (C&NW) inaugurated a series of rail improvements in Story County which took into the next decade

to complete. These included the doubling of track, reducing of grades, straightening of curves, installing signalling devices, constructing bridges, laying new and heavier rails, building new depots in Ames and Nevada, and "any amount of new equipment procured and the road generally brought to the highest degree of attainable perfection" (1911 History of Story County, Iowa, Volume 1, p. 455). In Ames in addition to the construction of the new depot, these improvements included raising and lowering certain grades for track, laying of a second track, moving the signal block west of its former site, and realigning the western portion of the track in Ames.

The signal block is a portion of railroad track requiring authorization for an engineer to enter. This authorization is called a "positive block," and only one train has this authorization at any one time. In the Nineteenth Century, telegraphic offices were located on each end of a signal block and information was transmitted in this fashion to officials who then manually changed signal lights or signs to communicate the positive block to train engineers. This information is now communicated between train engineers and dispatchers through radio systems.

In 1900 when the C&NW constructed the new depot in Ames, the site for the depot was relocated from Duff Avenue and Main (formerly Onondago) Street to the West Main Street area. This relocation was apparently undertaken to remove congestion caused by railroad traffic in the central business district. This new location required the realignment of the tracks on the west. Trains could no longer ply the tight turn to the northwest. This bend was extended to the west, rejoining the old tracks north of 10th Street.

The C&NW designated several crew change points along the east-west route from Chicago westward. These points included Clinton, a major point, as well as Boone. Some crew changes also took place at Marshalltown and at Ames. Train engineers were instructed to make these changes at specific blocks on the line. The C&NW maintained, in Clinton, barracks for lay-over crews who worked between Chicago and Clinton. Many crew employees in Iowa lived in or near crew change points.

The Ames Street Railway Company was organized in 1890 to address the problem of transportation between the campus and the town. Later that year, this company was legally recognized by the Ames City Council. This line was generally known as the Ames & College Railway or, familiarly, "The Dinkey." Movers behind the project originated in Boone, although Ames provided the local management and much of the capital for its construction. In 1891, the company accepted bids to construct a network of tracks. A steam dummy locomotive was placed in operation on July 1, 1891. The small size of this engine prompted the route's nickname. The route ran between the Downtown and Campus and cost five cents one-way. Because the Dinky provided most of the transportation between Downtown and Campus, the train was a strong factor in reinforcing democratic attitudes. Professors and students alike used the route. Commuting together helped break down natural barriers of restraint between faculty and students (Ames Community History, p. 64).

In 1907, however, the Dinky was discontinued. The City of Ames granted a franchise to a new service providing electric street car service between Downtown and Campus. The Ames and College Railroad Company received a 25 year franchise from the City of Ames to install street cars that would utilize tracks, electric trolley wires, and poles on the streets. In its sixteen years of service, the Ames and College Railway proved incalculable to the growth of Ames. It encouraged new patterns of living, shopping, social life, and entertainment in Ames, and, in doing so, the route also helped foster better relations between the college and the community by improving links between their economies and thus their people.

Although there was talk of electrification, this was not undertaken until the Ames & College Railway was acquired by the Fort Dodge, Des Moines & Southern (FDDM&S) in 1906. Thereupon, the FDDM&S proceeded to electrify the Ames line and to build connecting track to Kelley, where the Ames system linked with lines to Boone, Fort Dodge, Des Moines, and other points on this railroad's route.

Construction in 1907 of this new track opened up new areas south of Lincoln Way in Ames for development. The attached maps show the route this track took as it crossed Lincoln Way and continued south between Welch and Stanton Avenues, as well as the interurban routes accessible from Ames. Beardshear's and Little's Additions to the City of Ames followed as streetcar suburbs in the wake of these improved lines of transportation.

In 1916 a new loop around the campus was opened. The years before World War I also saw more efficient and rapid service between points in Ames. Increased competition in the 1920s from street bus service took its toll on the FDDM&S line in Ames. In 1929 the company ceased rail operations, although it continued to operate its street bus lines. Local merchants pressured for resumed rail service, but the line never reopened. In 1930 the streetcar tracks were removed in Ames (Norman Carlson, ed., Iowa Trolleys, pp. 95-103). It is hard to overestimate the importance of these routes. With the rise of this network, it became more feasible for faculty, staff, and students at Iowa State to live in Ames rather than adjacent to the campus.

The increase in transportation links between the City of Ames and other parts of the State sparked the need for more municipal regulation. Speed limits were designated by the Ames City Council for trains, interurban cars, and street cars within the city limits during the Progressive Era. In 1909 Section 23 of the misdemeanors ordinance read:

> No locomotive engine, or railroad car, including hand car, interurban cars and streets cars, shall be run within the limits of the City at a rate of speed exceeding eight (8) miles per hour, and while running through the city a bell or bells upon each locomotive or train of cars, shall be kept continually ringing, and a bell upon each interurban car of street car shall be rung at each street crossing. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly. (Revised Ordinances of the City of Ames, Iowa, 1909, p. 63).

Boom Time for Ames, 1918-1941

The period of Boom Time for Ames proved to be a boom time for transportation services related to the automobile as well. It was during the 1918-1941 period that automobile ownership accelerated and the improvement of primary and secondary roads throughout the State became an important goal. For the first time, automobiles became the primary form of transportation for Iowans. Because Ames was positioned to administer the State's highway programs, the city broadened the base of its economy.

In 1905, only 799 motor vehicles were registered in the State. By 1915 the total had grown to 147,078. After World War I, however, the number of registrations multiplied quickly, from 437,378 in 1920, to 782,634 in 1927 (Thompson, p. 141). Clearly the automobile was in Iowa to stay, and increased pressure would be put on the State to improve highway and road conditions.

Despite State legislation passed late in the Progressive Era, Iowa was described, in 1923, as a "sea of mud." During the 1920s, the major road improvements were grading and graveling, not paving. An exception was the completion of the paving of Lincoln Way from Riverside Drive to Beech Avenue in 1921. Total cost for this project alone was in excess of $30,000 (Ames Community History, p. 97).

Established early in the 1920s, the Ames Improvement Association had as a goal the erection of new facilities for the State Highway Commission. In 1923 C. F. Curtiss was president of the association and M. A. Manning served as secretary. In this year, the Board of Directors filed a plat for land the association owned south of Lincoln Way in the Third Ward. Recorded as the Highway Subdivision, this land was subsequently purchased by the State of Iowa for its new site. In honor of Anson Marston, the entry road into the Highway Subdivision off Lincoln Way was named Marston Street. The original Iowa Highway Commission building was soon completed.

By 1929 the Commission had seven departments: executive, administration, construction, design, maintenance, materials and tests, and purchases and accounts. This expansion of the physical plant reflected the Commission's increasing responsibilities during the years immediately following World War I.

In 1925, further legislation was needed to bring Iowa into compliance with federal highway guidelines. At that time, the State General Assembly passed the Primary Road Law, which granted the State Highway Commission "absolute control over primary road development funds" (Thompson, p. 74). That same year saw the passage of the State's first gasoline tax bill, with one-third of the revenue earmarked for the State-maintained primary road fund, one-third for county roads, and one-third for township roads.

Legislation passed in 1929 transferred authority over the State's primary roads from the county supervisors to the State Highway Commission. This centralization of control enabled the Commission for the first time to plan for and effectively implement a network of roads to serve residents of the entire State. Most of Iowa's 6,000 miles of primary roads built before 1956 were constructed under the provisions of this law. During 1930 alone, for example, 1,030 miles of high-type concrete pavement were built in the State (Thompson, pp. 74-75). During the Great Depression, however, the rate of new highway construction fell. But both Iowa and the federal government did initiate many large-scale transportation building projects during this time, and many of these provided new highway or railroad bridges throughout the State.

In 1929 the State General Assembly further strengthened the Highway Commission's position when it passed the Bergman Secondary Road Law. This legislation eliminated township trustees' control over the newly named "local county roads." This reduced the number of secondary road supervising units from 5,500 to 400. The Commission then supervised a secondary system of 12,377 miles of county roads and 84,246 miles of township roads. The Bergman Bill also gave increased authority to the State's county engineers and made it easier to implement county bonds to fund road improvements. According to William H. Thompson, the process of State centralization of control over highways, begun in 1884, was "practically completed by 1929" (p. 75).

The improvements to the State's roads led also to the growth of new automobile-service industries. An early forerunner of present-day motels was the tourist court. In the 1930s and 1940s, Ames was served by the Overland Tourist Court on Highway 69, built where the Ames Nursery is presently located. In the early 1930s, the Ames Tourist Court was established southeast of the corner of Duff and Lincoln Way. (Informant Farwell T. Brown has a good post card of this resource. The man and wife who now own it were

interviewed by Brown.) Since the beginning, the court has been enlarged but it remains very much unchanged.

Regarding railroads, however, the story of the 1918-1941 period differs significantly from that of the highways. In 1915, every Iowa county seat had a railroad, as did every town or village of 100 or more inhabitants. Most cities with 5,000 or more residents were served by more than one rail company. In that same year, there were 10,002 miles of track in the State, and the railroad earnings totaled $23.08 million (Thompson, p. 85). The World War I years saw a temporary drop in railroad profits, but they rebounded from a loss of $9.78 million to a gain of $9.888 million in 1921, and then continued increasing to $21.627 million in 1923 and $32.715 million in 1929 (Thompson, p. 139).

The Great Depression hit the railroad companies very hard, however. Many bankruptcies and reorganizations followed. In order to cut operating expenses, many workers were furloughed, and miles of track were abandoned, as businesses along the lines dissolved or relocated. From 1936 to 1939, for example, several major railroads, including the Chicago and Northwestern, operated at a loss. At the same time, the improvement of highways aided the growth of the railroads' new competitor, the trucking industry. Even before the Depression, bus and truck traffic already made up a considerable proportion of highway usage. Although the railroad industry would remain lively, the strains imposed by the onset of World War II only intensified the growing number of problems faced by most lines (Thompson, pp. 167-170).

Ames at War and Peace: 1941 and Beyond

The onset of World War II introduced twin problems for American railroads, still the only efficient, nation-wide system of transportation. Massive, quick mobilization meant that the armed services needed to preempt profitable passenger and freight loads. As the war progressed, the introduction on the homefront of rationing gasoline and other resources forced civilians to rely on rail transportation just at the time that the system's capacity faced its greatest strains

At the end of the war, many citizens were convinced the country needed more than one nationwide system of transportation. Pressures grew on both the federal and the Iowa governments to improve dramatically the quality of the nation's and the State's primary roads. Under the leadership of President Dwight D. Eisenhower, the nation made the commitment to develop the interstate highway system. This highly popular program proved to be more successful than anyone expected. An unexpected result was the rapid growth of over-the-road trucking, as well as an enormous increase in business and recreational automobile traffic. These developments, however, further eroded the financial position of American railroads.

Iowa, however, did not benefit directly as much as some states by the introduction of the interstate system. During the earliest phase of the program, the State received only 711 miles, on interstates I-80, I-35, and I-29 (Thompson, p. 216). Communities such as Ames that were located directly adjacent to the new interstates received the most immediate benefits.

The Iowa General Assembly also implemented significant changes in the State highway system in 1949. At that time, a pay-as-you plan was inaugurated. Motor vehicle registration fees were increased, and use and sales taxes were placed on vehicles. In addition, a single fund was created to receive all State road taxes (Thompson, p. 213).

Within the City of Ames, the network of roads expanded to include the newly developing suburbs. Also during this period, 6th Street was extended to create another link to the ISU campus. Ames also benefitted from the expansion of the Iowa Department of Transportation headquarters and its greatly increased services. The national trend of a decline in railroad services was also reflected in the City. An example was the reduction of the Ames switching yard.

The period since World War II has seen enormous changes in the transportation industry, and most of these are reflected in the history of Iowa and the City of Ames for the period as well. Because this period lies outside the time covered by the reconnaisance survey, however, these changes are only suggested here. They serve to point out, nevertheless, the important connection the City of Ames has to the history of the transportation industry for the entire State of Iowa.

ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

Significant examples of property types associated with this historic context must contain most of the following elements:

1. Significance. Must relate to the historic context "Transportation and the Development of Ames, 1864-1943."

   National Register Criterion A and Local Criterion C. Properties that are associated with transportation activity reflected in the time period.

   National Register Criterion B and Local Criterion D. Properties that are associated with persons directly involved with or responsible for this transportation activity.

   National Register Criterion C and Local Criterion E. Properties that illustrate styles, types, or building materials common to this time period or that form an unusual group of buildings or structures.

2. Qualifying Use. Includes institutional buildings associated with transportation planning, engineering, and construction; municipal infrastructure improvements such as street pavements; railroad related facilities; highways; highway related commercial nodes and tourist housing, and other transportation related resources.

3. Qualifying Materials. Includes a wide variety of building materials.

4. Original Location or Significance for Relocation. If a building has been moved, the reason for the move must obtain significance for the historic context. The move would also have to have been undertaken during the time period and the original fabric of the building not significantly altered by the move.

5. Integrity Considerations. Alterations may be acceptable if they are sympathetic in terms of building materials, scale, and architectural and/or engineering detail.

   Concerning districts, they must possess a sense of time and place, must relate to the styles and materials of the period of significance, have relatively few intrusions, and not have been altered to a high degree. Key structures will have relatively few, if any, alterations, while contributing structures may have a somewhat lesser level of integrity.

Concerning individual buildings, the requirements outlined above should hold true. For residential properties, a higher degree of integrity is generally to be expected since dwellings are less subject to modernization than other transportation-related resources. Tourist housing will exhibit considerable alteration because of its commercial character and special criteria may be necessary for evaluation.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Transportation is a major historic context for Ames. It calls attention to numerous important areas of historical significance for the community. Early rail transportation and individuals associated with it defined the initial shape of Ames' original plat and the early expansion of the community. Local transportation networks--intra-city routes and interurban lines--helped weave complex relationships between college and town. State and national highway routes connected Ames with the broader world and elevated the community's status. When the Lincoln Highway, U. S. 30, was routed through Ames, for example, the community benefitted through increased tourism and good public relations. The establishment of the Iowa Department of Transportation in Ames provided the city with a major employer, increased the city's reputation as a center for highway engineering, research, and development, and expanded Ames' base as a convention center for professional gatherings. Finally, railroads continue today to play a role in the economic development of Ames. Recent U. S. Department of Transportation studies to reroute an Amtrak line through Ames point in this direction.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Most of the property types associated with this historic context are non-extant or have been radically altered. This is the nature of many of these property types, such as streets and highways and railroad-associated facilities. Surviving resources obtain added significance because of these losses.

The Chicago and Northwestern Passenger Depot in Ames is an important resource for the city and is eligible for local and National Register historical designations.

The Iowa Department of Transportation Campus is an important resource with state-wide historical significance. This campus should be intensively surveyed and evaluated. The responsibility for these activities lies with the State of Iowa.

REPRESENTATIVE RESOURCES

Representative resources are presented on site sheets which follow this section.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 4-3
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name IOWA DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION CAMPUS
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 700-800 BLOCK LINCOLN WAY
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

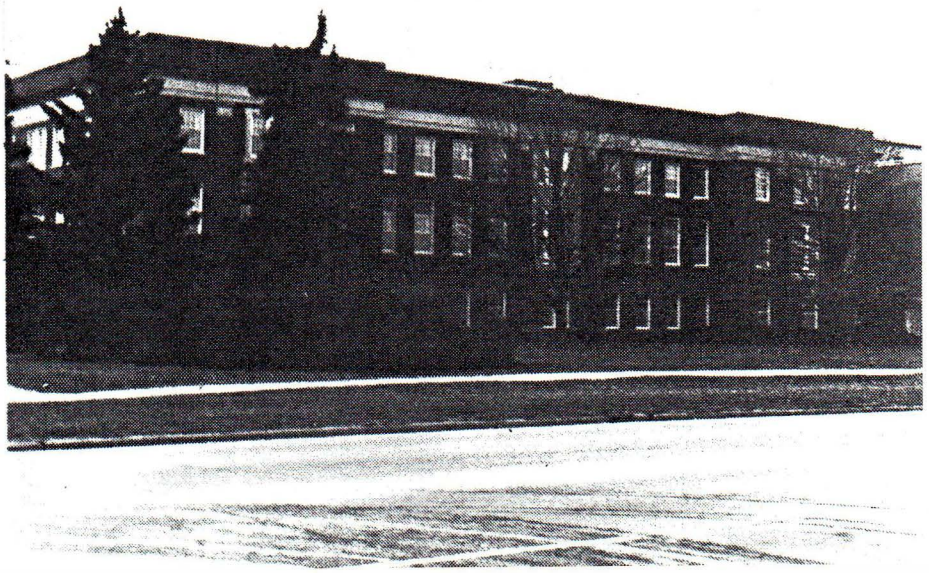
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present STATE FACILITIES Original STATE FACILITIES

Description

9. Date of Construction: VARIOUS Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [X] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [X] commercial
[ ] industrial [ ] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking SW Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a compound which contains a complex of buildings, structures, and other resources. In 1926 the complex of the Iowa State Highway Commission included the original 1923 office building (whose photograph appears on this site sheet), storage sheds, shop buildings, and a laboratory and heating plant. The complex has greatly increased in size since then.

This complex may obtain architectural significance. The original building is particularly notable. The entire complex should be evaluated as a potentially significant designed historic landscape.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Transportation

[X] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

As headquarters for the State of Iowa's transportation services, this complex obtains historical significance on a state-wide level. The complex should be research, analyzed, and evaluated in this light. The complex is additionally significant on a local basis. Before 1920, the citizens of Ames purchased a tract of land for construction of this facility. This support calls attention to local boosterism and the importance the community has traditionally placed on projects associated with education and technology.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Thompson, William H.; Transporation in Iowa, A Historical Summary; Iowa Department of Transportation; 1989.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   [ ] County Resource File _____
   [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   [ ] National Register _____
   [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____

[ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
[ ] Other _____
[ ] Other _____
[ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 4-5
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name TOURIST COURT
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 204-212 SOUTH 2ND STREET EAST
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present MULT-FAMILY DWELLING Original MULTI-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1930? Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[X] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking S Photographer Page

Photo unavailable

Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a complex of frame, clapboard clad, multi- and single-family dwellings. They feature small scaled buildings exhibiting very restrained architectural details. Several of the units are self-contained and detached. Another building contains several units under one roof.

Architectural significance is not claimed at this time.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Transportation

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [x] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This complex appears to be a tourist court, dating, perhaps, from the 1920s or 1930s. Located south of Lincoln Way, it calls attention to the importance of U. S. Highway 30, the transcontinental Lincoln Highway. Further research, analysis, and evaluation is needed for this complex. It is not known how many units originally comprised this tourist court. Another tourist home, located a few block east and on Lincoln Way, is non-extant. The Ames recycling center presently stands on the site.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 4-6
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name GRAND AVENUE UNDERPASS
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address GRAND AVENUE & RAILROAD TRACKS
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present HIGHWAY UNDERPASS Original HIGHWAY UNDERPASS

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1930S Architect/Builder Ben Cole, Contractor-builder
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [X] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other CONCRETE
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [X] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [X] commercial
[X] industrial [ ] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking NNE Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [x] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a reinforced concrete structure, which spans Grand Avenue providing a bridge for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and an underpass for Highway 69.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Transportation and the Development of Ames

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [x] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This structure was a major improvement undertaken in the 1930s to alleviate traffic congestion and provide safety for motorists on Highway 69. Constructed in the 1930s, this bridge may be associated with New Deal construction programs.

A major train derailment occured in the 1970s. The Grand Avenue Underpass was closed for many months and traffic rerouted on Duff Avenue. Much of the structure was damaged, including its wrought iron railings. The underpass was substantially rebuilt. These alterations pose questions of integrity for the historical designation of this structure.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

5

CIVICS: GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IMPROVE THE COMMUNITY, 1864-1943

STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXT

Introduction

"STORY OF CITY'S GROWTH ONE OF PUBLIC SERVICE." This banner headline from the *Ames Daily Tribune* of November 17, 1921, encapsulates the story. Characterized by a huge number of transient students, local government in Ames successfully has provided basic services and amenities to them and its permanent and semi-permanent residents, in part because of enlightened local leadership and the willingness of residents to engage in the political process.

Like much of the community's history, the development of local government in Ames moves through several historic periods. The following paragraphs outline these eras. Later sections of this historic context sketch specific topics within those eras. These sketches are not complete; rather, they are meant to indicate the growing complexity of modern communities and the emergence of pro-action on the part of local government in Ames to address emerging needs.

The earliest period of the community, Founding and First Growth, 1864-1891, Ames moved slowly to develop an infrastructure of modern public works. These included street and sidewalk improvements, and provisions for municipal fire and police protection. Perhaps the most visible public improvement of the period was the erection of public school houses for the education of the city's youth. Generally speaking, local officials showed a conservative approach to committing the limited financial resources of the fledgling community. As late as 1891, for example, the community was without a public water works.

The Progressive Era, 1891-1918, that followed saw a big expansion of the City's commitment to public works. Improvements were undertaken at the water works, an electric light plant was built and enlarged, storm and sanitary sewers were constructed, a new city hall/fire department building was built, hard-surfaced streets and sidewalks were constructed, a system of street lighting installed, and four brick schools built. Other public reforms were undertaken, such as establishing fire limits, building codes and permits, and signage ordinances. Heralding this expansion was the annexation in 1891 of the Iowa State campus and surrounding areas, an event which almost doubled the city's population. In 1894 four wards were created in Ames for electoral purposes. Thereafter, council people were elected to represent each of these wards. The rapid growth which characterized this period also brought growing pains. During the latter years of the period, the community was forced to deal with sectionalism.

In a Boom Time for Ames following World War I, the community experienced growth unlike anything it had hitherto known. Basic services and improvements were expanded. New schools were constructed replacing those of the early period. The city established a city manager system of government, characteristically carrying the official title "City Manager of Engineering." The city embraced modern planning tools and techniques, instituted a Zoning Commission and ordinance, and began comprehensive planning for the future. This tradition of study, analysis, and resolution later served the community well.

Following World War II, Ames again was engulfed by a population explosion that doubled the number of its residents and pushed its corporate limits far beyond its old boundaries. In 1955 the City of Ames adopted the Comprehensive Plan for Ames, the first such comprehensive plan The city's tradition of planning was helping it cope with new challenges.

During each of these eras, a number of characteristics shaped the course of local government. This agenda can be divided into civic improvements (like infrastructure and public health and safety; regulation; and planning, parks, recreation and beautification), human resources, and fiscal conservatism. The following sections discuss some of the more significant aspects. Because this is a reconnaissance survey, the development of this information is schematic and subject to revision.

Over time, Ames city government evidenced the awareness of the need to introduce a number of improvements to benefit all of the residents. These can be grouped into three types. The first concern was to develop the city's infrastructure and to improve public health and safety. The second phase saw the regulation of what hitherto had been regarded as private. The third phase witnessed the expansion of professional planning into new areas and the first attempts to improve the quality of life through the development of parks and recreation facilities and the implementation of beautification programs.

Infrastructure, Public Health and Safety

In the late 1880s, Ames residents debated the need for modernizing the city's equipment and services. Many thought improvements were necessary to preserve the public's welfare. When fire destroyed the opera house and several adjacent buildings on the East End of Main Street in 1887, some pointed to the example of many other American towns that were establishing municipal water works systems. But the first works were not constructed in Ames until 1891, when a wooden water tank was built in the alley on Kellogg between Main and Fifth. In 1896 water main municipal bonds were sold by the city for the purpose of paying for, equipping, extending, and maintaining the water works plant. In 1906 the sanitary sewer was completed on Main Street, and the first steel water tank was completed for the municipal water works system.

When a private developer failed to exercise his franchise opportunity to build an electric light plant, the City of Ames, authorized by a bond issue passed in 1896, built, operated, and subsequently enlarged a municipal power plant. This plant came none too soon. The growth of the college and subsequently the community in the first decade of the Twentieth Century placed demands on Ames' municipal facilities that strained their means beyond capacity. In 1909, for example, officials resorted to usage cut-backs during peak hours to make sufficient power available for priority needs. (*Times*, October 21, 1909). Although the plant met the city's needs, debate about the nature of municipal ownership continued for many years. At the same time, as the most expensive and visible property owned by the City of Ames, the municipal power plant served as a symbol of civic pride.

The Progressive Era, 1891-1918, saw the first municipal franchises. About 1891, the City legalized the Ames and College Railway, a franchise which transformed Ames as a community. Other franchises included: in 1896 to the E. B. Hilleman Company for street lighting; in 1897 to the Iowa Telephone Company; and in 1900 to the Boone County Telephone Company.

With a rapidly growing population, the City of Ames also recognized the need for standardization. In 1900 the City Council established the datum plane near the center of the City Park (Revised Ordinances of the City of Ames, Iowa, 1909, p. 96). At the same time, the City also adopted standard bench mark, street, curb, and sidewalk grades, and curblines on certain streets in Ames. Other reforms included the 1906 expansion of the sewer system on Carroll, Duff, Douglas, Kellogg, Burnett, Clark and Hoggett to College streets at a cost $65,000, and the 1910 paving of Main Street with creosote dipped wood blocks. The following year the stretch of Grand Avenue between Main and Ninth was also paved with these materials.

During the boom era, 1918-1941, the political leadership of Ames pressed forward with improvements to the city's infrastructure. At the same time, problems began to surface from earlier periods. The conflict can be seen, for example, in the location and relocation of streets and alleys. In 1919, the south side of Main Street at the rear remained, as it had for decades, without an alley. The railroad owned the right-of-way in this area. In contrast, on the north side of Main Street at the rear, an alley had been laid out in the original town plat. Over the years, a proposal for constructing an alley south of Main Street. was often discussed. By 1919 three different city administrations in Ames had debated this question. A contemporary newspaper article entitled "Old, Old Story of Main Street Alley Up Again," reveals the problem:

> It is understood that the company could move their tracks a distance that would be sufficient to permit an alley through the place, but it would eventually mean the rear of some of the buildings would have to be torn out. There are some buildings that are on the right-of-way to a distance of three feet and as they have failed to sign a waiver for any paving, that has left the matter up in the air. The property has been changing hands and the present owners are greatly in favor of making the improvement. There also enters into the question as to what shall be done with the telegraph and telephone wires which adorn the alley. The suggestion is made regarding these that they might be placed in conduits in the cement wall which is to be built, and there they would be out of sight and out of mind of every body. *Ames Daily Tribune*, July 8, 1919, p. 1 c. 6.

A major spate of concrete paving projects transformed the streets of Ames in the 1920s. In 1923, for example, Duff Avenue and Lincoln Way were paved, as well as other streets in the First, Second, and Fourth Wards (*Ames Daily Tribune*, "Must Complete City Paving Before Aug. 1," February 3, 1923). Projects for 1926 paving Main Street (*Ames Daily Tribune*, June, 4, 1926, page 1) and an alley north of the Northwestern railroad's tracks, improving Lincoln Way, building a new bridge over Squaw Creek, and improving bus service from downtown to Fourth Ward (*Ames Daily Tribune*, January 11, 1926, page 1). Finally, the boom years saw the opening of the first airport in Ames in 1926. It was a private facility developed by Joseph Gerbracht, an aviation enthusiast of Ames (the *Ames Daily Tribune*,,April 4, 1926, p. 1).

Regulatory Measures

As in many other American communities, the beginning of municipal regulation in Ames coincided with the years of the Progressive Era, 1891-1918. This concern was evidenced in the adoption of a series of ordinances designed to protect the public welfare and prepare for future growth. Within the 1904-1909 period, the Ames City Council updated old measures and implemented several significant new codes.

Following the fire of 1887, a limited ordinance established the City's first fire districts. Within these areas, only a restricted number of building materials could be used for all new construction. Extended in 1904, the fire limits of the City of Ames then constituted all territory embraced within blocks 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 of the original town plat. In 1909 the fire limits of Ames were extended to include all territory embraced within Block 15 of Blair's Addition to the City of Ames. This ordinance continued:

> It shall be unlawful for any corporation, firm or person to build erect or place, by removal or otherwise, within the fire limits of the City of Ames, Iowa, any building or addition thereto, unless the outer walls of such building, or addition thereto, are made of brick, iron, stone, mortar or other noncombustible materials, with fire proof roof; it shall likewise be unlawful for any corporation firm or person, to remove any building or addition thereto, from one part of the fire limits to another part therein, unless constructed in accordance with the requirements, of this ordinance with respect to the materials of the outer walls and the roof. (Revised Ordinances of the City of Ames, Iowa, 1909, p. 73).

In 1905, the City Council passed a building code, which regulated the construction of buildings within the fire limits of Ames to insure against catastrophic fire. Requirements addressed appropriate materials for roof, cornice, independent and party walls, fire shutters and doors, chimneys, and joists. The ordinance prohibited attics and lofts. For the first time, building permits would be required for all new construction. In 1909 the council adopted an ordinance requiring the movers of buildings to obtain a permit prior to the relocation. This year also saw the council's enactment of the first signage ordinance. It prohibited the erection of wooden awnings and over hanging signs, regulated the height of awnings, and forbid the use of signs and bill boards on the sidewalks. This Ordinance, Number 223, also made provision for variances from these regulations on the majority vote of the council.

Planning, Parks, Recreation, and Beautification

The years following World War I witnessed the beginning of government planning on a significant scale. Popularly established throughout the nation during this time, municipal planning commissions were understood to be non-partisan, independent of the city council and mayor. The commissions frequently employed a professional planning consultant, often from outside the community, who prepared an outline for the community's future. From this early experience, city planning staffs evolved.

In addition to planning, cities began regulating patterns of land usage through the adoption of zoning laws. Zoning controls what happens on privately owned land so that a community can organize its physical growth. This is accomplished by establishing zones or districts in which certain specific uses may or may not be undertaken. Zoning laws also specify certain building requirements, such as height, bulk, and setback. The first zoning district in the United States to regulate an entire community was established in New York City in 1916. By 1930, it is estimated that several hundred communities across the nation had enacted zoning ordinances.

Ames adopted the City Manager form of government in 1920, and P. F. Hopkins became the first city manager. Other municipal commissions followed like the Zoning Commission created in 1924. In 1930 the City Plan Commission was created. The next year the City of Ames passed a zoning ordinance designating five classes of districts and regulating certain building activities in them.

An Ordinance regulating size of buildings and other structures; the size of yards, courts and other open spaces; the density of population; the location and purposes; establishing the boundaries of district deemed best suited to carry out the purpose of this ordinance; requiring the issuance of building permits before the erection, construction, reconstruction, conversion, alteration, enlargement, extension, raising or moving of any building or structure, and providing penalties for the violation of the same.

The City of Ames, Iowa, is hereby divided into five (5) classes of districts, as follows:

"A" Districts--(Residence)
"B" Districts--(Residence)
"C" Districts--(Local Business)
"D" Districts--(Business and Light Industry)
"E" Districts--(Heavy Industry)

Already by the early 1940s, there were pressures to rezone certain areas, heralding the modern era of public debate of such issues. The stretch of 5th Street between Clark and Grand, for example, was an early subject of upzoning. In October 1941, one of the early attempts was made to rezone this area for business. It was denied at this time.

Municipal land use can also be regulated through the use of restrictive covenants or agreements between sellers and buyers that limit future development on the property being transferred. By the end of the Progressive Era, land owners in Ames were able to employ restrictive covenants attached to a property's title to require new homes on the property to be valued at a certain worth. In 1917, for example, when Charles B. Murray purchased land north of the city, he agreed to a restrictive covenant requiring a new dwelling to cost at least $2,000. He also agreed that none could "construct...any barn or out buildings within 150 feet nor any dwelling within 75 feet of the west line of the street or public highway known as Grand avenue which passes along the east side of the above described premises." (Town Lot Deed Record Book 73, p. 181, Story County Recorder's Office).

Such restrictions were open to misuse. In 1917 the United States Supreme Court struck down the use of municipal ordinances designed to segregate residential neighborhoods. By the 1930s and 1940s, restrictive covenants were being designed to prevent the sale of homes in white areas to Blacks and other minorities. Although these covenants were seen as legal, they were judicially unenforceable. Employment of such restrictive covenants was found in Des Moines during the 1930s, but their use in Ames has not been documented.

As a community Ames has always believed strongly that public education leads to public improvements. If the public is provided with specific information, including statistics, most citizens will recognize a problem and consider solutions for it. A 1911 newspaper article provides an example:

THE CITY PARK

A record was made of those who used the shady city park during the hot afternoons since the last issue of this paper. The average attendance was 5-1/2 a day the writer being one of the five and a half. Of these 5-1/2 people 1-1/2 were Ames people. The writer being the one a day. The average number of Ames people excluding the writer would be 1/2 a day. The remaining average of four a day were tramps. The park should not be a tramp headquarters but it is. How about fixing it up. (*The Ames Times*, July 6, 1911).

This article shows the local emphasis on providing more parks and recreation facilities, as well as beautifying those already in existence. The two movements were frequently linked. The concern for beautiful spaces for city dwellers to relax has been a constant at least since

the last quarter of the Nineteenth Century. In Ames, early municipal ordinances provided for the planting of trees along the city's sidewalks. For further information on the city's parks, see "Dream of Arcadia: Designed Historic Landscapes in Ames, 1859-1943."

Human Resources

Resident expertise in Ames, available from Iowa State and the Iowa Highway Commission, has moved between these institutions and the staff of the City of Ames to the benefit of both the city and the university. With the employment of university personnel in both official and volunteer capacities, the City's staff was able to develop a high level of professionalization over the periods covered by this study. Two examples will suffice. For further details, see "The Notables of Ames: Academic and Commercial Elites, 1859-1943."

In 1894, the City of Ames employed Anson Marston, Dean of Engineering at I. S. C., to survey and map the sewers for the City Council and to prepare plans and specifications for their construction. Later, in 1903, Marston planned the city's first sewage plant.

An even better example is John H. Ames. (The community liked his name and his service.) As the city manager of the City of Ames between 1927-1953, he served longer than any other person in this position. His career provided the City a continuity of administration during the interwar years somewhat like Parley Sheldon's did during the previous era. A supporter of modern government planning, Ames continued the progressive attitude toward local government which Sheldon had helped establish. John Ames had previously worked at the Iowa State Highway Commission. His professional commitments--as vice-president of the International City Managers Association and in the American Society of Civil Engineers--indicate his links with national trends and the breadth of experience he brought to his official position. His engineering background further demonstrates the city's respect for this discipline in training for public service. John Ames also encouraged the economic development of the community. In 1940, for example, a tree nursery opened on South Duff after his suggestion.

Parley Sheldon exemplifies the reciprocal trend: the desire of Ames' commercial elite to help the university thrive. Called the "Perennial Mayor," Sheldon was mayor of Ames for a total of eighteen years, over a thirty-two year period. He began his career in banking by purchasing the Story County Bank in 1890. He quickly diversified his holdings, becoming involved in a variety of commercial interests. Sheldon later become a part-owner of the Sheldon-Munn Hotel. In politics, Sheldon strongly favored the construction of municipal resources, especially the city's electric light plant. He was instrumental in the development of the Ames and College Railroad in 1892. Parley Sheldon usually favored any development that would help either his community or the university thrive. He was a Democrat in politics and wielded an influential position in the party.

Ames has also benefited from a consensus of shared goals and assumptions about the preferred quality of life held by most residents and by a civic spirt of the city's elites. This has been manifested in many ways. Wealthy individuals frequently made large donations to the City. In the late Nineteenth Century, for example, John Blair gave land totalling a square city block in size to be used as a city park. Captain and Mrs. Wallace M. Greeley donated land for the new Carnegie Library in 1903. Later, he built a new municipal hospital in his wife's memory. In 1909, Parley Sheldon offered to buy the Ames municipal electric plant to keep it locally owned. And in 1926 a new municipal pool was opened to the public on North Dayton (now non-extant) in Riverside Park on July 4, 1926 on land donated by Mr. and Mrs. Carr (*Ames Daily Tribune,* July 8, 1926, page 1).

Volunteering for public service like committee work in the public sector is strongly rooted in Ames as well. Between 1935 and 1939, for example, Henry D. Bergman, professor of veterinarian medicine at Iowa State, served on the City Planning Commission. Ann Munn, the only woman on the commission, served throughout this early period. There are many other notable examples of service to the public by Ames residents. Two of the most striking were those of Professor Phillip H. Elwood, Jr., Head of the Department of Landscape Architecture at Iowa State, and Professor Frank Kerekes, Assistant Dean of Engineering at Iowa State, for their work on the monumental Comprehensive Plan for Ames of 1955.

Fiscal Conservatism

Throughout all of the stages of Ames' development, fiscal conservatism has characterized the community. In the 1930s, for example, the federal government decided to replace the Ames' post office with a new building. In an attempt to stimulate the flagging national economy, many new post office buildings were constructed across the country. The proposal was met in Ames, however, with considerable criticism. It was felt that a new building was not necessary. The old building (then located one block south of the present site) was adequate. Not only was a new building not needed, but the large size of the one proposed was especially unnecessary. The public tradition of fiscal conservatism in Ames searched out wanton expense and tried to bridle it. The new post office was, nonetheless, constructed; and, into the 1950s, remained subject of public criticism. (Gladys Meads, for example, in At the Squaw and the Skunk published in 1955, recounts the issue). The building, of course, stands today as a significant architectural addition within city's civic district.

Party Politics

Finally, the role of party politics in Ames far exceeds the scope of the reconnaissance survey. Nevertheless, it has undeniably played an important role in the history of the City and Story County. This story needs to be fleshed out. The level of political engagement can, indeed, be said to exceed that of many Iowa communities. The *History of Story County Iowa* , written in 1911 by W. O. Payne, chronicles, for example, local and county-wide politics in greater detail and length than similar accounts in other Iowa counties during the period. The roots of political engagement may lie in the nature of the county's population: Nevada, the county seat and rural Story County, have traditionally been Republican while Ames has been Democratic. Ethnic interests in Story County have also provided an overlay to the political spectrum.

Few instances better portray this active political engagement on the local level than the competition between two titans of Ames politics, Captain Wallace M. Greeley and Parley Sheldon, Ames' "Perennial Mayor."

ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

Significant examples of property types associated with this historic context must contain most of the following elements:

1. Significance. Must relate to the historic context "Civics: government and Public Participation Improve the Community, 1864-1943."

National Register Criterion A and Local Criterion C. Properties that are associated with civic activity reflected in the time period.

National Register Criterion B and Local Criterion D. Properties that are associated with persons directly involved with or responsible for this civic activity.

National Register Criterion C and Local Criterion E. Properties that illustrate styles, types, or building materials common to this time period or that form an unusual group of buildings or structures.

2. Qualifying Use. Includes civic buildings, municipal utilities, municipal infrastructure improvements, municipally sponsored landscape architecture and recreational facilities, and other civic related resources.

3. Qualifying Materials. Includes a wide variety of building and planting materials.

4. Original Location or Significance for Relocation. If a building has been moved, the reason for the move must obtain significance for the historic context. The move would also have to have been undertaken during the time period and the original fabric of the building not significantly altered by the move.

5. Integrity Considerations. Alterations may be acceptable if they are sympathetic in terms of building or planting materials, scale, and architectural and/or landscape architectural detail. See additional notes immediately below in the Recommendations section.

   Concerning districts, they must possess a sense of time and place, must relate to the styles and materials of the period of significance, have relatively few intrusions, and not have been altered to a high degree. Key structures will have relatively few, if any, alterations, while contributing structures may have a somewhat lesser level of integrity.

   Concerning individual buildings, the requirements outlined above should hold true. For residential properties, a higher degree of integrity is generally to be expected since dwellings are less subject to modernization than other civic related resources.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

"Civics" possesses, as an historic context , considerable importance for the upbuiliding of Ames because it points out the active role played by city government during the progressive and later eras in Ames.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Most of the property types associated with this historic context are non-extant or because of their nature inappropriate for historic preservation. This is in the nature of such resources. First generation infrastructural improvements have, for example, been replaced with modern street surfaces, street lighting, storm and sanitary sewers, and so on. The Ames Power Plant, a modern operation, continues to evolve with technology. The Parley and Bernice Sheldon House at 603 Douglas is non-extant. (The site presently serves as a

municipal parking lot). This loss of historic resources increases the value of those which remain to call attention to "Civics" as an historic context. Principal among these resources is the Ames City Hall. This report strongly supports the designation of the Ames City Hall as a local landmark because of its historical significance in the civic development of the city.

The Ames Power Plant is another outstanding example of civic progress in Ames. The facility itself remains today, as in the past, the most visible point in Ames when approaching the city. The rolling steam clouds which this plant generates and mass of the facility itself strongly call attention to Ames and its commitment to science and technology. The plant is situated at the eastern terminus to Main Street, provides a dramatic vista when viewed from Main Street, and symbolizes the presence of efficient local government. For all these reasons, the power plant anchors downtown Ames as a visual center of the community. The facade of the circa 1935 building remains intact. Planned improvements to the plant should respect this historic fabric.

Finally, the potential exists for a Civic Corridor Historic District. Numerous public and semi-public buildings stand on 5th and 6th Streets immediately adjacent to the central business district. These resources include the City Park, Elks Lodge, Ames Public Library, United Church of Christ, First Methodist Church, United States Post Office, First Christian Church, and the newly rehabilitated Ames High School Building. These resources constitute an impressive collection of quality buildings. which cluster together in patterned development. This phenomenon should be researched, analyzed, and evaluated for possible historical designation.

REPRESENTATIVE RESOURCES

Representative resources are presented on site sheets which follow this section.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 5-1
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name AMES CITY HALL
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 420 KELLOGG AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present NOT-IN-USE Original MUNICIPAL FACILITIES

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1915-1917 Architect/Builder Liebbe, Nourse, and Rasmussen, architec
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [X] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [ ] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking SE Photographer Page



20. **Architectural Significance**
[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is building is discussed as site #8 in the intensive survey of this report.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____
[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This is building is discussed as site #8 in the intensive survey of this report.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
[ ] County Resource File _____
[ ] Windshield Survey _____
[ ] National Register _____
[ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
[ ] Determination of Eligibility _____

[ ] Review and Compliance Project:
_____
[ ] Other_____
[ ] Other_____
[ ] Other_____

2. Subject Traces
a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images_____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 5-2
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name MUNICIPAL BANDSHELL
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address CITY PARK, (DUFF AVE BETWEEN 5TH & 6TH)
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present CIVIC Original CIVIC

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1935* Architect/Builder GROVER PRATT, ARCHITECT*
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [X] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[X] other CONCRETE, PRESSED METAL
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [X] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [X] commercial
[X] industrial [X] residential [X] other IN CITY PARK AT CBD FRINGE AREA

18. Map

19. Photo looking SE Photographer Schafer



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance
    - [X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
    - [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
    - [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This structure is significant architecturally as a fine design by a local architect, Grover Pratt, a member of Iowa State's Architectural Department. It replaced an earlier, wood frame structure, which also stood on this site. Constructed by Fred Fisher, contractor-builder of Ames, the new bandshell was completed in 1935. J. R. Jones received the contract for the copper roof.

Bandstands are much more frequently encountered than bandshells in Iowa. The bandshell is an advanced accoustical design and postdates the bandstand period. Because few communities in Iowa could afford substantial municipal improvements during the Great Depression, bandshells, which by and large date from this period, are a rare type of structure in this state.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s) Civics
    - [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
    - [X] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
    - [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

(See continuation sheet)

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

*Brown, Farwell T.; "From Bandstand to Bandshell"; Computer printout dated June 18, 1991, of earlier newspaper story.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
    - [ ] County Resource File _____
    - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
    - [ ] National Register _____
    - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
    - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
    - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
    - [ ] Other _____
    - [ ] Other _____
    - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
    - a. _____
    - b. _____
    - c. _____
    - d. _____
    - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historical Significance

The 1930s saw a national movement embracing the outdoor amphitheater as a popular public facility. Sometimes erected in association with Civilian Conservation Corps or other New Deal programs, the movement provided opportunities to broaden cultural activities in the nation during the 1930s. The Sylvan Theatre in Des Moines' Greenwood Park also relates to this phenomenon, although on a much less ambitious scale than the Bandshell in Ames. The Hollywood Bowl in California is, perhaps, the most widely known example of an outdoor amphitheater from this period. The Municipal Bandshell in Ames obtains historical significance in calling attention to this movement in Ames.

The Bandshell also obtains historical significance because it calls attention to the importance of music as a cultural activity in Ames. Of all the performing arts, music appears to have been most popular in the community and from an early time, sharing this place of honor perhaps only with dramatics. The Ames Band continues to be an important community institution with regularly scheduled concerts from the Municipal Bandshell during the summer months.

This structure obtains additional historical significance because its construction shows that Ames could afford substantial municipal improvements during the Great Depression and that the Ames economy was a bright spot in these otherwise troubled times in Iowa.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 5-3
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name MUNICIPAL LIGHT & POWER PLANT
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 200 EAST MAIN STREET
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

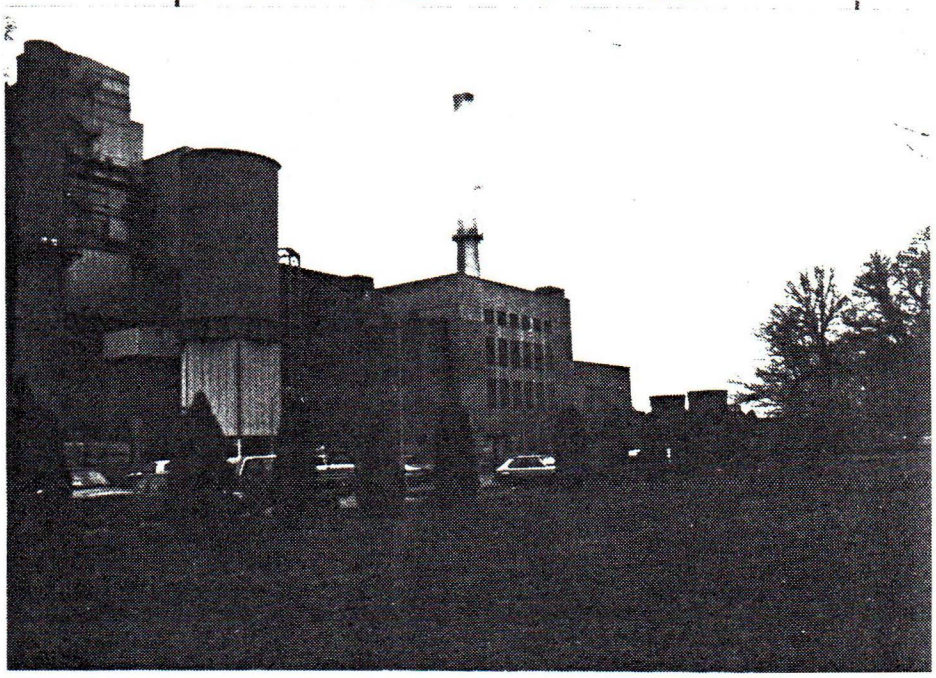
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present INDUSTRIAL Original INDUSTRIAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: VARIOUS Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [X] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[X] other POURED CONCRETE, STEEL PANELS, COVER-UP SIDING
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [X] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[X] industrial [ ] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking SW Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

Architectural significance is not claimed at this time.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Civics

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[X] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This building obtains historical significance because it calls attention to "Civics" as an historic context in Ames history and the important role of city government in upbuilding the community.

Begun as an electric light plant under bond issue authorization in 1896, this facility expanded to meet the needs of the growing community by expanding its capibilities at various points in time. As the most visible property owned by the City of Ames, the Municipal Light and Power Plant symbolizes the pride Ames as a community takes in its independence and self-sufficiency. Historically a controversial facility to operate, public opinion has wavered between municipal ownership or sale to the private sector. The main block of the building, consisting of pre-cast and cast-in-place concrete, appears to date from the 1930s. It is an important resource in calling attention to local government in Ames.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   [ ] County Resource File _____
   [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   [ ] National Register _____
   [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

6

THE NOTABLES OF AMES: ACADEMIC AND COMMERCIAL ELITES, 1859-1943

STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXT

Historical significance obtains for individuals in Ames who have achieved state and national prominence because of their significant inventions, achievements, technological advances, and discoveries in the scientific disciplines. Notable individuals worthy of further research include those whose careers are documented in directories of professional academic and business organizations like Isaac Asimov's *Biographical Encyclopedia of Science and Technology* or Valerie-Anne Giscard d'Estaing's *The Second World Almanac Book of Inventions*. Additional candidates will be identified through more specialized materials.

Historical significance also obtains for individuals in Ames who have achieved local prominence because of their contributions to the commercial life of the community, to the betterment and enrichment of the community, to local politics and government, education, social reform, artistic achievement, and other human activity.

The Notables of Ames also refers to an important aspect of the social history of the community. Prior to the early Twentieth Century, the merchant elite of Ames dominated the life of the community. With the growth of Iowa State in the first decades of the Twentieth Century, the academic, administrative, and staff personnel of this institution began to emerge as an economic and social force. By the mid-Twentieth Century, this was ubiquitous. Although never tightly-knit, this personnel exerted powerful influences over the community and broadened Ames' vision of itself. While the university grew, changed, and personnel came and went, the old commercial elite in Ames maintained the city's older traditions. A mix of economic, educational, and social strata emerged in Ames. The chemistry of this mix constitutes an important chapter of the community's history. "We married into university families," one old line Ames resident noted, but the traditions were not necessarily the same. The evolution of this social phenomenon in Ames applies to this historic context. Hiram and Ann Munn provide a good case study. "Hiram represented business," she recounted, "I represented the academic community." Their house at 726 North Duff Avenue became a meeting ground for Ames town and gown. "You could not serve liquor at The Knoll," Ann Munn recounted, "our home became the unofficial place for university entertaining."

What follows are biographical thumbnail sketches of a few Notables of Ames. These individuals were selected at random from information readily available. These sketches are in no way inclusive nor are they listed in any order.

Parley Sheldon (1844-1932)

According to his 1911 biographical sketch, "The greater part of the municipal improvements of Ames have been made under his administration, and he brings to the conduct of the duties of the office the same progressive spirit and earnest purpose which characterized him in his private business affairs" (p. 460). A Democrat in politics and a banker by profession, Parley Sheldon embodied Ames boosterism. He was instrumental in establishment of the Ames and College Railroad, the State of Iowa locating the new Iowa

Highway Commission in Ames, undertook a joint venture with A. H. Munn to provide Ames with a new hotel facility, and served many years as mayor of Ames. Nicknamed "the perennial mayor," for this service, Sheldon competed with his political, banking, and philanthropic rival Captain Wallace M. Greeley at every turn. The Ames community benefited profoundly as a result. Sheldon died on May 22, 1932. The Parley and Frances Sheldon House, built at 603 Douglas Avenue, regrettable no longer stands. A municipal parking lot has taken its place.

T(homas) R(adford) Agg (b. 1878)

Born in Fairfield, Iowa, Agg became dean of the College of Engineering at Iowa State in 1930 and remained in this position for many years. Agg served as director of the American Society of Civil Engineers from 1938-1940 and was heavily involved in other professional organizations in his field. He was particularly interested in road and highway engineering

John L. Stevens

John L. Stevens of Boone was an important attorney, politician, and capitalist in the late Nineteenth Century in Boone and Story Counties. In 1878 after a hotly contested race, John L. Stevens of Ames won the Story County district attorneyship. (1911 History of Story County.) In 1882 Stevens was renominated as district attorney without opposition and in 1886 Stevens was a candidate for nomination as Judge of the District Court during a period of sensational politics in Story County. Other candidates were Mr. Weaver of Iowa Falls, Mr. Hindman of Boone, Judge Bradley of Marshalltown, Mr. Hemmingway of Hampton, and Judge Miracle. Stevens was able to establish a strong political base through a combination in Story County politics and was one of the chosen judges. He resigned in 1891. That same year, Stevens launched one of the most significant enterprises in Ames history, the Ames and College Railroad. Serving as president of the company, Stevens' efforts resulted in a transportation link between the Campus and Downtown which was destined to alter relationships between Town and Gown in Ames. Although begun on a small scale (the narrow gauge service was nicknamed "The Dinky"), the service evolved into an efficient and reliable transportation link.

Stevens divided his time between Ames and Boone, choosing to live in Boone. Stevens was active in real estate operations as investments. He built, for example, the building on northeast corner of Main and Kellogg, selling a half interest in the building before it was finished to Joseph L. Budd. Stevens also had interests in numerous subdivisions in Ames.

Edgar Williams Stanton

A native of Pennsylvania, Stanton came to Ames as a sophomore at Iowa State and graduated in 1872. He remained at Iowa State, teaching mathematic and political economy, later serving as Dean of the College.

Margaret McDonald Stanton (d. 1895)

Margaret McDonald Stanton served as professor of French and preceptress of Iowa State from 1870 until 1878. After her death in 1895, the new woman's dormitory building on the campus was named Margaret Hall in her honor. This building is now non-extant. She was the wife of Edgar W. Stanton.

Julia Wentch Stanton

Julia Wentch Stanton was a graduate of Iowa State and served as instructor in mathematics at the school. She was prominent in club and social life of the college and Ames, also serving as president of the Ames Library Board. She was the second wife of Edgar W. Stanton.

Frank J. Olsan (b. 1859)

A native of Moravia in Central Europe, Olsan emigrated to the United States in 1887. He descended from a family of horticulturalists and continued these interests in American. First settling in Iowa City, Olsan then moved west where he was the first editor of the horticultural department of the *Hospodar* of Omaha, Nebraska, "the largest Bohemian publication in the world interested in this subject" (1911 History of Story County, Iowa, Vol. 2, page 90.) Later, Olsan returned to Iowa and settled in Ames where his floral business prospered. "Olsanville," the site of his greenhouses and business establishment, is pictured in the 1911 History of Story County, Iowa (page 93). It is thought to be in the West Gate area.

Herman Knapp (b. 1863)

A Vermonter by birth, Knapp relocated to Iowa with his parents in 1866. In 1879 his father was elected professor of agriculture at Iowa State. (He later became the school's second president.) In 1879 Herman Knapp entered the college, graduating in 1883. Knapp remained at the school, first as deputy treasurer of the college, then teaching agriculture, and finally as treasurer and registrar of the college. Knapp also served on the Ames Library Board and lived on the campus in a college house. Knapp resided at 427 Ash Avenue, according to Anne H. Clubine, the present owner of this house, which appears to have been built in the 1920s.

Dr. Seaman A. Knapp (1833-1911)

Knapp had an outstanding education in the East and, with his family, relocated to Iowa in 1866. He became principle of the Iowa College for the Blind from 1869-1975 and also pursued stock farming. As editor of the Western Stock Journal of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Knapp become known in state agricultural circles. He was elected professor of agricultural at Iowa State and served in this capacity between 1879-1886, also serving between 1883-1884 as president of the institution.

Knapp later became president of the Rice Growers Association of America. He toured the Far East on behalf of the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture and became involved in international agricultural development. Knapp is best remembered by his fight against the Mexican boll weevil in Texas during 1903. As a result of this successful campaign, Knapp opened the way to establishment of the Farmer's Cooperative Demonstration Work of the South, a federal program to improve agricultural methods in the South.

"Himself the product of the classical school, he became the apostle of and gave his life to the exemplification of modern industrial education" (1911 History of Story County, Iowa, Volume 2, page 200.) Knapp is buried in the College Cemetery.

Ann Munn McCormack (1901-Present)

Born in Rock Rapids, Iowa, Ann Munn McCormack attended Iowa State for two years and then went to the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts. She returned to Ames to earn a degree in Applied Art but was asked to teach full-time. In 1927 she married H. L. Munn. Ann Munn became a member of the Ames Planning Commission in 1929. She was only woman for many years and served for at least 30 years. Although not a charter member of the commission, several commissioners thought her background in applied art would be useful. Judge C. G. Lee was one charter member of the commission. An early issue tackled by the commission was land-use zoning. It was sponsored by the commission and received by the general public in Ames as an important planning tool for the city. Ann and H. L. Munn opened their home at 726 North Duff Avenue on numerous occasions for university related functions. At this time, liquor was not allowed at the Knoll, and the Munn home became a center for town and gown parties. This hospitality contributed to good East -West relations in Ames.

Joseph Lancaster Budd (1835-1904)

Budd served as Acting President of Iowa State for several months between 1884-1885. In 1877 a house for Budd's residence was constructed by private funds on the Iowa State campus. Located on the present site of Botany Hall, the house cost $2,000. Significant in this regard was the fee of $31.20 paid to an architect for services rendered. Mr. V. Tomlinson was the contractor-builder who erected the building (Margaret L. Kooser; *History of Buildings Iowa State College*; Appendix.) Tomlinson also constructed the Sloss House, Black's House, and other buildings on the campus.

Charles F(ranklin) Curtiss (b. 1863)

Born in Illinois, Curtiss came to Story County with his family in 1863. He attended Iowa State College and was later employed by the agricultural experiment station. Between 1900-1933, Curtiss was Dean of the Agricultural Experiment Station. During his tenure, Curtiss was instrumental in establishing programs to educate farmers in new methods. He served as an officer on many livestock association boards and was a director on the Iowa State Fair Board for 30 years. Curtiss was active in Republican politics in Iowa. He served as a delegate to the party's national conventions in 1920 and 1928. Curtiss lived with his family on the college campus.

Winifred Richards Tilden (b. 1880)

Member of an old line Ames business family, Winifred R. Tilden illustrates the growing connections between this tradition and those of Iowa State University. She also calls attention to women and education at Iowa State. Born in Ames and educated at patrician institutions in the East, Tilden returned to her hometown and became head of physical Education Department for Women at Iowa State in 1904. She later became Dean of the Home Economics Division at the school.

Captain Wallace M. Greeley (1838-1917)

One year's Chautauqua program was marred by a hail storm which threatened to collapse the auditorium tent. As a result Cap Greeley donated money to construct an outside auditorium. Into the 1950s this structure stood on Lincoln and Grand Avenue after having been relocated onto this site from its original location in Maxwell Park. The building in the 1950s was used as fieldhouse for Ames High School, its sides having been enclosed. Meads 160 includes photograph.

ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

Property types associated with this historic context include a limited range of resources and a restricted number of applications. Although local Criterion D (federal Criterion B) both allow the designation of properties "associated with the lives of persons significant in our past," both these criteria are infrequently used (particularly true of the federal criterion). There are several reasons for this. The criteria are, first of all, associational. They must be linked to a significant person and associated with the productive life of the individual. These two requirements are not easily met.

Who says the individual is significant? This question needs to be answered and legitimate questions about the individual's contribution satisfied with good written documentation. Another requirement for these criteria is that resources must call attention to the time period of the notable's productive life. Birthplaces, childhood homes, retirement homes, grave sites and other locations associated with the notable before and/or after the time of significant contribution are usually ruled ineligible for historic designation because they do not call direct attention to it. Proving the resource was associated with a significant individual requires rigorous documentation, research, and evaluation. Sometimes these criteria come into play when other resources with more direct linkages to the career of the notable are no-longer extant. These uses of the criteria thus involve the comparative evaluation of resources. This can be time consuming in research and analysis and fruitless in the end.

Although all these limitations restrict the applicability of this as an historic context, the Notables of Ames has remained in the report for three reasons. First, the historic context provides an opportunity to discuss these criteria issues. Second, the historic context is a legitimate means to evaluate historic resources. Finally, when the criterion is met, the property can provide an important interpreting and evocative aspect to the individual's productive life. (The size of the individual's home can, for example, call attention to a life-style).

Most associated properties under these criteria will be residences. In some instances, buildings housing secondary buildings, offices, or laboratories might qualify where the primary building linked with a significant individual is non-extant or with insufficient integrity.

Exceptional significance might come into play within this historic context. The modern binary computer is an invention of transcendent importance in the world today. The significance of John Atansosoff, father of the modern computer, and his research at Iowa State might, for example, be claimed as having exceptional significance. A property associated with him (his home in Ames, for example) might be eligible for historic designation under special justification, although the period of significance postdates the arbitrary 50-year limit and although the historical linkage is with a living person.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

"The Notables of Ames" is a significant historic context because it comprises those persons and families in the city's history which have, as individuals and distinct from trends and group efforts, contributed to the development of Ames. As such, this historic context addresses local criterion D and National Register Criterion B.

This historic context is also significant under local criterion C and National Register criterion A because it calls attention to the complex inter-relationships of the academic and the commercial elites of Ames and their relationships with each other. These relationships formed important commercial, political, and social networks in Ames and helped set the tone for the evolution of the community's ethos.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Properties may be eligible for historical designation in Ames if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in the community's past. Significant under Ames local criterion D and National Register Criterion B, this area of significance requires careful documentation of the specific contributions of individuals and the physical locations where they took place. Under National Register guidelines, this level of documentation is generally understood to be a higher level than for other areas of significance.

The Ames Historic Districts Preservation Ordinance allows the historical designation of properties under local criterion D [Ordinance Section 31.7.(d)]. This criterion is appropriate and should be retained. The ordinance provides, however, no criteria to evaluate this significance. The City of Ames should, therefore, revise the present ordinance to correct this inconsistency. Until this is done, local criterion D cannot be employed in the designation process.

Concerning National Register applications, "The Notables of Ames" and Criterion B should generally be used to present supplementary information, rather than claimed as a criterion for significance (" ... this resource might also be eligible under National Register Criterion B because ..., although this claim is not made at the present"). This technique indicates other areas of potential significance but does not require the applicant to comply with the level of documentation required to justify the claim.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 6-1
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name CAPTAIN WALLACE M. & MARY GREELEY HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 502 DOUGLAS AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present FUNERAL HOME Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1882*/CIRCA 1902 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[X] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [X] commercial
[ ] industrial [ ] residential [X] other CBD FRINGE AREA

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**
    - [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
    - [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
    - [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, brick, single-family dwelling now converted to commercial use. Originally constructed in 1882, this building was radically updated around the turn of the century. This remodeling included redesign of the roof, addition of porches, redesign of the window cavities, and other major detailing alterations. As a result, the building should be evaluated as a circa 1900 design. A sizeable addition, which stands at the rear of the building, was constructed following World War II. This building is significant because it

(See Continuation Sheet)

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) The Notables of Ames
    - [x] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
    - [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
    - [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Captain Wallace M. Greeley (1838-1917) was one of Ames most notable citizens. Commissioned a major in the United States Army during the Civil War, Greeley left his native New York State following the war and, in 1866, relocated to the newly founded community of Ames. Greeley farmed for a time and, in 1881, he founded the Union Bank in Ames. Although mayor of Ames from 1888 to 1890 and a member of the Iowa General Assembly for three terms, Greeley's major contribution to Ames' growth and betterment came from his service on the Ames School Board and his philanthropic enterprises. These included a gift of land for the Ames Public Library and construction of Mary Greeley Memorial Hospital in 1915.

(See Continuation Sheet)

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Gladys Meads' Scrapbook in the Iowa Room of the Ames Public Library contains an historic photograph of the Greeley House before its remodeling.

*Brown, Farwell T; "Captain Wallace M. Greeley;" *The Ames Intelligencer*; Fall 1989.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
    - [ ] County Resource File _____
    - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
    - [ ] National Register _____
    - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
    - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
    - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
    - [ ] Other _____
    - [ ] Other _____
    - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
    - a. _____
    - b. _____
    - c. _____
    - d. _____
    - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance

illustrates a careful analysis and blending of eclectic stylistic elements onto a building already in place. The building offers a case study of an architect working within these limitations--a complex assignment. Although an architect for this redesign has not yet been identified, Captain Greeley regularly employed Liebbe, Nourse, and Rasmussen, architects of Des Moines, as his architectural firm. This fact points toward LN&R as architects for the redesign of this house. The house stands on a full quarter block adjacent to Ames central business district. The property obtains further significance because of the landscape design of this property.

Historical Significance

At every turn, Greeley played opposite roles to Parley Sheldon. These were the two makers and shakers in Ames, at a time before Iowa State College began to dominate the community. A Republican in politics, Greeley countered Sheldon's Democratic activities. As head of the Union Bank, Greely rivaled Sheldon's Story County Bank. It was only natural that these men chose different architectural firms for their building projects. Greeley regularly commissioned Liebbe, Nourse, and Rasmussen, while Sheldon regularly patronized Proudfoot and Bird. The rivalry between these two men provides a colorful chapter in Ames history. Because they were both dedicated to the betterment of Ames, the competition between them profoundly benefited the community.

The Greeley House is significant historically because it calls attention to the private life of Wallace M. Greeley.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 6-2
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name LYDIA COOPER TILDEN HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 915 DOUGLAS AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

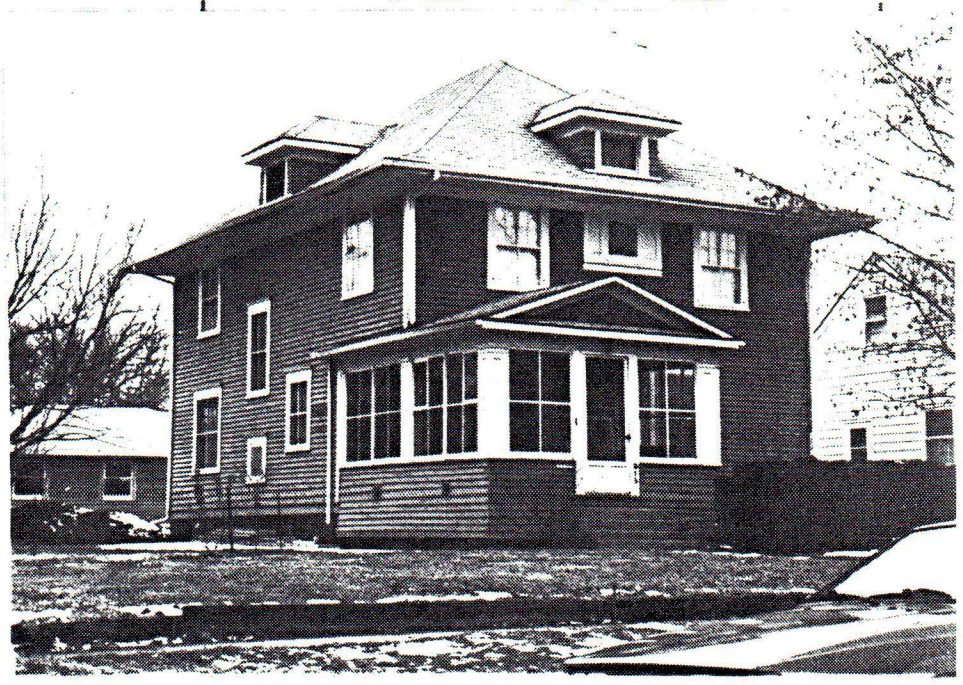
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1905 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**
    - [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
    - [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
    - [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, frame, single-family dwelling. Influenced by American Four Square design, the house also features an unusual central window on the second floor. The integrity of this house remains high. Although it is not a key structure in terms of its architectural significance, the building would strongly support an historic residential district for its architecture.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) The Notables of Ames
    - [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
    - [x] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
    - [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This house was built by the Tilden family for the use of their matriarch, Lydia Cooper Tilden.

There was a large house, which faced Douglas and centered in the block. According to an oral informal, this house was divided and relocated to two separate lots on Kellogg facing the west. This left room for new houses at 911 and 915 Douglas. The house at 911 rests on an old stone foundation, which is L-shaped and does not correspond to the footprint of the house as it now stands. This fact reinforces the oral informant's data.

(See Continuation Sheet)

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Informant Interview, R. H. Gernes with Robert W. Gernes, Fall 1991.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
    - [ ] County Resource File _____
    - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
    - [ ] National Register _____
    - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
    - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
    - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
    - [ ] Other _____
    - [ ] Other _____
    - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
    - a. _____
    - b. _____
    - c. _____
    - d. _____
    - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historical Significance

The present house stands somewhat above grade, and the old stone foundation had to be extended with brick to reach the planned height.

A later occupant of this house was Joseph Marks, an administrator of business affairs at Iowa State through the 1960s.

This house is significant because it calls attention to an important extended merchant family, the Tildens of Ames. It provides an fine example of the construction of a family compound. The building obtains additional significance historically because it calls attention to the transformation of this neighborhorhood from a merchant oriented to a university oriented area.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 6-3
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name J. GALEN TILDEN HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 911 DOUGLAS AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1912 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [X] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance
- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, frame, single-family dwelling with clapboard on the first floor and shingles on the second floor. The interior of this house features Craftsman influenced architectural detail such as dark finished birch woodwork and leaded glass built-in cabinets. The exterior of the house also shows Craftsman influence. Although not architecturally key, this building would support an historic residential district nomination.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) The Notables of Ames
- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [x] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Originally constructed by J. Galen Tilden, this house remained his home until he constructed another, larger and more elaborate house immediately next door at 905 Douglas. The site sheet for 905 contains biographical information about J. Galen Tilden.

About 1917 William H. and Anna Gernes purchased this house, probably from the Tilden family. At this time, the Tildens moved one door to the south into a newly constructed house. Their home at 911 no longer met their social needs. As a result, the Tildens constructed their new home at 905.

This house is significant historically because it calls attention to an important extended merchant family, the Tildens of Ames. It provides a fine example of the construction of a family compound. The building obtains additional significance historically because it calls attention to the transformation of this neighborhorhood from a merchant oriented to a university oriented area.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Informant Interview, R. H. Gernes with Robert W. Gernes, Fall 1991.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
- [ ] County Resource File _____
- [ ] Windshield Survey _____
- [ ] National Register _____
- [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
- [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
- [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
- [ ] Other _____
- [ ] Other _____
- [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 6-4
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name J. GALEN TILDEN HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 905 DOUGLAS AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

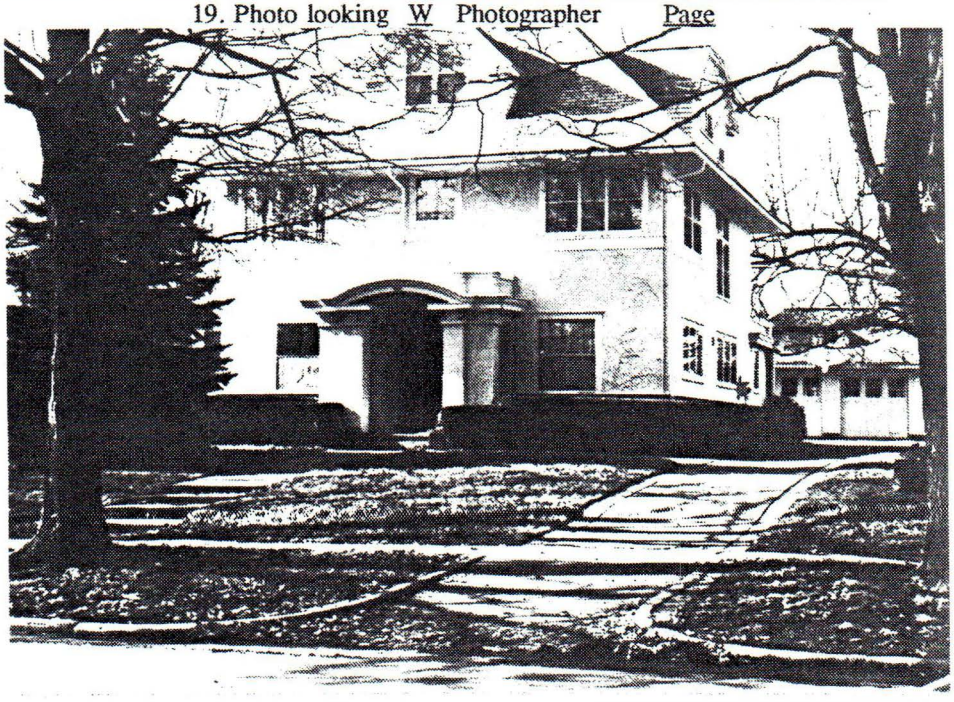
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: REBUILT CIRCA 1917 Architect/Builder PERHAPS ALAN H. KIMBALL, ARCH
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [X] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking W Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 2-1/2 story, stucco-clad, single-family residence. Standing at the intersection of Douglas and North 9th Street, this house occupies a prominent location on Douglas. The building is on a large scale and features a massive roof with dormer windows and a covered entry porch. A stringcourse of wood surrounds the house between the first and second floors. This building shows eclectic architectural influences including Prairie and vernacular elements. If Kimball's work on the building is documented, it could be key to an historic residential district.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) The Notable of Ames

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

J. Galen Tilden came from an old-line Ames mercantile family. His brother, Lucian C. Tilden managed the family business, the Tilden Store Company, until his retirement in the 1940s. J. Galen, a graduate of Iowa Agricultural College, established his own business, the Tilden Manufacturing Company. This enterprise became one of Ames most successful businesses. Subsequently renamed the Collegiate Manufacturing Company, the business was later sold and relocated out-of-state.

(See Continuation Sheet)

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Brown, Farwell T; "The Tildens;" *The Ames Intelligencer*; Fall 1989.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   [ ] County Resource File _____
   [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   [ ] National Register _____
   [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historical Significance

Later occupants of this house included Professor Linderoth, associated with the English Department at Iowa State, and Harry Svec, Professor of Chemistry at Iowa State. During his early career, Svec was associated with the Manhattan Project at Iowa State during World War II.

This house is significant because it calls attention to an important extended merchant family, the Tildens of Ames. It provides an fine example of the construction of a family compound. The building obtains additional significance historically because it calls attention to the transformation of this neighborhorhood from a merchant oriented to a university oriented area.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 6-5
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name MUNN HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 726 NORTH DUFF AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

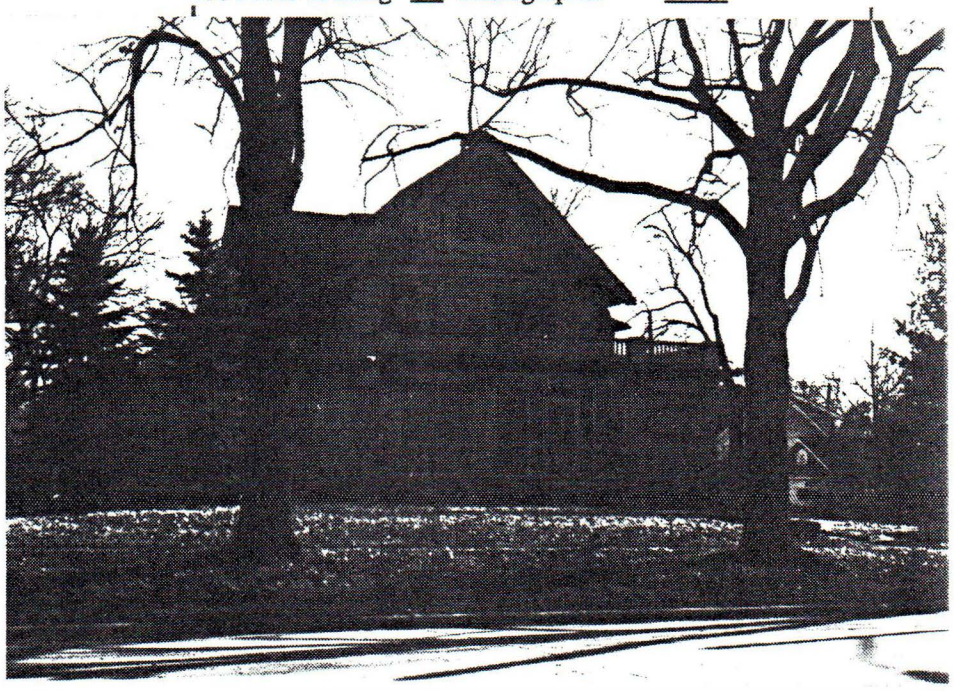
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1894-1920s Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [X] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking SE Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**
    - [X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
    - [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
    - [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 2-1/2 story, frame, single-family dwelling. Originally constructed in 1894 by Alfred H. ("Fred") and Grace Axtell Munn, this house was radically remodeled in the 1920s. The earlier building showed a vernacular interpretation of the Queen Anne style, while the remodeled building shows strong influences of the Craftsman style. Most notable in this regard is the front porch with its trellised porch, exposed roof beams, and exterior wall

(See Continuation Sheet)

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) The Notables of Ames
    - [X] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
    - [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
    - [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

A. H. Munn was a successful lumber merchant in Ames. His lumber yard and business remain in the family today.

This house also calls attention to Hiram A. Munn's career. Also involved in the Munn lumber business and an electrical business of his own, Hiram was community minded and served 11 years on the Ames School Board as treasurer.

(See Continuation Sheet)

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Informant Interviews; Ann Munn , Joy Munn, and Debora Doran, all with William C. Page, Fall 1991. The historic photographs of the Munn House which follow are in the possession of the Munn family.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
    - [ ] County Resource File _____
    - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
    - [ ] National Register _____
    - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
    - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
    - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
    - [ ] Other _____
    - [ ] Other _____
    - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
    - a. _____
    - b. _____
    - c. _____
    - d. _____
    - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance

surfaces of clapboard and stucco. Although the trellised porch is now enclosed, these alterations are reversible. Hiram A. and Ann Leichliter Munn, their son and daughter-in-law, added a sizeable wing at the rear of the house.

Early this century, the City of Ames told residents on North Duff they would be given new street numbers. The Munn House would be "726." Fred had stationery imprinted with this number. Shortly thereafeter, the City changed this block into the 800s. Hiram replied that he had already had stationery imprinted and would continue to use "726." The Munn House continues, today, to be the only building in the 800 block of North Duff with a 700 number.

This house is significant architecturally because it stands as a good example of Craftsman influenced residential architecture in Ames and because it provides an outstanding case study of a home radically remodeled.

Historical Significance

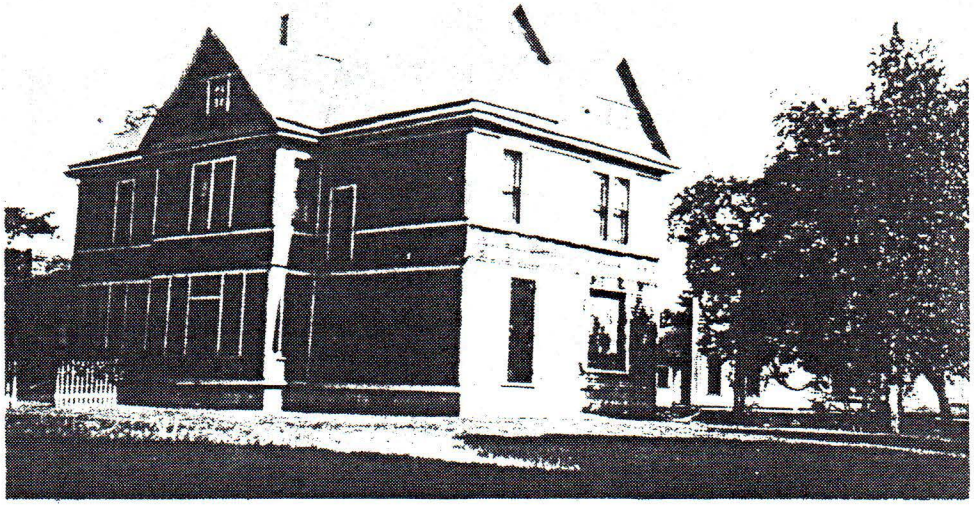
This house also calls attention to Ann Munn's career. She served for many years on the Ames Planning Commission, for much of this time as the only woman on the board. As a member and secretary of this commission, her house at 726 North Duff calls direct attention to this service because no other building is associated with her career. Hiram and Ann were an indefatigable host and hostess team. At their home the notables of Ames business and academics met, and the Munn House calls attention to this social intercourse.

CONTINUATION SHEET

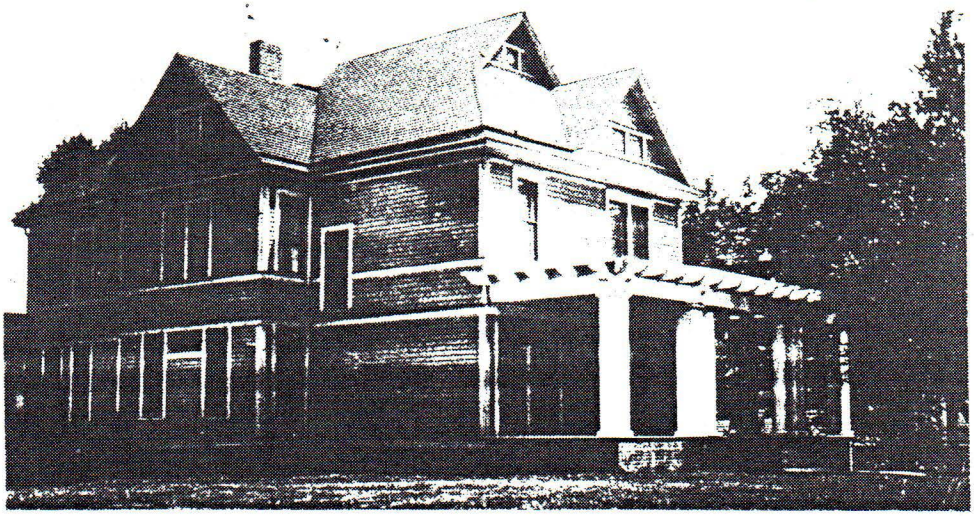
Evolution Of The Munn House - 726 North Duff

This Evolution Transformed 726 North Duff From A Victorian To A Craftsman Influenced Design

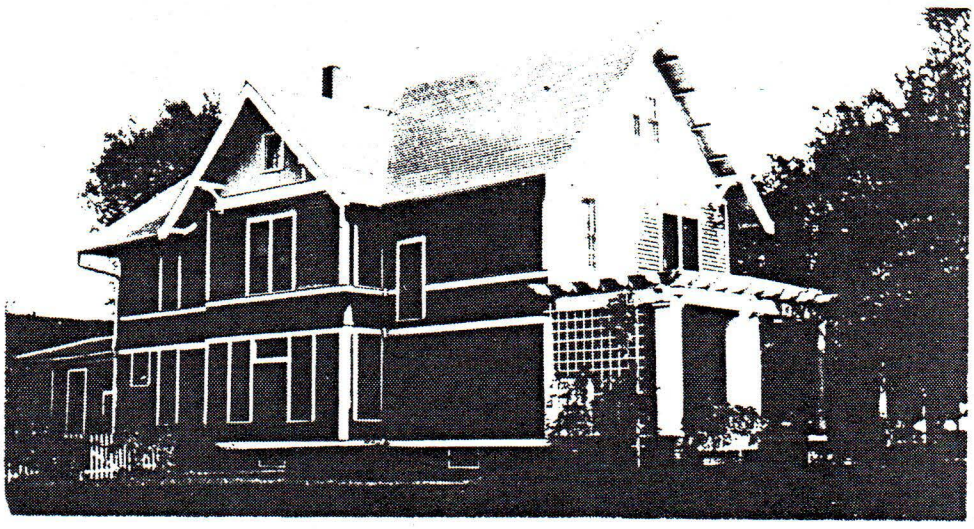
Remove Original Front Porch



Build A Craftsman Inspired New Front Porch



Remodel Roof Into Facade Gable And Extend The Rest Of The Roof With Wide Eaves



Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 6-6
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name JOSEPH V. & MILDRED M. GERBRACHT HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township FRANKLIN County STORY
3. Street Address 1900 GRAND AVENUE (AKA 619 18TH STREET)
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: BETWEEN 1945-1948* Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [X] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [X] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking N Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**
    - [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
    - [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
    - [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, stucco-clad, single-family dwelling. An electrical inspector's report in the City of Ames Building Inspection office is dated 1948 and provides an approximate date for this building's construction. This building is influenced by the International style of architecture, seen in such architectural details as the metal casements set flush with the outer walls and the smooth, unornamented wall surfaces. Although an architect has not yet been identified for this building, the likelihood is strong that it is professionally designed. Joe

(See Continuation Sheet)

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) The Notables of Ames
    - [x] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
    - [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
    - [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Joe Gerbracht was a colorful Ames businessman. He owned a string of movie theaters in Ames including the Collegian, Capitol, New Ames, and Varsity. Joe and his brother were aviation enthusiasts. They owned a bi-plane and constructed a private airport, the Gerbracht Airport, prior to any muncipal facility of this kind. Joe Gerbracht continued to live in Ames into the 1960s and was an important businessman. The building is significant historically because all Gerbracht's movie theaters have lost their integrity (the Collegian being the most significant architecturally and the greatest loss), while the Gerbracht House remains to call attention to Gerbracht's career in the entertainment business.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
    - [ ] County Resource File _____
    - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
    - [ ] National Register _____
    - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
    - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
    - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
    - [ ] Other _____
    - [ ] Other _____
    - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
    - a. _____
    - b. _____
    - c. _____
    - d. _____
    - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance

Gerbracht was a rich man, enjoyed spending money, and almost certainly would have employed a professional to design his showplace home. When first built, this house symbolized avant-garde residential architecture in Ames and its relatively large scale dominated the restraint of its contemporaries in the city. The property featured, in addition, a landscape design almost certainly the work of a professional landscape architect, although this individual has also not yet been identified. The grounds included most of the 1900 block on the east side of Grand Avenue. This property was regarded as an estate at the time in Ames. Since its construction, portions of the original grounds have been sold off, sub-divided, and new homes built on the lots. As an historic designed landscape, this property's resources include the paved sweep driveway and curbs, entrance to the drive framed with pin oaks, river birches plantings, curvilinear procession of the drive, vegetative screening of the east wing of the house, and terraced lawn on the west. The source of this design has not been identified, but it is almost certainly that of a landscape architect.

The building is architecturally significant as an unusual example of the International style as practiced in Ames. This significance would be increased if the architect were identified and the house placed in the context of that individual's work. The house is additionally significant for its landscape architectural design. The scope of this design far exceeds that of most private homes in Ames, as does the size of the property itself. This resource is eligible for nomination to the National Register when its age reaches the arbitrary 50-year limit.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 6-7
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name GEORGE W. & GERTRUDE SNEDECOR HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 521 FOREST GLEN
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1940 Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**
    - [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
    - [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
    - [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

Architectural significance is not claimed at this time.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Notables/Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education
    - [x] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
    - [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
    - [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This house obtains historical significance because it calls attention to George W. Snedecor. Snedecor came to Iowa State College in 1913 as an assistant professor of math. He advanced within the institution's faculty, achieving the rank of professor in 1920. Snedecor's book, Statistical Methods, earned him, according to Earle D. Ross, "world acclaim through five editions and paced the output of the more technical writings" (The Land-Grant Idea at Iowa State College, p. 285).

(See Continuation Sheet)

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
    - [ ] County Resource File _____
    - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
    - [ ] National Register _____
    - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
    - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
    - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
    - [ ] Other _____
    - [ ] Other _____
    - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
    - a. _____
    - b. _____
    - c. _____
    - d. _____
    - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historical Significance

George and Gertrude Snedecor moved here between 1936-1945 according to Ames City Directories. Previously they had lived at 807 Hodge Avenue since at least 1922. They maintained their residence at the house on Forest Glen until at least 1959.

Although a building is now named for Snedecor on the Iowa State campus, this is by way of commemoration. His house calls more direct attention to Snedecor's contributions than this newer building.

7

HOUSING THE TOWN AND GOWN: THE VARIETY OF ARCHITECTURE, 1859-1943

STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXT

The built environment of Ames has evolved from rudimentary buildings serving mixed commercial and residential functions to buildings and structures that reflect planned design concepts serving specialized public and private functions. Throughout this evolution, considerations of construction technique and aesthetics have given shape to this architecture. This historic context attempts to trace the development of the most significant property types that embody the characteristics of a type, or a period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

This historic context embraces more buildings than any other subcontext in this report because it includes the full-range of architectural possibility unlimited by age or function. Also included here are architects and their influence on Ames; the role of the contractor-builder in the community; suburban growth; style, function, and materials; and the unique role of technology in Ames and how it has affected the upbuilding of the city.

Because of the breadth of this historic context, it is divided into eight historic subcontexts:

Architects: Interpreters of Design
The Contractor-Builders of Ames
Community in Nature: Suburban Growth in Ames
Style, Function, Materials
Ames Applies Science and Technology
Housing the Faith: The Architecture of Religion
Green Hills for Thy Throne: The Collegiate Architecture of Ames
Addresses for Greek Letters: Fraternity and Sorority Architecture

"Community in Nature" is particularly complex. It provides an historic context for suburban growth in Ames and is divided into several subhistoric contexts each of which discusses an important suburb within the city. These suburbs include the following (with dates of platting in parentheses):

College Park Addition	(1893)
College Park Addition First North	(1900)
Chautauqua Park Addition	(1910)
College Heights Addition	(1913)
Ridgewood Addition	(1916)
Ridgewood Second Addition	(1923)
Murray's Subdivision	(1927)
Colonial Village	(1939)

Each of these historic subcontexts is discussed below in the same format as presented throughout this report.

ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

Significant examples of property types associated with this historic context must contain most of the following elements:

1. Significance. Must relate to the historic context "Housing the Town and Gown: The Variety of Architecture, 1859-1943."

   National Register Criterion A and Local Criterion C. Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history.

   National Register Criterion B and Local Criterion D. Properties that are associated with persons directly involved with these broad patterns of history and significant in the past.

   National Register Criterion C and Local Criterion E. Properties that illustrate styles, types, or building materials common to this time period or that form an unusual group of buildings or structures.

2. Qualifying Use. Includes individual buildings and structures and groups of these resources. Resources can be single-family, multi-familiy, commercial, institutional in function, publicly or privately owned, and cover a wide range of uses such as residential neighborhoods, suburban developments, collegiate campuses, civic centers, central business districts, secondary nodes of commerce, as well as other functions associated with architectural design and construction.

3. Qualifying Materials. Includes a wide variety of building materials.

4. Original Location or Significance for Relocation. If a building has been moved, the reason for the move must obtain significance for the historic context. The move would also have to have been undertaken during the time period and the original fabric of the building not significantly altered by the move.

5. Integrity Considerations. Alterations may be acceptable if they are sympathetic in terms of building materials, scale, and architectural detail. Commercial architecture will, typically, vary most in terms of alterations, while residential architecture should remain more stable in this sense.

   Concerning districts, they must possess a sense of time and place, must relate to the styles and materials of the period of significance, have relatively few intrusions, and not have been altered to a high degree. Key structures will have relatively few, if any, alterations, while contributing structures may have a somewhat lesser level of integrity.

   Concerning individual buildings, the requirements outlined above should hold true. For residential properties, a higher degree of integrity is generally to be expected since dwellings are less subject to modernization than, for example, commercial resources.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

As the most complex historic context in this report, "Housing the Town and Gown" embraces a wide variety of property types and periods of significance. It contains residential housing, religious and collegiate architecture, Greek Letter houses, suburban neighborhoods, and resources significant because of style, function, or materials.

Resources within the historic context "Home for the Town and Gown" are significant because they call attention to the upbuilding of Ames. This phenomenon is expressed in building materials and traditions, in architectural designs and local interpretations of them, and in innovations and idiosyncrasies which, taken together, define the physical temperament of the city. These resources are significant, specifically, because they call attention to the process whereby architects, contractor-builders, mail order catalogue companies, financial institutions, construction technology, and new building styles, products, and building practices inter-relate historically to shape Ames' built environment.

The architecture treated in this historic context are is also significant because it can embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, or a period, or a method of new construction, or it can represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Resources within this historic context are significant under Local Criterion E and National Register Criterion C.

Specific statements of historic context are included below under separate historic subcontexts. The architectural significance of commercial design in Ames is included in the intensive survey portion of this report.

RECOMMENDATIONS

"Housing the Town and Gown: The Variety of Architecture" is the most complex historic context in this report with numerous subcontexts. The entire historic context needs to be refined as preservation planning evolves in Ames. The reconnaissance survey has only begun to address its needs. Considerable additional research and development and survey activity is required to flesh out this historic context.

The survey of residential resources should be one of the two highest priorities for preservation planning in Ames (the other is preparation of an application for the nomination of the Ames central business district to the National Register of Historic Places). Each of the historic subcontexts that follow below discusses survey priorities.

Preservation planning should, as a priority and as a first step, survey large clusters of residential resources. Targeted neighborhoods need to be intensively surveyed and the potential for historical designation evaluated. Ames has the potential for a number of these residential historic districts, located in different sections of the community, which obtain architectural significance for a variety of reasons.

As a second step, the actual historical designation of appropriate neighborhoods should follow. For private property owners, listing on the National Register conveys benefits without conveying restrictions. National Register listing is, in this regard, distinct from the Ames historic district and landmark designation process (where design guidelines provide property owners with protection). Because the National Register program is, for privately owned property, *non-restrictive*, it offers opportunity for broader participation than local

designation with its regulatory programs. For this reason, National Register listing should first be undertaken. Local designation can follow as appropriate.

In point of fact, the National Register listing process stimulates active neighborhood participation. Property owners understand their neighborhood through a new perspective. The process fosters a new sense of place. Neighborhood pride improves civic life. Property owners can accrue these positive benefits from the National Register program without fear of government control.

During the process of listing on the National Register, designated historic neighborhoods may have evolved neighborhood associations. Such groups provide property owners with a forum for the discussion of neighborhood issues, preservation being one of them. These groups disseminate information about home construction, neighborhood improvement, and preservation education. As interest and sophistication in historic preservation grows, neighborhood groups may request the designation of their neighborhoods as local historic districts.

Architects; contractor-builders; style, function, materials; suburban expansion; and Ames' fascination with technology--all these elements constitute important historic subcontexts in which to understand the evolution of architectural design in Ames. These historic subcontexts offer a range of methodologies to survey and designate property types. Reinhard Friedrich, an important local contractor-builder, for example, developed a business relationship with the Curtis Woodwork Company of Clinton, Iowa. Colonial Village in Ames calls attention to this. As such, Friedrich might serve as the primary historic context for the survey and designation of Colonial Village. Friedrich also had a hand in the development of College Heights. In this light, he might serve as support for the landscape architectural significance of College Heights as an automobile suburb.

"Style, Function, Materials" is, perhaps, the broadest of all historic subcontexts developed in this report. This historic context can be vague, expansive, and non-specific; and because of this, this subcontext should be approached with caution. No where are its difficulties more apparent than in the problems which confronted residents of the Old Town Neighborhood in their efforts to list this area on the National Register of Historic Places.

During the reconnaissance survey, houses influenced by Craftsman, Period Revival and Neo-Colonial styling emerged as outstanding architectural types in Ames. Constructed from circa 1910 through the early 1950s, these resources constitute a large number of the city's older residential stock. Most are modest in scale, and fine examples can be found throughout the study area. Intensive survey of Craftsman, Period Revival, and Neo-Colonial architecture is a legitimate approach to preservation planning in Ames. These property types are significant because they call attention to an era of major population growth in the community and because many good examples of those styles exist in the community. The reconnaissance report also found that an efficient way to inventory and evaluate these resources is through a neighborhood survey approach. The historic subcontext "Community in Nature: Suburban Growth in Ames" was developed partly in response to this opportunity.

"Ames Applies Science and Technology" proved to be one of this report's most exciting historic contexts. It deserves survey in its own right. It can also supply important support for broader based survey and registration activities.

The architecture of religious, collegiate, and Greek Letter institutions generally can be grouped, if desired, together because these resources are typically large in size, employ quality buildings materials, and are frequently architect designed.

REPRESENTATIVE RESOURCES

Representative resources within this historic context are listed in the following historic subcontexts.

7A

PROUDFOOT & BIRD DESIGNS IN AMES

(includes related firms)

Date of Commission & Name of Design		Notes
APARTMENTS		
1910	Apartment for Ben Edwards ("before" 1910)	
1916?	"A flat building for Mrs. L. G. Hardin"	Southwest corner 9th & Douglas(?)
BANKS		
1913	Union National Bank (addition)	201 Main Street
1915	Story County Bank	Portion of Sheldon-Munn Hotel
CHURCHES & RELATED		
1915	Collegiate Presbyterian Church	Southwest corner Sheldon & West
1920	Wesley Foundation of Iowa Building	Basement of today's Collegiate Methodist Church
COLLEGIATE BUILDINGS (all on Iowa State campus)		
1900	Marston Hall	
1903	Beardshear Hall	
1903	Judging Pavilion	
1904	Alumni Hall	
1904	Dairy Building (East Hall)	
1906	Curtiss Hall, Agriculture Hall	
1906	Power Plant	
1907	Machine Shop	
1909	Engineering Annex	
1910	Domestic Technology	
1910	Veterinary Medicine Quadrangle	
1911	State Gymnasium	
1912	Steam and Gas Laboratory	
1913	Gilman Hall	
1913	Transportation Building	
1914	Addition to English Annex	
1914	Horticulture Hall	
1914	Lyon Hall	
1915	Freeman Hall	
1915	Science Hall	
1916	Hospital (addition 1923)	
1916	Meat Laboratory	
1917	Burton Hall	
1920	Armory	
1920	Armory (west side)	
1920	Oak-Elm Lodges	
1921	Engineer Hall	
1921	Hog Barn & Pavilion	
1922	Birch Hall	
1922	Physics Hall	
1923	Library	
1923	MacKay Hall	
1924	Cattle Barn	
1924	Judging Pavilion	

Yet another variation on the architect-client relationship is provided by Fritz and Joy Munn when they constructed a new home in 1959. Mrs. Munn recalls:

> When we built our house at 339 Hickory Drive, it was a lumberman's dream. We used a different wood paneling in each room of the house. Butternut in living room, cherry in bedroom, knotty cedar in the boy's room, pecan in the baby's room, walnut in the kitchen, knotty pine in the basement. We had rented a house at 6th and Crawford on the northeast corner. We moved into the new house and lived in the basement while the first story was being completed. There's a story behind the design of the house. We wanted a house which looked like "a house in the woods." We worked with Barney Slater, an architect-friend from ISU. He came up with a design like Buckingham Palace. It was embarrasing to tell him we would take it back into our own hands. I found a plan in *Parents Magazine*, a house of the year design. The following Sunday afternoon, Fritz was lying on the couch reading a trade magazine. He said, "Honey, I think we have found the house." It was the same house I had seen. It was an outstanding design within the affordable price range for families. We went back to Slater and he, graciously, did the adaptations for us.

This case study demonstrates how one Ames family ingeniously combined mail order plans with custom design.

Proudfoot and Bird

Headquartered in Des Moines, this firm was chief architects to the Iowa State Board of Regents for many years. As such, Proudfoot and Bird designed more buildings in Ames than any other architectural firm. Although these buildings were mostly located on the campus of Iowa State, there were other, privately constructed buildings as well. These include the Sheldon-Munn Hotel and the Harry F. and Mary T. Brown House at 1004 North Kellogg Avenue.

In 1898, Proudfoot and Bird, architects of Des Moines, won the commission to build Schaefer Hall at the University of Iowa. Proudfoot and Bird so pleased the State Board of Education that they subsequently became its chief architects. Because of this association, Proudfoot and Bird constructed 29 university buildings in Iowa City, 29 at Iowa State College in Ames, and five buildings at the State Normal School in Cedar Falls.

With these credentials, it was no wonder that this firm received, in 1916, a contract to prepare designs for a new hotel in Ames for Parley Sheldon and A. H. Munn. Erected between 1916-1917, this building virtually relocated the epicenter of the Ames central business district from Douglas and Main to Main and Kellogg. Sheldon continued his association with Proudfoot and Bird in 1926 when an addition was planned and constructed adjacent to the building.

Proudfoot and Bird provide a specific example of how architects have influenced the built environment in Ames. This firm probably supplied more architectural designs in Ames than any other one architectural firm. A list of their work in Ames reveals the extent of the property types they designed.

Ames City Hall on Kellogg, the Masonic Temple Building on Douglas Avenue, the Tilden Manufacturing Company Building on 5th Street; the Ames Savings Bank, located on the southeast corner of Kellogg and Main (since extensively damaged by fire and substantially remodeled); Mary Greeley Hospital; the Landscape Architecture Department Building; and the Knoll, the home of the President of Iowa State University, the latter two on the Iowa State campus. Liebbe, Nourse and Rasmussen may also have designed the New Nurses' Home on East 12th Street (non-extant), and redesigned Wallace and Mary Greeley's House at 502 Douglas Avenue. (The Nurses' Home was built in conjunction with Mary Greeley Memorial Hospital to provide living accomodations for nurses at the hospital. In 1922 the city council authorized the hospital board to purchase the two lots east of the hospital building for this purpose. ["City Buys Lots for a New Nurses' Homes," *Ames Daily Tribune*, March 21, 1922]).

The intensive survey text discusses this firm's contribution to Ames architecture.

Notes Concerning Architects at Iowa State and in Ames

The following thumbnail sketches were provided by Clair B. Watson for this survey. His comments were spontaneously provided over the telephone and from memory without prior preparation or notice. These notes provide piquant commentary on the extent to which Iowa State associated architects have enriched the community through commissioned designs and through designs intended for their own private purposes. Watson was not given the opportunity to review and correct these notes. This consultant expresses his appreciation for the opportunity to conduct this oral interview. Errors of comission and omission are the consultant's.

J. W. Tinsley, an apiarist at Iowa State College, had a son who became a partner in a Des Moines architectural firm.

There are in the history of the community a few practicing architects and what few there were were with the university. The founder of the department, Alan H. Kimball, who came to Iowa State part time from the University of Illinois about 1914 or 1918. He spent part of a week teaching in the Agricultural College in a course called Rural Structures. (From say about Thursday on). In 1918 he began working toward a program degree in architectural engineering which later became the Department of Architectural Engineering. It continued from about 1923 to 1947 when it became the Department of Architecture and Architectural Engineering. In the ensuing years and maybe as early as 1915, he designed several churches in town. St. John's Episcopal Church (dedicated in 1930). He also designed some fraternity and sorority houses, and, perhaps, Collegiate Methodist Church. Other Kimball designs include the Keeper's Cottage at the Ames Golf and Country Club and the south and west additions to the Club House on the property.

Thomas FitzPatrick was head of architecture. He designed residences and the First Baptist Church still standing with the spire south of campus. Residences include the Wallace and Louise Cassell House off of Woodland. Wallace Cassell was professor of electrical engineering. He was very tall, and the house was designed expressly for him. Heights of built-ins to accommodate his height. "Tiny" Cassell was, perhaps, seven feet tall. Hickery South of town, off of State Street way-south--cluster of houses. He designed this for himself. Beverly was his wife. FitzPatrick did not remain at Iowa State for a long time.

In 1947-1948 the department becomes the Department of Architecture. Leonard Wolf arrived and designed two additions to Collegiate Presbyterian Church and also the Helser Chapel. Also Nichols Chapel in connection with the Collegiate Methodist Church. He also

did some residences. He did his own house plus houses up north of downtown. Dr. Julian McFarland House contained a bowling alley. Located up behind Roosevelt. The street had been developed and there were several lots there which McFarlands owned. The house built on a double lot and Wolf then built his house behind it on the adjacent street (back to back, more or less). This would have been in the late 1960s.

Then Raymond Reed was the next chair. He built two houses on Forest Glen, including the contemporary house on the creek. Also one on Briar Wood Place.

This brings the story up to the 1970s. The later architects after him (there are three) did not design in Ames to Watson's knowledge.

Well thought of and head of the department, Leonard Wolf became supporter of the Ames Home Builders Association. He was the architect for the original McFarland Clinic on 5th Street. Remodeled and occupied by the Ames Tribune Newspaper. First floor are offices of the Heartland AEA. Wolf designed an addition to the Westminster Presbyterian Church. Wolf also designed single-family dwellings in Ames. He supported the development of Edgewood Park by the Friedrichs. They hired Chuck DeCovie.

Additional Information

Additional information concerning architects and engineers at Iowa State and their designs in Ames is included in the "Ames Applies Science and Technology" historic context of this report.

ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

Historic resources that call attention to this property type comprise a full-range of architectural design from the late Nineteenth through the mid-Twentieth Centuries. The resources will consist of individually significant single-family dwellings, duplexes, and multiple-family dwellings, institutional homes, districts containing outstanding examples of architectural design, and multiple property submissions, which feature sub-property types united by common ties of association within the community. Such sub-property types might include, for example, "The Stucco Homes of Ames" (where a common building material and its manipulation focuses significance) or "The Apartment Houses of Ames" (where the function provides the focus). In each instance, property types will relate to designs implemented in Ames as the manifestation of a significant interpretation.

Resources will vary from very modest to large in scale. They will employ a wide variety of building materials including wood, brick, concrete, and stucco. Locations will vary and encompass the city limits of 1943.

In conclusion, associated property types will embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of new construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Although many buildings in Ames are architect designed, this is an exception rather than standard practice in local construction. The reservoir of professional architects teaching at

Iowa State, numerous graduate students, and the proximity of Des Moines, the state's largest city, has, nonetheless, opened up many options for relationships between clients and architects. The variety of these relationships is more complex than in most other communities in Iowa. Their resultant designs have benefited the built environment of Ames and influenced the course of derivative architecture.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This important historic context is in the developmental stage in Ames. The intensive survey section of this report discusses in some detail the professional architectural designs within the central business district. It also discusses influences these designs had over later vernacular commercial architecture. Such influences are complex, yet critical for understanding the evolution of the central business district, and needs extensive research and analysis for the broader community as well.

REPRESENTATIVE RESOURCES

Representative resources are presented on site sheets which follow this section.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7A-1
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HARRY F. & MARY T. BROWN HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 1004 KELLOGG AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

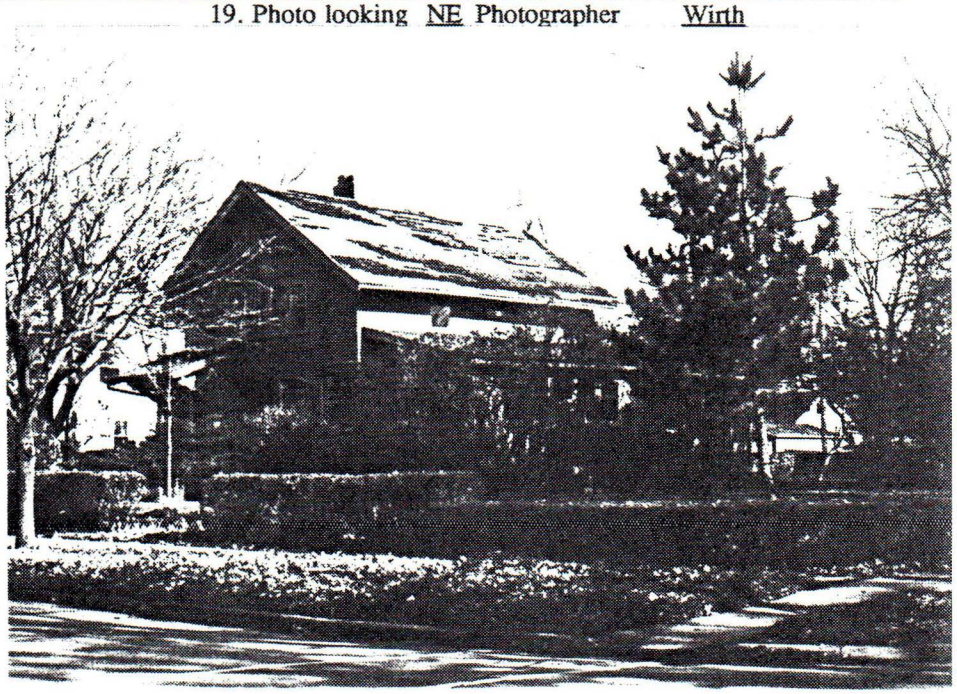
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1910 Architect/Builder PROUDFOOT & BIRD, ARCHITECTS
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [X] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [ ] good [X] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [X] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [X] other MEDICAL FACILITY

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, frame, single-family dwelling. It features a facade gable roof, wing overhanging eaves, a stoop porch covered with a shed roof supported by braces, shingle cladding, ribbon windows, and a one-story wing on the south elevation covered by a shed roof.

This building obtains architectural significance because it is one of the few documented residences designed by Proudfoot and Bird and erected in Ames. The building has been determined eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places by the Historic Preservation Bureau of the State Historical Society of Iowa.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) The Notable of Ames

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Built in 1910 from designs by Proudfoot and Bird, architects of Des Moines, the Brown House is a rare and documented example of a professionally designed, single-family dwelling in Ames. Although modest in scale and architectural detail, the building expands the scope of Proudfoot and Bird's opus in Ames as one of the few residential examples of their work documented to date in Ames. This firm acted for many years as chief architects for the Iowa State Board of Regents. As such they designed numerous buildings on the Iowa State campus. The extent of their residential design in Ames appears to have been limited.

Born and raised in Ames, Harry F. Brown was a life insurance agent and an amateur gardener. He maintained an office at 314-1/2 Main Street in Ames. Although historical significance is not claimed at this time, a case could probably be made, associating this house to the historic context "The Notables of Ames."

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Wall, Kay: "The History Behind 1004 Kellogg"; Typewritten manuscript; No date [circa 1990].

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7A-2
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name GORDON VAN TYNE CATALOG HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address CHAMBERLAIN STREET
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present ? Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: PRIOR TO 1918 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [ ] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking ____ Photographer ____

Photo Unavailable

Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2-story, frame, single-family dwelling. It features a side gable roof with two facade dormers covered with hipped roofs, and an inset front porch covered with the main roof.

This building is, reportedly, an example of a Gordon Van Tyne catalogue house. Although many examples of catalogue ordered houses may exist in Ames, few have been documented to date. Further research is needed to place these resources in historic context. Analysis of Gordon Van Tyne catalogue specifications and their evaluation with this house might confirm its origin, in which case this building would obtain architectural significance.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Photograph and caption; *The Ames Intelligencer*; Fall, 1991.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   [ ] County Resource File _____
   [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   [ ] National Register _____
   [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____

[ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
[ ] Other _____
[ ] Other _____
[ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7A-3
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name DR. AND MRS. JULIAN E. McFARLAND HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township FRANKLIN County STORY
3. Street Address 1411 BURNETT AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

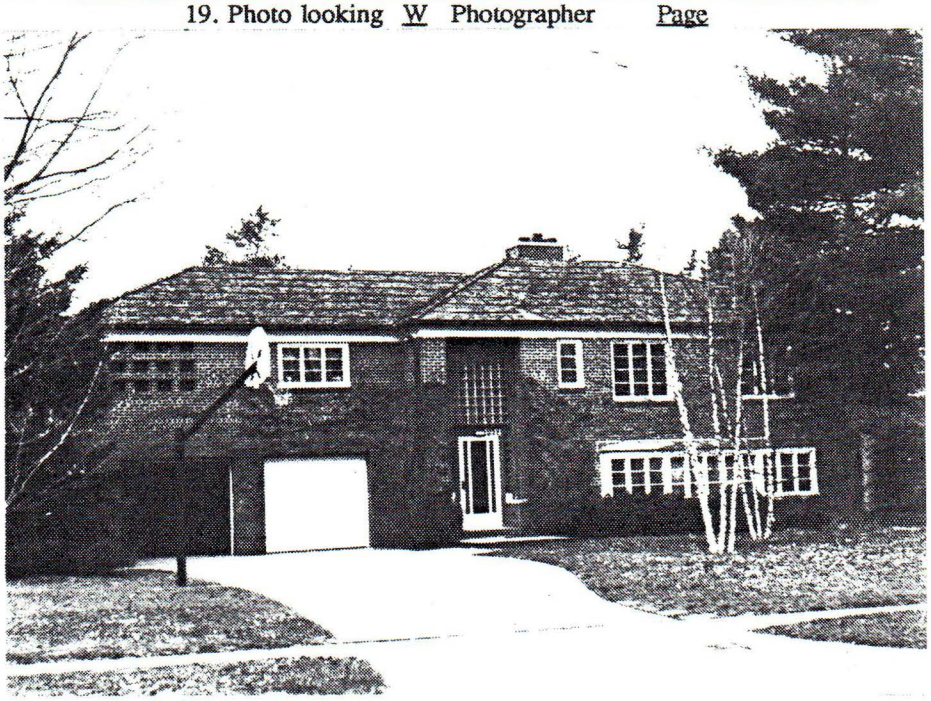
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1946-47 Architect/Builder LEONARD WOLF, ARCHITECT
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking W Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, brick, single-family dwelling. It features a compound hipped roof covered with wood shingles in banded patterns, an interior brick chimney, ribbon windows, an inset entryway with sidelights and a tall transom worked in opaque glass block, and a two-bay garage forming a portion of the southern wing.

This building obtains architectural significance as a fine example of an architect designed residence in Ames and influenced by eclectic styling. Constructed between 1946-1947, this house made an avant garde architectural statement in Ames. It was designed by Leonard Wolf of Kimball and Wolf Architects, Ames. Wolf taught in the Department of Architecture at Iowa State. (Dr. McFarland also retained Wolf to design a building for his medical clinic, which remains extant on 5th Street in the Ames central business district.) Ames contractor builder Coy was in charge of construction. Later residents of the house on Burnett included Herbert T. and Carol David. Mr. Herbert was employed at Iowa State University and based in the Service Building. Criteria exceptions are appropriate for this building, before it reaches the arbitrary 50-year cut off date, because its strongly horizontal feeling helped introduce ranch house styling into Ames. This is a fine residence and preservation is encouraged.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Letter of Correspondence, Marlene Rudolphi to William C. Page; No date [July 1992]. "The home was built between 1946-47 for Dr. and Mrs. J. E. McFarland. The architect was Leonard Wolf of Kimball and Wolf Architects in Ames. The builder of this home was a Mr. Coy..."

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7A-4
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name J. STERLING MYERS HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township FRANKLIN County STORY
3. Street Address 1410 CRESCENT STREET
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

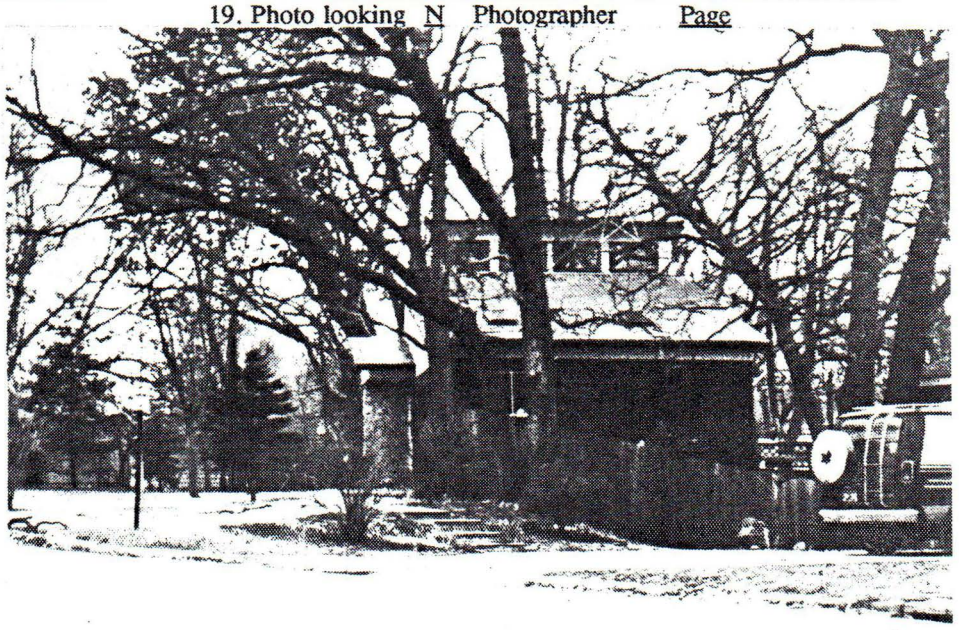
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
   (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1955 Architect/Builder J. STERLING MYERS, ARCHITECT
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking N Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2-story, frame, single-family dwelling. It features an off-set and intersecting side gable roofs and clearstory windows.

This building might obtain architectural significance because it calls attention to the work of a local Ames architect. Built circa 1955, this frame house was designed by J. Sterling Myers, an assistant professor of architecture at Iowa State. He later went to the University of Minnesota after teaching in Ames.

This building needs additional survey. One informant mentioned that this building might have some unusual architectural features, including the possible used of metal structural members taking the place of rafters.

This house has reportedly been remodeled since construction. The building originally had flat roof. This site sheet may have incorrectly identified the location of this house. It might stand on another site in their neighborhood.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   [ ] County Resource File _____
   [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   [ ] National Register _____
   [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____

[ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
[ ] Other _____
[ ] Other _____
[ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

7B

THE CONTRACTOR-BUILDERS OF AMES, 1862-1941 AND BEYOND

STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXT

Introduction

For many years, the home-building industry has been a bellwether of the national economy. The contractor-builder (also called the operative builder) is the individual who, working on a small scale, drives much of this industry. Although generally thought of as inefficient, the contractor-builder is able to construct homes on a competitive basis. He has limited overhead and can effectively deal with local suppliers and government officials. His main problem is lack of capital.

Until the first decades of the Twentieth Century, information about contractor-builders in Ames is sketchy. W. O. Payne relates that, following a devastating fire at Old Main on the Iowa State campus, in which

> The dormitories of the college being thus destroyed, the town started to build boarding houses, and the building of boarding houses required the moving in of mechanics in the building trades (*History of Story County*, pages 447-448).

Insufficient information about this period precludes generalizations about it at this time.

The period from the 1920s until the present time, however, is particularly rich. This is partly because of the great population growth in Ames during this time and the subsequent high level of home building.

Building in Ames came to a halt soon after the United States entered World War II in 1941. For this reason, this historic contexts ends at this date. But the significance of this historic context far exceeds this time period. Following the war, the tract builder came into his own. The tract builder (in contrast to the contractor-builder) bought land for subdevelopment and took it through the various procedures to improve it, including, but not necessarily, the construction of homes.

Ames has provided a profitable home for the contractor-builder. In the 1920s and 1930s, for example, the great physical expansion of Iowa State provided a major boon for the economic health of Ames. Local contractor-builders like Ben Cole & Son (Chemical Engineering Addition of 1931, Addition to Central Stores of 1937, Elm Hall of 1938) and F. M. Eller (Birch Hall of 1923) could successfully compete in the bidding process because of their locally based operations. Even if out-of-town contractors won the bids, these construction projects infused thousands of dollars into the community because of the raw materials that were purchased, services that were provided to laborers, and the additional local employment opportunities that were created. A list of Iowa State building projects, their costs, and the years in which they were built serves as a barometer of the economic health of Ames.

An interesting phenomenon among the contractor-builders of Ames is the number of Twentieth Century immigrants. These include Reinhard Friedrich from Germany and, from Norway, Carol Tweedt, Chris Christiansen, and Gunther Fjiere. All first-generation

immigrants who arrived when Iowa was already settled, they comprise a subject worthy of survey in its own right. Skilled craftsmen bordering on artisans, they could do in wood what anyone asked. Friedrich was particularly gifted with business acumen.

What follows here are thumbnail sketches of contractor-builders in Ames. This list is non-inclusive and should be expanded as local history research develops in Ames. Much of the information about Twentieth Century contractor-builders was supplied by oral history informants. Also discussed below are two topics related to new home construction. Mail order plans and pre-cut houses discuss how national planning and construction services influenced Ames. The second topic, financing home ownership in Ames, explains a few traditional and non-traditional approaches used in the community to stimulate housing construction.

V. Tomlinson

Tomlinson was an early contractor-builder in Ames. He is particularly remembered for buildings he constructed on the campus of Iowa State. Many of the structures identified with him are single-family dwellings built as faculty housing, but Tomlinson's work embraced a wide range of property types. Few of his buildings appear to remain extant. They included the Joseph L. Budd House of 1877, for which Tomlinson built an addition costing $780 (presently the site of Botany Hall--the Budd House was later used by Professor Kent, then relocated southwest of the Farm House when the new Agricultural Hall was built); the Sloss House of 1882, finished in 1884 for Professor Bessey and costing $2,490; Black's House built for Professor Wynn for $2,200 and housing Herbert Osborn in 1884; a house and barn on North Farm in 1884 (from designs of Foster and Liebbe, architects of Des Moines) costing $1,575, later sold to Mr. Campbell; and laborers' cottages of 1882. About the latter, Margaret Kooser related in 1939, "One on original site north of present Ag. Annex Wm. Pierce, Fred Lighton, Prof. McKay. House occupied in 1934 by Hamilton was old Sexton house, originally located where Ellen H. Richards House now stands. Sexton House moved to a site north and west of Marston's house--then to present site south of heating plant" (Kooser, Appendix). None of the other single-family dwellings appears to remain extant.

Other non-residential buildings by Tomlinson on campus included sheep barns erected in 1882 on the campus (these were razed in 1927); the Creamery of 1882(?) costing $1,000; and the Shop for Buildings and Grounds completed in 1885 at a cost of $10,600.76. Possibly the most ambitious of Tomlinson's work was Engineering Hall. This building remains extant. Completed in 1884 from designs by J. B. Ballenger and Foster and Liebbe, this building cost $11,957.94.

Hans J. Hansen (b. 1871)

The following information is contained in the Old Town Historic District application for local designation:

"Hans J. Hansen was born in 1871 and moved to Ames at age 15. He attended a country school and worked for carpenters and builders until 1896. He then returned to Denmark and studied carpentry for three years. Upon returning to Ames in 1898, he worked for area contractors including Charlie Duntz, a well-known Ames builder. In the early 1900s, he began to contract independently and continued building homes until 1940 (N5). Homes within the designed boundaries identified as built by Hansen (I3) are: 704 Burnett Avenue, 213 8th Street, and 320 8th Street."

E. P. Stuckslager

Stuckslager came to Ames to assist in construction of buildings at Iowa State. According to the Old Town Historic District application for local designation, Stuckslager constructed the building at 812 Douglas Avenue for himself and his family between 1891-1892.

Hiram E. Emery (b. 1858)

Born near Nevada, Iowa, Emery grew up on a farm. He entered the employ of O. P. Stuckslager, carpenter of Ames, where he learned this trade during the next three years. Emery was subsequently employed by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, where he engaged in bridge and other building work. After further employment by the Milwaukee Railway Company, Emery returned to Ames. "Since that time he has engaged in contracting and building on his own account and now has a liberal patronage. He has done much work in Ames and throughout the surrounding country, confining his attention largely to the building of houses" (1911 History of Story County, Iowa, p. 300).

Emery illustrates how the carpenter-builder could graduate into real estate investment. Emery, for example, "made judicious investments in property and is the owner of a good farm in O'Brien county and another in Minnesota, while in Ames he has three good residences and other business interests" (*ibid*).

C. A. Duntz and Thomas Thompson

According to the Old Town Historic District application for designation, "Duntz was known as one of the best builders in the Ames area (B2). An 1897 advertisement lists the firm as 'contractors and builders, plans and specifications furnished' (N4). Homes within the designated boundaries identified as built by Duntz and Thompson are 703 Duff and 726 Duff."

Fjare [pronounced Fee air'ee] Builders

Originally a larger contractor-builder firm than the Friedrichs (until the 1960s), it was founded by Gunther Fjare in the 1930s. Norwegian by ancestry, Gunther and Jane, his wife, had two sons, Lloyd G. and Milford A., and Jurine, a daughter known as "Gert." They lived at 1209 Marston Avenue.

Each of the sons worked with their father in the business. During the 1930s and through the early 1960s, this contractor-builder firm was one of the largest in Ames. The company ceased operations about 1963. Fjare Builders specialized in home building. They were responsible for the Fjare Subdivision, north of 16th Street, as well as many other earlier individual house in Ames.

Henry Brahms

Known as Heinie, Henry Brahms emigrated from Germany to Ames, first appearing in the 1936 *Ames City Directory*. He was a cabinet maker, finish carpenter, and home builder. He built many of the homes between Northwestern and Roosevelt Avenues north of 13th

and south of 16th Streets. He also built houses before this time. One specific example of his home building is 1315 Marston Avenue. Brahams lived on Curtiss directly behind this house. In 1936 he lived at 1412 Douglas. Heinie Brahms did a lot of finish and interior work, according to Joy Munn's recollections of what Fritz Munn told her.

John Moore

Moore was already active as a contractor-builder in the late 1920s or early 1930s. Known as a contractor-builder and developer, John Moore constructed mostly custom built homes in Ames during the late 1950s and 1960s. These clustered in the Country Club Subdivision, on Greenbrier Circle, Gaskill Drive, and Ashmore Drive. Some of the original owners remain in these homes, such as Dr. William H. Barnett at 2118 Ashmore Drive, Don S. Martin at 2033 Ashmore Drive, Roger W. Coulson at 2160 Ashmore Drive, and Jean John at 2152 Ashmore Drive. Some of these property owners reportedly still have the original plans for their houses. The old Ames Country Club stood on the site of the Country Club Subdivision.

George Henry Stevens (b. 1833)

Still living in 1914 at the age of 81, Stevens was "well known as a carpenter, builder and architect." A native of New York State, Stevens arrived in Iowa in 1865. After temporarily locating in different locations, he settled permanently in Boone. He "continued to follow his trade and as an architect and builder became well known in this county, erecting many of the early substantial residences of Boone and the surrounding country, while the Phipps Hotel, one of the first hostelries of Boone, was a monument to his skill and enterprise as a builder." (History of Boone County, Iowa; Volume 2, page 514).

Reinhard Friedrich (1900-1990)

Born in Niederbobritzsch near Dresden in Saxony in 1900, Friedrich came from a farming family and a farming region. He trained as a butcher in Germany. Friedrich immigrated to America in 1924. Emigration laws required that he have a job in place before he could bring his family. Friedrich came immediately to Ames, via Ellis Island, to work for Fred Fisher. He brought his wife and child in the next year. He had a half brother here already established who served as his required sponsor.

Fred Fisher was established as a general contractor and builder in Ames. Fisher built some of the school buildings in town and also the Bandshell. He also built several homes. Fisher may have built the one he lived in on Ridgewood. Fisher recycled old lumber for new buildings. Fred and Reinhard quarreled and they parted.

Friedrich helped on construction of the Memorial Union at Iowa State and Saint Mary's Catholic Church in Grinnell. Fred Fisher was the contractor of the latter project, and he also built the original Roosevelt School in Ames. Friedrich built the new addition to this school.

Reinhard wanted to establish his own business. He built a fine reputation for quality. The first floor systems in his buildings were, for example, often built out of concrete--not a wood floor system as was usually done. This eliminated the problem of shrinkage of the lumber and was fireproof.

Freidrich's houses were distinctive in the 1940s and 1950s because he used silver waterproof reflective aluminum material under the roof shingles in contrast to the black 15 pound felt used by other contractors.

Most of Reinhard's bread-and-butter work was custom building, in contrast to speculative house construction. Reinhard also occasionally engaged in spec houses to keep employees busy. Speculative building has efficiency because a plan is already in place and there are no custom details requiring customer decisions. It is also more risky. Friedrich built at least several homes this way easy in the 1930s. These houses and their lots sold for under $10,000.

During World War II Reinhard began farming because building materials were not to be had and construction was all but halted.

Specific information concerning Friedrich's projects--like Colonial Village and individual homes--is contained in other sections of this report. (See "Colonial Village" and "College Heights" within the "Community in Nature: Suburban Growth in Ames" historic context).

Philip Coy

Begun by Philip Coy, the father, and carried on by sons Frank W., Hugh, Jack, Richard, and William, the firm continues today managed by Philip's grandsons. The firm has variously been styled Phil Coy and Sons, Richard Coy and Sons and Jack Coy and Sons (when these brothers began separate operations), but it is now known as Coy Builders--Ron and Greg. In the 1940s, Frank and Jack were listed in the Ames City Directory as carpenters, and William as a bricklayer. The father eventually moved to Arrowsmith Drive. He died about 20 years ago.

Ben Cole and Sons

Ben J. Cole specialized in concrete projects. He advertised in the 1922 Ames City Directory, saying "Concrete Bridges and Culvert Work a Specialty--Builder of 500 concrete bridges in the last five years." Cole's office was located in the Union National Bank Building in 1922.

Mail Order Plans and Pre-Cut Houses

Throughout the Twentieth Century, plans for houses have been available through mail order. Sears, Roebuck and Company, one firm which supplied both plans and pre-cut materials to construct them, maintains an archives of these plans. Houses by Mail, a 1986 publication of the National Trust for Historic Preservation authored by Katherine Cole Stevenson and H. Ward Jandl, features "the Ivanhoe," a two-story, craftsman influenced single-family dwelling identified as erected in Ames. This may be the home at 928 Burnett Avenue. A second home featured in Houses by Mail and erected in Ames is "the Avondale." This is a one-story bungalow type single-family dwelling. Its location has not been identified.

Pre-cut building materials supplied by Sears typically have the butt ends stamped with a company mark. After purchase of plans and materials, if they were ordered, the owner either erected the building or contracted for its erection through a local contractor-builder.

A telephone interview with Vicky Cwiok of Sears discovered no specific information concerning Ames. The firm's records are unindexed. For further information, contact: Archives Information, Department 703, Public Affairs, Sears, Roebuck and Company, Sears Tower, Chicago, IL 60684, 312/875-2500.

The Old Town Historic District application for designation contains this additional information about mail order houses in Ames:

> In addition to trade catalogs and pattern books, another architectural influence on the area was the prefabricated house. Pre-cut houses, as they were called, were available to consumers form catalog businesses such as Sears, Roebuck and Co. and Montgomery Wards and Co., and from manufacturing companies such as the Gordon Van Tyne Company of Davenport, IA (B320) and the Aladdin Company of Bay City, MI (B19). The pre-cut houses were delivered to the buyer cut, notched and numbered with specific instructions for the builder who was to assemble the house. These were popular in the early 1900s when mail order companies using standardized floor plans and exteriors, subject to some variations, were able to produce low cost housing. Prices ranged from $400 to $5,000.
>
> "One such pre-cut house (see p. 23) is located at 903 Burnett (B8). It is a Ward Way Square House, which is a variant of the Belleview style featured in the Montgomery Ward catalog (S3). A number of other homes within the subject area strongly resemble homes by Montgomery Wards and Sears, and may actually be pre-cut homes or mail-order plans which were constructed by local builders. These include 118, 309, and 317 7th Seventh Street; 111 and 307 Eighth Street; 109, 112, 317, and 512 Ninth Street; 702, 705, 816, and 821 Clark; and 709, 807, and 825 Duff (S3).

Financing Home Ownership in Ames

The contractor-builders of Ames, in association with building material suppliers and lending institutions, have successfully employed experimental techniques to finance new home construction.

According to Robert K. Friedrich, when building was slow in Ames during the Great Depression, the S. Hanson Lumber Company would have a contractor build a house. The lumber company would supply the building materials and the contractor-builder would supply the labor. A kind of joint venture, this would help both the contractor-builder and the lumber company. When the house sold, the proceeds would be divided between them. This method of home construction enabled the contractor-builder to continue construction without the burden of overhead for building materials. Robert K. Friedrich, in an informant interview, used one example. In discussing a "House For S. Hanson Lumber Company," a blueprint on file at R. Friedrich & Sons, Inc.,

> During the Depression, things were so bad that Necessity was the Mother of Invention. Dad went to the lumber yard, said this lumber was not doing you any good in yard. Let's get it out on site where it can be used. So, they got together. The lumber yard was Dad's bank and accounting system. He bought everything through the lumber yard and charged it. Then the lumber yard got their money when the house sold.
>
> First this required trust between the lumber yard and the builder. Dad had already established himself as a businessman, and so it became a joint venture between the lumber yard and the builder. Interest rates were low and so it was also not a terrible risk for the lumber yard. This concept was in operation in the 1930s. The lumber company shared the materials risk, the builder shared the labor risk. (Robert K. Friedrich, Informant Interview with William C. Page, 1991).

The particular house in question has not, to date, been identified. Robert K. and Reinhard K. Friedrich have also written about financing new home construction in Ames.

> Reinhard and Wella built several homes for sale and under contract during the next several years [in the 1920s and early 1930s]. His reputation for quality work and integrity was becoming firmly established and his services became more and more in demand. In these early years they were helped along with trust and credit by Carr Hardware Company and S. Hanson Lumber Company. Carr Hardware handled furnaces in those days and builders purchased most all other materials (lumber, bricks, cement, roofing, paint, concrete blocks) all from one place--the lumber yard. This made accounting rather simple at the end of a job. Few people were able to borrow from the bank then--especially anyone starting out like Reinhard. So they had to depend on these kind of friends to carry them all the way until the job was done and sold. There were many struggles and at times it was hard to meet even the small payroll. Deep ties of trust, honor, and integrity were developed between builders and suppliers back then." ("History of R. Friedrich and Sons, Inc.," typewritten manuscript).

In a more traditional method of finance, the Ames Building and Loan Association explained in 1917 how it could assist homeownership.

> This Association desires to call your attention to the fact that if you have any pet plan or object for which you will need money in a few years, we are offering very choice ways and means to attain it. As for instance
> "Five dollars monthly invested in the stock of this Association will, with the semi-annual dividends we are paying, amount to about $350.00 in five years.
> "If you want to make it $1,000.00, the same process will bring it in 12 years.
> "Or, if you have something larger in view, and have an income so you can save $25.00 a month, you can realize $1,750.00 in five years. It is worth saving to have that amount sure to look ahead to, and might mean big things in your life you have not dreamed possible before. You lose nothing except time in case some accident of sickness prevents the regular deposit.
> "Any stockholder will be glad to explain the workings of the Association to you. You are invited to call at the office of the Association for printed matter and other information.
> "A. F. Allen, Secretary
> "Frank Theis, Asst. Secretary." (*Ames City Directory*, April 1917, p. 90).

CONTRACTOR-BUILDERS AND SMALL SCALE RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Gates Subdivision

This compact subdivision was developed prior to 1926. The subdivision includes five houses. The small scale of this subdivision and the small scale of the houses which Gates constructed call attention to the modest residential development projects which characterized the growth of Ames during the first half of the Twentieth Century. This particular subdivision had the attraction of the nearby Beardshear Public School. Apparently Gates had purchased title to lots one and two in Ives Addition, proceeded to subdivide them into five lots, and construct single family residences. Earl R. Gates operated a plumbing and heating company in Ames.

The resources of Gates Subdivision include:

Crawford Avenue
821
823
825

East 9th
218
220

These are small scale, frame cottage bungalows, these houses are similar in design to those at 923, 925, and 927 5th Street.

Cupp and Shea's Subdivision
This compact subdivision was developed about 1926. The subdivision includes six houses. The small scale of this subdivision calls attention to the modest residential development projects which characterized the growth of Ames during the first half of the Twentieth Century. This particular subdivision had the attraction of the nearby Ames High School. Apparently Cupp and Shea had purchased title to a portion of College Park 1st North Addition, proceeded to subdivide them into five lots, and construct single family residences. Of the six houses constructed, five of them feature a similar American Four Square design.

Dan Cupps was employed in laboratory work at Iowa State College and lived in College Addition in 1899. F. M. Cupps was a lumber dealer and lived on Sumner in 1899.

Northwestern Avenue American Four Squares
513
515
519
523

These are frame American Four Squares all similar in design and scale and most are adjacent.

Colonial Village

The Friedrichs have a brochure on Colonial Village. Reinhold Friedrich became very interested in Neo-Colonial architecture. (He once made a trip to Williamsburg, Virginia, to familiarize himself with the original buildings). He became acqainted with J. C. Nichols, the developer of County Club Plaza in Kansas City. At one time, according to Friedrich's sons, J. C. made their father an offer to move to Kansas City and become a builder for him. Reinhard decided to remain in Ames instead.

Curtis Woodwork Company in Clinton, Iowa, was a leading millwork company in the nation. Begun in 1866, by the 1930s they were making very good, detailed entrance frames, fireplace surrounds, and kitchen, dining room china cabinets, as well as millwork for baseboard and moldings. Reinhard became acquainted with Curtis' work, and one of their representatives came to Ames and took pictures of his homes to showcase their products. This was prior to World War II.

Al Green was staff architect for Curtis Woodwork Company. He began test marketing the company's products with Reinhard. These products included fireplace mantel designs, entrance frames, and so forth. Al Green designed many of the interior architectural details for Curtis.

Construction of Colonial Village began about 1938 and 1939 but the war intervened and construction was halted. There are about 50 units at Colonial Village. Prior to the war, about 20 units were constructed. Most were 2-story houses influenced by Neo-Colonial design. Some were designed by a local architect, no longer living, according to Reinhard Friedrich's sons.

Later Friedrich Subdivisions

Colonial Village was the first subdivision developed by Friedrich. After a while, he began numbering instead of naming them, from Friedrich 1st through 14th and 15th.

Friedrich reportedly also developed subdivisions in other parts of Iowa following World War II. One was in Iowa City, another thought to be in Council Bluffs, and also in Waverly. Most of Friedrich's business was in Ames.

ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

Property types may include specific buildings individually significant, small scale residential developments consisting of two, three, or more buildings, or larger scale residential developments like Colonial Village. These latter property types may be significant as historic residential districts.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Small scale residential development is hard to identify and document, and yet it was the primary force behind much residential construction in Ames between about 1900 and 1941. Prior to World War II, the scale of residential development was small in Ames. Contractor-builders typically seem to have acquired several lots and proceeded to construct either speculative or custom built houses on these lots. This practice can be contrasted with residential construction following World War II when the scale of tract home construction was larger. The role of the contractor-builder is critical in understanding the residential architecture of Ames. Homes constructed by these individuals form the core of the city's residential stock.

Ames has a rich tradition of family firms who have operated contractor-builder businesses. These firms are often generational, descending in a family from father to son and sometimes to grandson. Some of these business remain in operation today. Resources which exemplify the expertise and experience in home design of local contractor-builders obtain architectural significance on the local level.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Until more research is done on contractor-builders and the building trades, evaluation of resources within this property type will remain elusive. Informants having information about Ames contractor builders are encouraged and urged to collect oral, documentary, and other kinds of information and deposit it in the public record.

Small scale contractor-builder developments will probably be best utilized for planning purposes in conjunction with residential district nominations. The small scale developments add a dimension of significance to the larger context of neighborhood

development. Small scale real estate developments, individually or as multiple property nominations, are subject to methodological difficulties already mentioned.

Large scale developments like Colonial Village are excellent candidates for National Register nomination as historic residential districts. These suburban neighborhoods are discussed in the "Community in Nature: Suburban Growth in Ames" section of this report.

Mail order houses might constitute an important aspect of residential construction in Ames, although the number of homes constructed using such plans is not known. Considerably more local and national research is required in this area before generalizations can be made.

REPRESENTATIVE RESOURCES

Representative resources are presented on site sheets which follow this section.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7B-1
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HERMAN F. & BERNICE G. COLE HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 604 HODGE AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1900 Architect/Builder HERMAN F. COLE?
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[X] other COVER-UP SIDING
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a large, 2 story, frame, single-family dwelling located directly north of Lincoln Way. Its hipped roof with dormer windows and rectilinear shape relate to the American Four-square design. The house has a wrap-around porch supported by wood columns.

Although Herman Cole's role in residential construction needs to be researched and evaluated, homes constructed by contractor-builders constitute the largest portion of historic residential housing in Ames. Examples of local contractor-builders' work and other resources calling attention to them obtain architectural significance on the local level. Because the house at 604 Hodge is documented as Herman Cole's dwelling place during this important period of his career, it might be eligible for nomination, linked, as it is, to the contractor-builder historic context of this report.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Born in 1903 at Ames, Herman was the son of Benjamin J. Cole, a contractor and building material yard owner. Together they operated a business as a partnership between 1922-1938. In 1938 Herman established Ben Cole and Son, a contracting and building material yard in Ames. As of 1940, important building contracts included: Ames Underpass, Ames High School Building, Northwestern Overhead at Logan, Iowa, Des Moines River Bridge at Tracy, Iowa, and Elm Hall on the Iowa State campus. Cole took a professional interest in his field and served as president of the Iowa branch of the Association of General Contractors of American between 1938-1939. Cole was also a member of the Master Builders Association of Iowa. Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Ames City Directory for 1940.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7B-2
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name BENJAMIN J. & CORA COLE HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 820 WILSON AVENUE
4. Legal Location

	Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present MULTI-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1900 Architect/Builder B. J. COLE?
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[X] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[X] other COVER-UP SIDING
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [ ] good [X] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [X] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [X] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, frame, single-family dwelling now converted into a multi-family dwelling. The building is a vernacular interpretation of a late Nineteenth Century residential design. This building is significant architecturally because it calls attention to Ben J. and Cora Cole, who lived in this house in 1917. As an important contractor-builder of Ames, Ben J. Cole was responsible for much construction in Ames. Although his role in residential construction needs to be researched and evaluated, homes constructed by contractor-builders constitute the largest portion of historic residential housing in Ames. Examples of local contractor-builders' work and other resources calling attention to them obtain architectural significance on the local level. The house at 820 might be compatible or contribute to a nomination which takes this approach.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This house was occupied in 1917 by Ben and Cora Cole and their son Herman. The Coles were a large and important family of contractor-builders in Ames. In 1917, Ben's father, John ("G.A.R.") Cole lived on the corner of 13th and Burnett; Gilbert Cole, a carpenter, lived with his wife, Martha, at 1412 Burnett.

During the 1930s, Ben J. Cole (late Ben Cole and Son) contracted for some of the largest construction jobs in Ames. These included the new Ames High School and the Grand Avenue Underpass, as well as the Chemical Engineering Laboratory Addition (1931),

(See Continuation Sheet)

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historical Significance

Veterinary Barn (1933), Central Stores Building Addition (1937), Elm Hall (1938), the latter all on the Iowa State campus. Concrete bridges were a speciality for the firm in the 1920s and 1930s, but Ben Cole and Son were involved in numerous other jobs as the list above suggests. In addition, they also undertook smaller projects, like facade facelifts on business houses on Main Street in Ames.

Historical significance is not claimed for the Cole House at 820 Wilson Avenue.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7B-3
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name FRED FISHER HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 211 SOUTH RIVERSIDE DRIVE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1915 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking W Photographer Schafer



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, frame, single-family dwelling. The house features narrow clapboard on the first floor and wider clapboard on the second floor. This important architectural detail remains visible because the house has not been subjected to cover-up siding. Based on a simple side-gable design with a solarium on the south, a covered entry porch, and a Craftsman type dormer window, the building shows influences of Craftsman design, like wide eaves and exposed rafters.

This is the documented home of Fred Fisher. Fisher was an Ames contractor-builder. He occupied this house in 1917 according to the Ames City Directory of that year. Fisher probably built this house for himself and his family, and the building is significant because of its association with a contractor-builder of Ames.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Ames City Directory for 1917.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7B-4
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name PROFESSOR RUNNELLS HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 2107 COUNTRY CLUB BOULEVARD
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1927* Architect/Builder REINHARD FRIEDRICH, BUILDER
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [X] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking N Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

[X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2 story, stucco-clad, single-family dwelling. Showing the influence of Tudor Revival styling, steeply pitched cross gables dominate the facade of this building. It features a massive, brick exterior chimney trimmed with stone and situated on the facade, half-timbered design in the gable ends, stucco exterior walls, and an arched front entryway. The scale of this house is relatively modest and in keeping with many houses in Ames from this period. The house is significant architecturally because it calls attention to Tudor Revival styling as an important influence in the College Heights neighborhood. The house is additionally significant because it was built by Reinhard Friedrich, his first job as an independent contractor-builder.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Built under contract for Iowa State Professor Dr. Runnells, this was the first house Reinhard built on his own. The plan for the house was probably brought to Friedrich, according to his sons. The house was all done by hand (no power tools). Suddings were cut off on the job site. Most all the excavation was done by horses and slip (a tool pulled by horses, which has handles on each side and a person guiding the horses like a horse drawn shovel). On many locations.in those days, excavating was sometimes done by dynamite. The excess

(See Continuation Sheet)

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

* Informant interview, Robert K. and Reinhard K. Friedrich with William C. Page, Fall 1991.

Advertisement Flier, Friedrich Construction, circa 1988. Pictures 2107 Country Club Boulevard and identifies it as 2127. "The home was built entirely with hand tools. It sold for $6700 House & Lot."

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
[ ] County Resource File _____
[ ] Windshield Survey _____
[ ] National Register _____
[ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
[ ] Determination of Eligibility _____

[ ] Review and Compliance Project:
_____
[ ] Other_____
[ ] Other_____
[ ] Other_____

2. Subject Traces
a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images_____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historical Significance

was then removed by the horse and slip method (if the earth was hard, the dynamite was used). Concrete was mixed on the job site with a concrete on-site mixer, gas driven. A few laborers and specialists (expert carpenters) were employed to build the house. It required approximately five to six months to build.* The house sold for $6,700 when purchased in 1927. The building remains much as it was when constructed.

Historical significance is not claimed for this building.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7B-5
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name REINHARD & WELLA FRIEDRICH HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 822 ASH AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

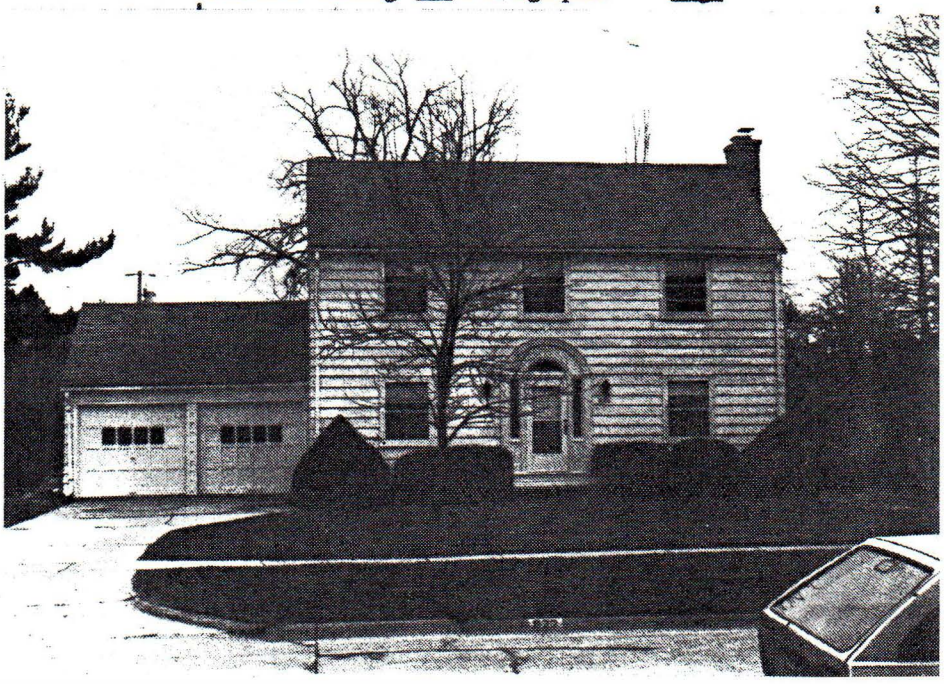
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1939* Architect/Builder REINHARD FRIEDRICH, BUILDER
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [x] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, frame, single-family dwelling. It features a side gable roof, an exterior wall brick chimney, symmetrically designed facade, arched entryway with side lights, elliptical transom, and 8/8 double hung sash windows. There is also a two-bay attached garage.

This house is architecturally significant because it calls attention to the career of Reinhard Friedrich, one of Ames most important contractor-builders of the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s. Constructed by Friedrich and his crew, the building calls attention to the Neo-Colonial influenced designs he favored.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Built in 1939, this house was home for the Reinhard and Wella Friedrich family. The family lived here until about 1946 or 1947. Thereupon they sold the house on Ash Avenue to Dr. Charles Goetz, later chair of Department of Chemistry at Iowa State. The Friedrichs then moved to Downtown Ames. During this time, Reinhard was developing land on the corner of 15th and Grand Avenue (north side of 15th).

Historical significance for this house is not claimed.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

* Informant Interview, Robert K. and Reinhard K. Friedrich with William C. Page, Fall 1991.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7B-6
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 218 EAST 9TH STREET
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

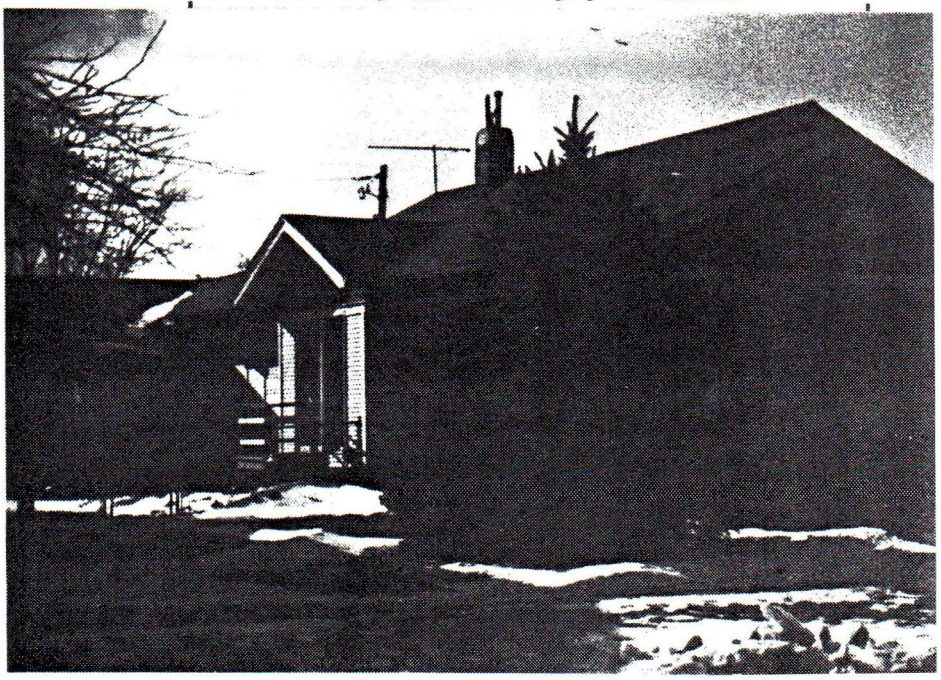
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1920s Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking SW Photographer Schafer



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one-story, frame, single-family dwelling. The building is a vernacular interpretation of a bungalow design. The house features an enclosed front porch, a gable-ended facade with low-pitch, and wide, unenclosed overhanging eaves. Although the side gable of this house has been converted into a walk-out with sliding glass doors, this house is the only one in Gates Subdivision whose siding has not been covered up.

Taken in conjunction with houses at 821, 823, and 825 Crawford and at 220 East 9th Street, this house is significant because it calls attention to a small residential development, Gates Subdivision, dating from the third decade of the Twentieth Century. Each of these houses resembles the others. The population growth of Ames during this period provided fertile ground for real estate development. Contractor-builders could erect houses on speculation and safely realize a profit on their work. The houses which comprise this small subdivision call attention to this phenomenon and, probably, to one of these contractor-builders, although this individual has yet to be identified.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

More research is required to identify the real estate developer and/or contractor-builder responsible for Gates Subdivision. Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7B-7
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 220 EAST 9TH STREET
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

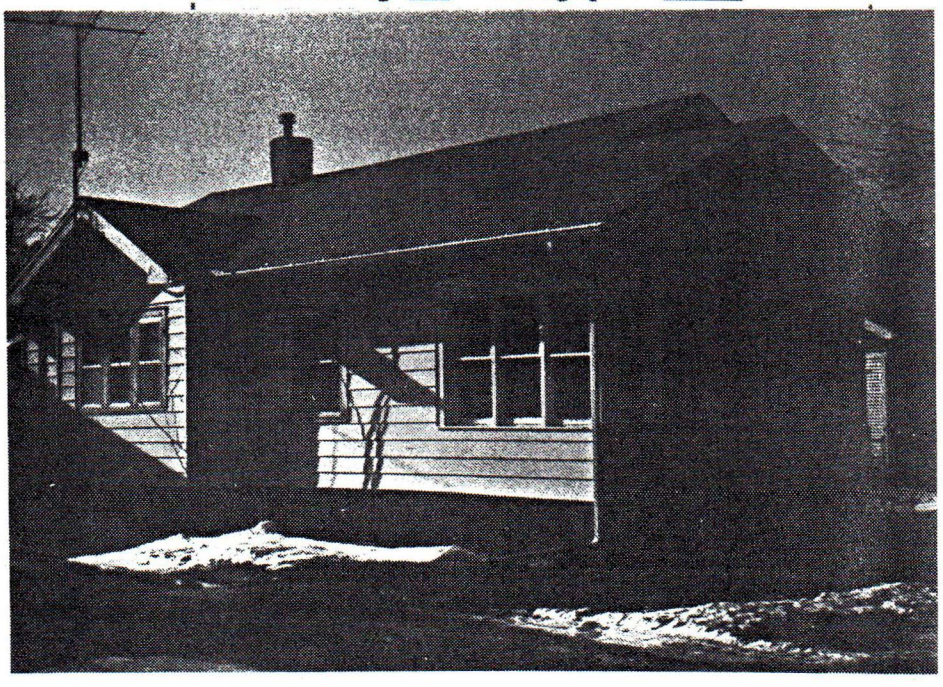
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
   (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1920S Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [X] other COVER-UP SIDING
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking SW Photographer Schafer



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [X] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one-story, frame, single-family dwelling now clad with cover-up siding. The building is a vernacular interpretation of a bungalow design. The house features an enclosed front porch, a gable-ended facade with low-pitch, and wide, unenclosed overhanging eaves.

Taken in conjunction with houses at 821, 823 and 825 Crawford and 218 East 9th Street, this house is significant because it calls attention to a small residential development, Gates Subdivision, dating from the third decade of the Twentieth Century. Each of these houses resembles the others. The population growth of Ames during this period provided fertile ground for real estate development. Contractor-builders could erect houses on speculation and safely realize a profit on their work. The houses which comprise this small subdivision call attention to this phenomenon and, probably, to one of these contractor-builders, although this individual has yet to be identified.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

More research is required to identify the real estate developer and/or contractor-builder responsible for Gates Subdivision. Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7B-8
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 821 CRAWFORD AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1922 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[X] other COVER-UP SIDING
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Schafer



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [X] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one-story, frame, single-family dwelling now clad with cover-up siding. The building is a vernacular interpretation of a bungalow design. The house features an enclosed front porch, a gable-ended facade with low-pitch, and wide, unenclosed overhanging eaves.

Taken in conjunction with houses at 821 and 825 Crawford and 218 and 220 East 9th Street, this house is significant because it calls attention to a small residential development, Gates Subdivision, dating from the third decade of the Twentieth Century. Each of these houses resembles the others. The population growth of Ames during this period provided fertile ground for real estate development. Contractor-builders could erect houses on speculation and safely realize a profit on their work. The houses which comprise this small subdivision call attention to this phenomenon and, probably, to one of these contractor-builders, although this individual has yet to be identified.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

More research is required to identify the real estate developer and/or contractor-builder responsible for Gates Subdivision. Historical significance is not claimed at this time. In 1937 a building permit was issued by the City of Ames for construction of a garage on this property.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Building Department, City of Ames.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7B-10
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 825 CRAWFORD AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

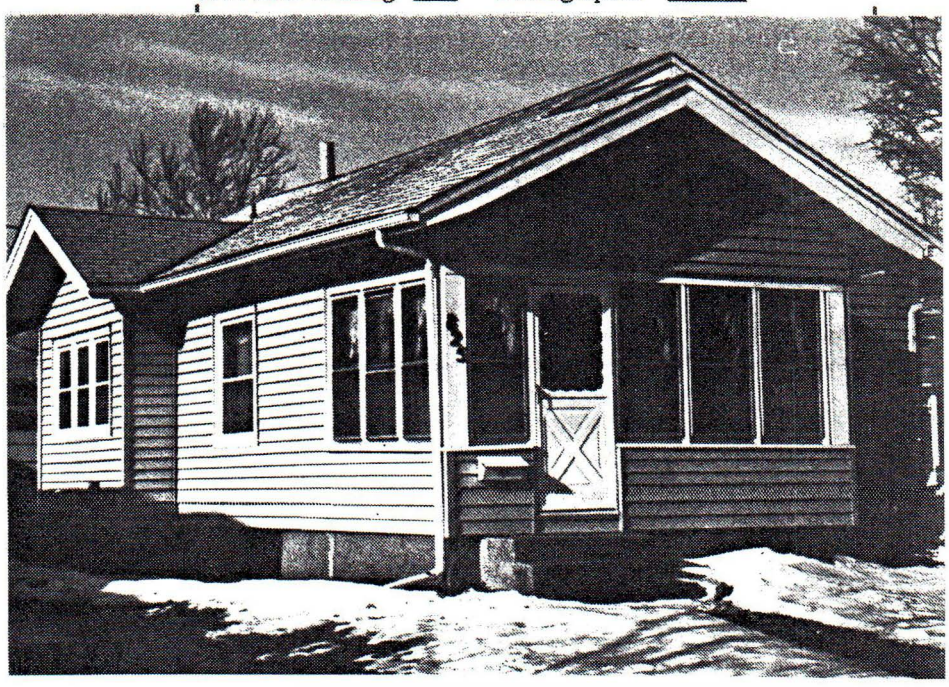
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1920s Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[X] other COVER-UP SIDING
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Schafer



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [X] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one-story, frame, single-family dwelling now clad with cover-up siding. The building is a vernacular interpretation of a bungalow design. The house features an enclosed front porch, a gable-ended facade with low-pitch, and wide, unenclosed overhanging eaves.

Taken in conjunction with houses at 821 and 823 Crawford and 218 and at 220 East 9th Street, this house is significant because it calls attention to a small residential development, Gates Subdivision, dating from the third decade of the Twentieth Century. The population growth of Ames during this period provided fertile ground for real estate development. Contractor-builders could erect houses on speculation and safely realize a profit on their work. The houses which comprise this small subdivision call attention to this phenomenon and, probably, to one of these contractor-builders although this individual has yet to be identified.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

More research is required to identify the real estate developer and/or contractor-builder responsible for Gates Subdivision. Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

7C

COMMUNITY IN NATURE: SUBURBAN GROWTH IN AMES, CIRCA 1893-1941 AND BEYOND

STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXT

Introduction

Suburbs have evolved in distinct ways. Some, such as Ontario, were settled at an early time as independent communities but were engulfed by the subsequent outward growth of neighboring Ames. (Ontario was annexed into the City of Ames in 1962). Urban sprawl is another way suburbs have evolved, with residential areas often extending along highways or railroad lines. Classic examples of these enclaves on the national level, like Forest Hills and Riverdale near New York City, are middle class sections which retain some spiritual community and architectural-landscaping identify but are homogeneous in their social make-up.

Landscape architects of the late Nineteenth Century like H. W. S. Cleveland and Frederick Law Olmsted provided a vision for the future through designs for planned communities beyond the urban center. Known as suburbs--"below the town"--these areas emphasized natural beauty, romantic, winding, and tree lined streets, parks set aside for public use, lots for the construction of single-family residences, and a location with facilities for rapid transportation into the central business district.

Early suburban developments, like Riverside, Illinois (designed by Olmsted and Vaux between 1868-1870), were located on railroad routes that provided transportation into the downtown. These suburbs are often called streetcar or interurban suburbs. Later suburbs responded to the flexibility offered by the automobile. Families could now move into new areas outside the service area of public transportation. These are often referred to as automobile suburbs.

The historic subcontext "Community in Nature" discusses suburban growth in Ames, and it is divided into several subhistoric contexts. Each of these discusses an important suburb within the city. These suburbs include the following (with dates of platting in parentheses):

College Park Addition	(1893)
College Park Addition First North	(1900)
Chautauqua Park Addition	(1910)
College Heights Addition	(1913)
Ridgewood Addition	(1916)
Ridgewood Second Addition	(1923)
Murray's Subdivision	(1927)
Colonial Village	(1939)

Each of these historic subcontexts is discussed below in the same format as presented throughout this report.

Transportation Links Expand Ames Housing

Suburban development embraces a huge portion of Ames, which expanded the original residential core of the city with sections built between approximately 1890 and 1941 . New transportation links enabled this development to take place. Like today, when the interstate highway system enables people to commute to work from hitherto prohibitive distances, the late Nineteenth Century saw the establishment of public transportation facilities that also enabled this to occur.

In Ames the 1891, the establishment of the Ames and College Railroad formed new linkages between downtown Ames and the Fourth Ward. Now that students, faculty, and staff could commute more easily between these two sections of the city, downtown residential areas became attractive for university residence for the first time. Downtown Ames drew because of its housing opportunities (with families, with rooming houses, and with apartments), the commercial products and services supplied by the central business district, religious and social activities provided by churches and other organizations, entertainment at movie theaters, and so forth.

Construction in 1907 of the Fort Dodge, Des Moines, and Southern Railroad--an interurban rail network which linked Ames with Des Moines, Boone, and Fort Dodge--expanded Ames' public transportation network and opened up new sections of the community for residential development. The area most attractive because of such opportunities was the South Campus neighborhood of Fourth Ward. The route crossed Lincoln Way in the 2200 block and continued south between Welch and Stanton Avenues. Beardshear's and Little's Additions to the City of Ames were subsequently platted as streetcar suburbs in the wake of these improved lines of transportation.

By 1912, the I.A.C. Motor Line was established between Downtown and the campus. This was followed by construction of a cinder path between the two points so that students could walk to and from classes.

Especially following World War I, the increased availability of the automobile caused additional portions of the incorporated city to became more attractive for new housing. The ownership of an automobile was expensive. One expects, therefore, that subdivisions planned with the automobile in mind might be on the upscale of residential housing.

Typology of Ames Suburbs

Ames suburbs comprise basically of three types: the streetcar suburbs from circa 1890 through circa 1915, the automobile suburbs from circa 1906 through the 1930s, and the tract house suburbs of the Post World War II period. Built before widespread use of the automobile, streetcar suburbs are usually immediately adjacent to the central area of the city, often contain a mixture of single family and multi-family housing, usually with the highest densities nearest to the public transit lines to the city, and usually contain little vacant land. The automobile suburbs are often farther from the central core, located in areas earlier thought to be inappropriate for housing (like wooded, hilly terrain), and often feature detached garages as secondary structures. Tract suburbs are a post World War II phenomenon. Developed at lower densities than the earlier public transit-oriented areas, the ranch style tract house is a hallmark. Non-residential facilities in new suburbs are also usually less dense than in older suburbs. Much land is given over to automobile parking facilities.

The physical characteristics of the property types in this historic context are diverse and varied. They can include large areas, like the College Heights Addition, or they can be relatively small in size, like Murray's and Evert's Subdivisions. The scale of buildings in these suburbs also varies. Typically, however, those suburbs platted in areas of rolling topography appear. Street layout patterns can be curvilinear, as in many of these suburbs, or they can be laid out on a grid plan.

Streetcar Suburbs

The establishment of transportation links increased the attractiveness of certain sections of the city close to these routes. College Park Addition, platted in 1893, was laid out soon after the Ames and College Railroad began service. This area--lying in the wedge between Grand Avenue, Lincoln Way, and the railroad tracks--illustrates a streetcar suburb. College Park Addition First North--lying between Grand Avenue, 9th Street, and the railroad tracks--provides another example.

These two suburbs did not, however, develop at a rapid rate and it required a long time for the lots to be developed. Because of this, streetcar suburbs in Ames cannot be seen as classic expressions of this trend.

Automobile Suburbs

The early automobile suburbs emerged on tracts of land hitherto regarded as too rugged for development. The East Squaw Creek Ridge is a notable case in point. This area is located, as this non-historic name denotes, on a ridge east of Squaw Creek, west of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad tracks, and north of 9th Street. A portion of the area was platted shortly before World War I and platted as Chautauqua Park. Lots in this area sold quickly to many of Ames professional people who built homes on them. The success of development in Chautauqua Park led, in 1916, to the platting of adjacent land to the north as Ridgewood Addition. This addition was supplement in 1923 by Ridgewood Second Addition. Ridgewood Addition required considerably longer to upbuild than Chautauqua Park with lots still undeveloped into the 1930s. Ridgewood Second Addition developed even at a slower pace. The homes built here were generally of a more modest nature than in the other mentioned areas. Later automobile suburbs also extended residential sections of Ames. In 1927, for example, Murray's Subdivision, was platted and in 1937 Hyland Heights.

Although automobile suburbs can, by their very definition, occur anywhere accessible by the car, they appear in Ames to cluster in the northside and the northwest sections of the city.

Post World War II Suburban Boom and the Tract Home

The post World War II suburban boom and the tract home are outside the scope of this reconnaissance survey. This era is included here for the sake of a comprehensive periodization.

Irregular Growth

Like many (if not most) American cities in the Nineteenth and early Twentieth Centuries, Ames extended its residential and commercial areas without much municipal regulation. This resulted in a patchwork quilt of additions and subdivisions which sometimes continued established city patterns but which often times did not.

The Fourth Ward provides an illustration of this irregular growth. Consistency of street names was lacking, subdivisions were platted without careful regard to street networks, lot sizes varied according to the property owners wishes, and interior lots were left unplanned. Parker's Addition of 1901 is a case in point. Located south of Lincoln Way in the Fourth Ward between Welch and Ash Avenues and Knapp Street, this addition comprises approximately 10 acres. It is one quarter of a quarter section of land. Nowhere in the Fourth Ward is this trend more evident than in the neighborhood west of Hyland Avenue and north of Lincoln Way.

In spite of its suburban expansion, Ames remained, in 1930, a community with a constant permanent population of approximately 6,000. The U.S. census listing Ames' population as 10,0261 contained student population as well. Ames remained in 1941 virtually two cities separated by the Squaw Creek floodplain. Although transportation linkages had been established between the two areas, Fourth Ward remained distinct from the rest of Ames. While downtown Ames looked to its residential sections, public buildings, and central business district, the Fourth Ward focused on the university.

Following World War II, the pressures for housing that had been restrained during the war, exploded in an unprecedented suburban growth across the nation. Nowhere was this more apparent than in communities like Ames, which hosted universities now enrolling thousands of new, older students on the G. I. Bill.

Suburban Design

Suburbs are usually privately developed but supported to varying degrees by city government. Because suburbs are the expressions of different time periods and real estate developers, the suburban layouts and the design of individual buildings in them is also diverse.

Residential subdivisions in Ames have, for example, been surveyed and laid out by both the City Engineer, presumably retained for a fee by the developer, and by independent land-survey engineers retained specifically for this purpose. City Engineer designs include Baird's Addition of 1916 and the Riverside Addition of 1915. An independently employed land-survey engineer laid out the Ridgewood Addition in 1916. More local research is necessary before conclusions can be made concerning the results of these different approaches.

The newer the house, the lower the height seems to be a good rule of thumb. One expects, therefore, that in the older residential sections of the community individual buildings will present a bolder image because of their height. Neighborhoods and individual homes built following World War II will, in contrast, present a more linear and horizontal feeling.

ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

The representative resources that follow call attention to Suburban Growth in Ames, circa 1901-1941 and Beyond. Although most of these suburbs were platted and developed prior to World War II, others post-date the war and are included here for special reasons already noted or noted in the following historic subcontexts.

It must be remembered that this is a reconnaissance survey. Suburbs selected for discussion are included for a variety of reasons. These reasons include easy availability of information, houses that possess a high level of architectural detail, suburban developments whose plats dramatically break with the standard town grid, and to visual bias. This list is non-inclusive.

Each of these suburbs is discussed below within its individual historic subcontext. Property owners and others wishing to learn more about individual buildings within them should, therefore, consult the list of representative resources which follow each of these subcontexts.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Suburbs are significant because they call strong attention to important historical and architectural/landscape architectural trends in Ames. Some suburbs developed over a relatively short period of time and contain buildings with similar physical characteristics and architectural influences. Most suburbs comprise limited and well-define boundaries. They are also often the handiwork of easily identifiable real-estate developers and contractor-builders.

Because suburbs reflect the periods of greatest population growth for the City of Ames (the era between the two world wars and the Post World War II world), they are critical for the history of the community. These eras correspond to the suburban growth throughout the nation, but they are particularly important for the City of Ames.

It should be noted that, possibly because Ames thinks of itself as a "modern" city, many residents do not see Twentieth Century neighborhoods in the city as "historic." One purpose of this report is to correct this misconception.

One conclusion is in order. Some may contest this writer's use of the word suburb and the designation of certain neighborhoods in Ames as suburban. The intention of this historic context is to describe the evolution of late Nineteenth and Twentieth Century neighborhoods in Ames. This phenomenon took place around the historic residential core of the community. Although new subdivisions and additions to the city often merge imperceptibly with the older core, the identification of these new residential areas provides an important tool in understanding the overall growth of the city.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Although the streetcar suburbs of Ames were sporadically developed, automobile suburbs were extensively platted and developed. College Heights, Colonial Village, Chautauqua Addition, Murray's Subdivision, and Ridgewood Addition are cases in point. The automobile suburbs should, therefore, receive priority survey focus. Planned and implemented during the first half of the Twentieth Century, these neighborhoods contain many buildings with significant architectural merit constructed within the context of new

town planning ideas current during the period. Each of these study areas needs intensive survey, either individually or as a survey package, as an expression of suburban growth in Ames. Although resources within these areas may not individually obtain sufficient merit for nomination to the National Register or designation as local landmarks, taken as a whole, each of these study areas probably does. The public needs to be aware of the historical significance of early suburban neighborhoods. Many people are unaware that Twentieth Century resources have already become historic.

Residential areas are relatively easy to survey because they lend themselves to visual evaluation, are often homogeneous in physical characteristics, have limited boundaries, and often have constituents available for volunteer survey and research activities. In addition, the registration of residential areas supports neighborhood pride, encourages property owners to maintain properties, and provides a focus for neighborhood cooperation.

A chronology of suburban growth should be developed. This would identify specific periods of significance for the historic context and help place the many subdivisions and additions to the City of Ames into perspective. Although some words like "early automobile suburb" are used below, these are tentative descriptions subject to revision.

Further research is needed before Ames suburbs are definitively identified as "streetcar," "automobile," or other. Boundaries of the city's suburbs should be researched and mapped. This process would help the analysis of chronology indicated above. A large section of the South Campus area in Ames, west of Ash Avenue and South of Lincoln Way, might be considered as streetcar suburbs because it developed in conjunction with the interurban line in Ames.

Further surveying historic suburban neighborhoods is one of the highest priorities of preservation planning for the City of Ames. Although these surveys could be undertaken on a neighborhood by neighborhood basis, it would be more efficient to undertake a city wide survey with historic suburbs as the focus.

Some historic suburbs will be more easily surveyed and documented than others. The historic subcontexts which follow indicate this.

Representative Resources

The representative resources of this historic context are included below as separate historic contexts. A list of these appears in the Table of Contents and at the beginning of this section of the report.

Other Identified Resources

Early Automobile Suburbs
Westwood Drive

Later Automobile Suburbs
Garfield Avenue-Locust Street
College Wood Heights
Hyland Heights Addition
Evert's Addition

7C.1

College Park Addition

Statement of Historic Context

Established in 1893 as a streetcar suburb, College Park was platted soon after the Ames and College Railroad began service between the campus and downtown Ames.

The original plat was filed for public record in 1893 and laid out by H. W. Bean, surveyor of Green County, Iowa. The plat was recorded on behalf of the owners, William D. and Margaret C. Hodge, J. L. and R. E. Stevens, and Daniel and Mary A. McCarthy. The purpose behind the platting appears to have been the desire to realize a profit on land owned in proximity to the new streetcar lines. The principals mentioned above did not, to any large extent, develop the addition other than to survey and plat it.

College Park was platted adjacent to the Ames and College tracks and between Lincoln Way and Grand Avenue. The area had the great attraction of convenient transportation and appears to have developed in response to this opportunity. This convenience was reinforced when Out Lots A and B were later acquired by the Fort Dodge and Des Moines Railway and the company's interurban depot in Ames was built on the land.

Apparently embracing two subdivisions, lots in College Park were opened for purchase in 1906 by McCarthy and Lee, attorneys by profession.

The upbuilding of this suburb required a number of years. Construction continued following World War I, and many houses in the neighborhood appear to date from the 1920s.

Associated Property Types

The character of College Park Addition is residential. Single family dwellings predominate in the area. Homes are mostly of a small scale and utilitarian in design. There are many houses with bungalow and craftsman characteristics. Stucco is a building material of interest in the neighborhood.

Statement of Significance

College Park Addition is significant as an early example of a streetcar suburb in Ames. The area has the feeling of a working class neighborhood. Its proximity to public transportation helps explain the attraction of this section of Ames to those people who wished to own their own homes and commute to work.

The growth of the neighborhood calls attention to the expansion of Iowa State and the influx of students, faculty, staff, and administration into Ames. College Park Addition also calls attention to the downtown area of Ames as the residential section of choice for many of these newcomers.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This neighborhood should be a low priority for preservation planning in Ames. Because most of its resources are modest in terms of architectural concept and detail, it is difficult to make a convincing case for significance.

REPRESENTATIVE RESOURCES

Representative resources were not included for this historic context.

7C.2

COLLEGE PARK ADDITION
FIRST NORTH

STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXT

Platted in 1900 as a streetcar suburb, College Park Addition First North was laid out by H. Y. Ludwig, and filed for public record in 1900. Development of the addition was led by J. L. Stevens of Boone, Iowa, along with G. D. Rowe, also of Boone, and William D. Hodge of Wright County, Iowa, along with other owners residing in Story County. This development was restricted to land-surveying and platting, because extensive construction in the addition was not undertaken by the developers. The plat was recorded on behalf of the owners, William D. and Margaret C. Hodge, J. L. and R. E. Stevens, and Daniel and Mary A. McCarthy.

The upbuilding of College Park Addition First North required a number of years. Construction continued following World War I. During the 1920s, one informant noted, Hodge Avenue was known as "Professors' Lane" because of the many college faculty families living there.

ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

The character of College Park Addition First North is residential. Although both single family and multiple family dwellings were built in the area, the single-family dwellings dominante. One fire insurance map indicates a fraternity house located in College Park, but this is the exception in the neighborhood. Another exception, a row house or triplex, standing on Northwestern Avenue, is an outstanding and rare example of this type in Ames. Most Greek Letter societies that maintained homes in downtown Ames did so east of Grand Avenue. A number of duplexes are also located in the neighborhood. Difficult to identify because they blend, by design, into the neighborhood, these resources are interesting in themselves as a property type.

Homes in the neighborhood are either one or two story. They are mostly frame. Houses in the neighborhood exhibit a variety of stylistic influences, including many with bungalow and craftsman characteristics.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

College Park Addition First North is significant as an early streetcar suburb in Ames. Development of this addition was restricted to its platting, and construction of houses in the neighborhood was slow. This fact indicates adequate housing existed in Ames at the time. Around World War I, however, the neighborhood came of age and growth was rapid. As such, the neighborhood contains a mixture of architectural stylistic influences, with bungalow and craftsman influences strong.

College Park Addition First North also calls attention to the expansion of Iowa State and the influx of students, staff, faculty, and administration into Ames and the downtown area of the city as the residential section of choice for many of these newcomers. The name of this addition underlines its significance in the community.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Because of this neighborhood's homogeneity of homes and the connections it has with Iowa State, an intensive survey of the neighborhood should be undertaken to determine its potential for nomination to the National Register. Property owners might also consider local designation.

College Park Addition First North has a strong neighborhood organization, the Hodge Avenue organization. Although centered on this street, the organization has an interest in the broader neighborhood.

REPRESENTATIVE RESOURCES

Representative resources were not included for this historic context.

7C.3

Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**
    - [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
    - [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
    - [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one story, frame, single-family dwelling now clad with cover-up siding. Constructed from plans by M. B. Griffith in 1930, the building was built by U. S. Griffith and Son. On the building permit for this house, the firm is indicated as owner. As such, this building obtains architectural significance as a documented example of a home designed and constructed by a contractor-builder.

A building permit for this building was issued with the provision that this "house to be built in line with present houses in this block." The building calls attention to Ames building regulations in force during the period of its construction.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education
    - [x] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
    - [x] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
    - [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

In 1940 this was the home of John H. and Marie Grace Ames. John was city manager of the City of Ames from 1927 into the 1940s. The building is significant because it calls attention to John's career in municipal affairs. Although the Ames City Hall calls more direct attention to his career, this house and its modest scale help define John Ames' character. As such, the house obtains significance in this respect. The building also calls attention to Chautauqua Park as a neighborhood of choice for professional and business people in Ames.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

* Building Permit dated 1930 in offices of Building Inspector, City of Ames, Iowa.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
    - [ ] County Resource File
    - [ ] Windshield Survey
    - [ ] National Register
    - [ ] Grants-in-Aid:
    - [ ] Determination of Eligibility
    - [ ] Review and Compliance Project:
    - [ ] Other
    - [ ] Other
    - [ ] Other

2. Subject Traces
    - a.
    - b.
    - c.
    - d.
    - e.

3. Photo Images

CHAUTAUQUA PARK ADDITION

STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXT

Entered for public record in 1910 and platted as the Chautauqua Park Addition to the City of Ames, this area was promoted by John L. Stevens, G. D. Rowe, R. H. McCarthy, and C. G. Lee.

Prior to the platting of Chautauqua Park, a portion of land north of this area had already been platted. Known as Oak Park Addition, this area was platted by John L. Stevens and R. E. Stevens, his wife. Most of Oak Park Addition was vacated in 1916 when Ridgewood Addition was platted.

The sale of lots in Chautauqua Park was brisk and considerable construction activity soon followed. The area benefited from the topographic beauty of its location on the East Ridge of Squaw Creek and the layout of the neighborhood's streets and lots effectively exploited this situation. This suburb became a popular place for faculty and administrators from Iowa State as well as for the professional and commercial families of Ames. Mrs. William N. Beardshear, widow of the college's president, moved into Chautauqua Park, for example, and lived at 714 Brookridge Avenue. City directories list residents of this area and their names read like a local Who's Who.

In 1926 street names were changed in Chautauqua Park to coordinate them with Ridgewood Addition. Prior to this time, Ridgewood Avenue had been called Park Avenue between 6th and 9th Streets. (Park Avenue had originally been platted as Chautauqua Avenue but was later changed, probably to save confusion between it and Chautauqua Boulevard). The name Brookridge Avenue also replaced Chautauqua Boulevard, which ran between 6th and 9th Streets.

ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

The character of Chautauqua Park is residential. Homes in the neighborhood are either one or two story and are almost universally single-family dwellings. Houses in the neighborhood exhibit a variety of stylistic influences, including many with bungalow and craftsman characteristics.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Chautauqua Park is significant under Local Criterion E and National Register Criterion C as an outstanding example of an early automobile suburb in Ames. The curvilinear layout of Chautauqua Park's streets show the influence of suburban design on Ames. The homes constructed in this area are notable for the quality of their building materials and architectural design and this adds additional architectural significance.

This neighborhood is also significant under Local Criterion C and National Register Criterion A. Many of its first residents were associated with Iowa State; some of its first residents were associated with the commercial expansion of Ames. As such, the neighborhood calls attention to the population and economic growth linked to the expansion of the university in Ames.

RECOMMENDATIONS

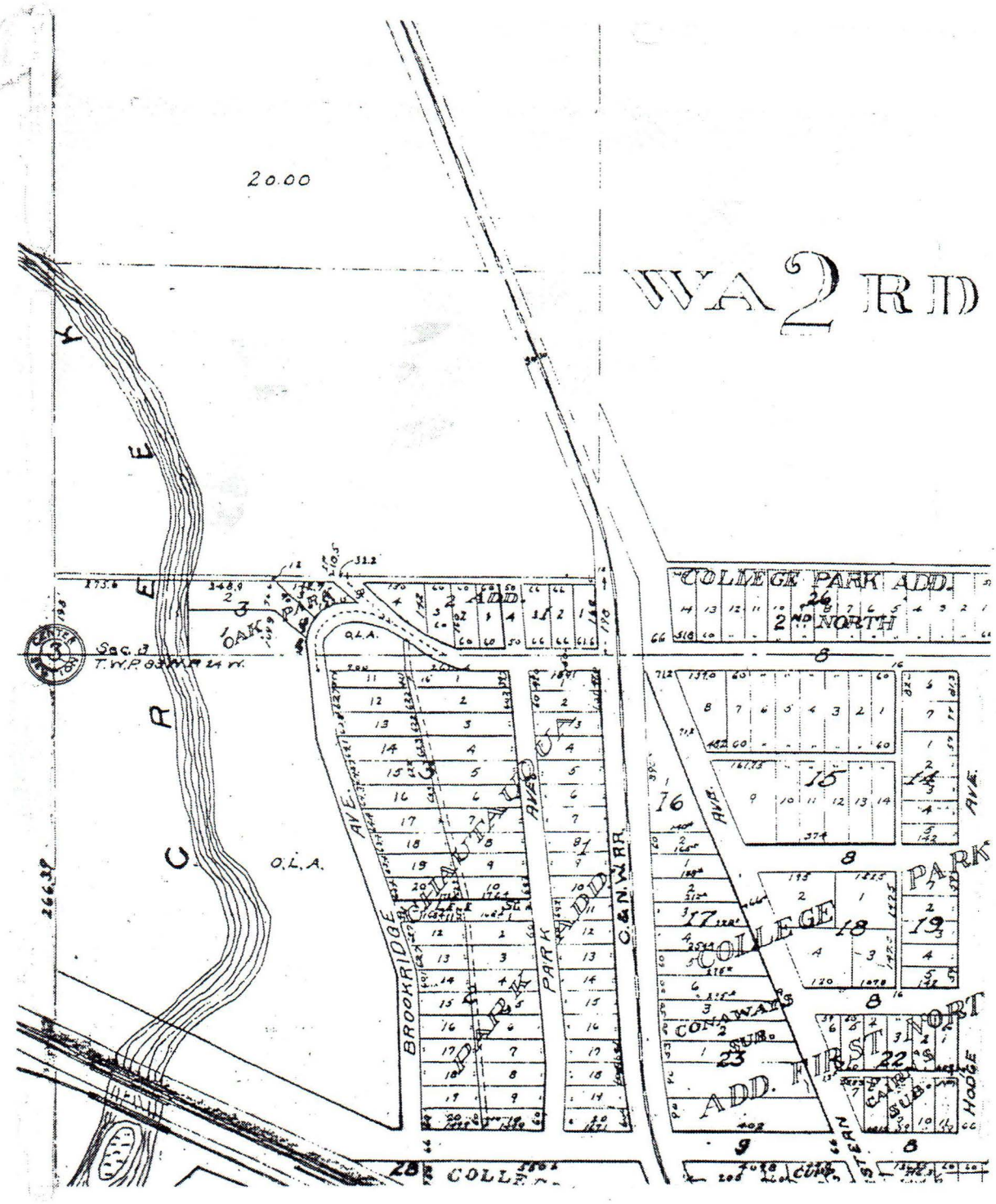
Intensive survey of the neighborhood to refine the historic context, to define appropriate boundaries, to develop property types, and to determine National Register eligibility.

Criteria exceptions should not be claimed. Most buildings in the area appear to date prior to 1941, the 50 year arbitrary cut-off date for National Register eligibility.

REPRESENTATIVE RESOURCES

Representative resources are presented on site sheets which follow this section.

CHAUTAUQUA PARK ADDITION
AMES, IOWA



SOURCE:
OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, JANUARY 1916

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.3-1
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 608 BROOKRIDGE AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1920s Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[X] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [ ] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking E Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

[X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2 story, single-family dwelling clad with stucco and featuring irregularly shaped stone surrounding the main entry and on the chimney. The building reflects influences of Period Revival styles including Spanish Eclectic, seen in the use of stucco, arches over windows and door, and Tudor Revival in the general shape of the house and placement of the chimney. The curving pedestrian walk to the front door further enhances the rhythms of the house's arch details and also relates to the curvilinear design of Brookridge Avenue as a street.

This building is significant because it calls attention to stucco used as a building material. While many stucco clad houses were constructed in Ames, this building represents the material used in a particularly artistic fashion. The building is additionally significant because it calls attention to the development of Chautauqua Park as an important automobile suburb in Ames and, particularly, how this development continued into the 1920s.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) N/A

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File
   - [ ] Windshield Survey
   - [ ] National Register
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid:
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility

   [ ] Review and Compliance Project:
   - [ ] Other
   - [ ] Other
   - [ ] Other

2. Subject Traces

   a.
   b.
   c.
   d.
   e.

3. Photo Images

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.3-2
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name COURTNEY W. & CLARA Y. KIMLER HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 610-612 BROOKRIDGE AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____ ; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1936 Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[X] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [ ] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking E Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

C. W. Kimler was co-owner of the Kimler Coal and Ice Company with Harry Hall. P. H. Elwood designed a planting plan in 1936 for the front yard garden of this house. Whatever elements were originally featured in this design, they are now non-extant. The sole exception appears to be the curved pedestrian walk from the front door to the sidewalk. Neither architectural nor landscape architectural significance is claimed at this time.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property

[ ] County Resource File_____
[ ] Windshield Survey _____
[ ] National Register _____
[ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
[ ] Determination of Eligibility ____

[ ] Review and Compliance Project:
_____
[ ] Other_____
[ ] Other_____
[ ] Other_____

2. Subject Traces

a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____
_____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.3-3
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name PROFESSOR & MRS. JOHN BUCHANAN HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 702 BROOKRIDGE AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

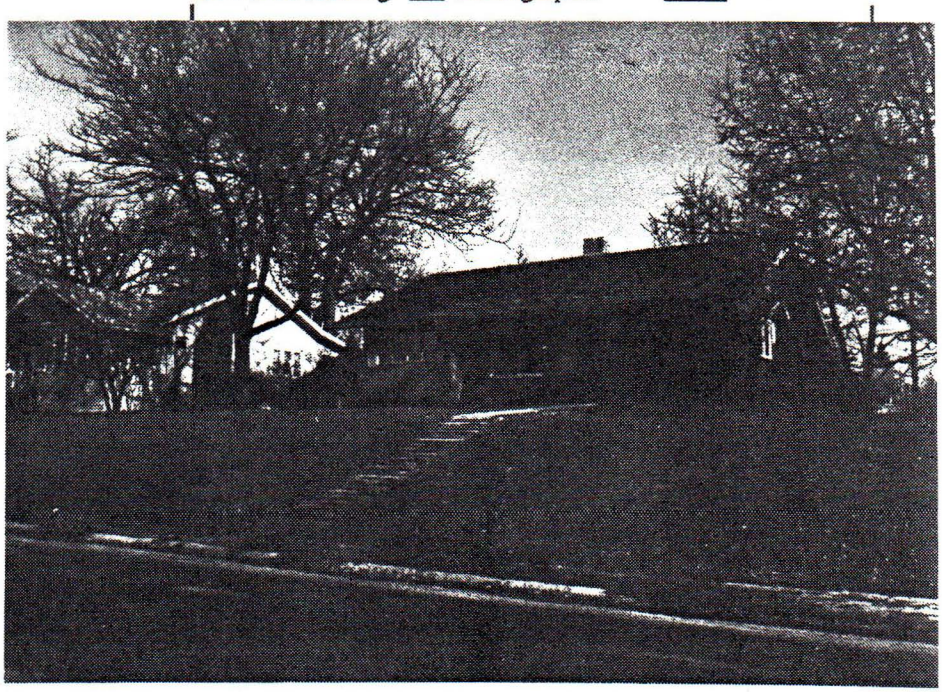
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____ ; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present Original

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1923? Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[X] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [ ] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[X] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one-story, single-family dwelling. It features a side gable roof, wide eaves, and narrow clapboard siding. The facade windows appear to have been altered.

This building might obtain architectural significance as a house influenced by Craftsman styling. The alterations to the windows pose an integrity question.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[X] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

John Buchanan was professor of chemistry at Iowa State College. This house was constructed, according to Ames City Directories, in 1917 or previously. The building is significant because it calls attention to Chautauqua Park as a neighborhood of preference for faculty and administrators at Iowa State and for leaders of the local Ames business community.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File
   - [ ] Windshield Survey
   - [ ] National Register
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid:
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project:
   - [ ] Other
   - [ ] Other
   - [ ] Other

2. Subject Traces

a.
b.
c.
d.
e.

3. Photo Images

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.3-4A
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name MRS. WILLIAM N. BEARDSHEAR HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 714 BROOKRIDGE AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1916-1917 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[X] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [ ] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking ___ Photographer ___

Photo Unavailable

Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[X] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 2-1/2 story, brick, single-family dwelling. It features a side-gabled roof and a full-width facade porch covered with a shed roof supported by brick piers with concrete caps on the bulkheads. Windows have 1/1 double-hung sash. Rear of the building features a wing with solarium on second floor This site also features a two-bay garage, constructed contemporaneously with the house. The garage is clad in lap siding. The lot features first growth oak trees.

Influenced by Craftsman styling, this house is a relatively large example of this design in Ames. The the garage obtains particular significance, because it calls attention to the automobile, the machine that made automobile suburbs feasible. Finally, the first growth trees add further significance to the property. Automobile suburbs were frequently sited on picturesque tracts. These oak trees are fine examples of the vegetation, which attracted suburban developers.

Keith Rollenhagen has designed and is currently constructing a dormer window on the facade slope of the roof. This new element is very compatible with the Craftsman feeling of the building and does not negatively impact the integrity of the building.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

[X] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Constructed between 1916 and 1917, this building was built as the home for Mrs. William N. Beardshear, widow of the president of Iowa State. Constance Beardshear (her daughter) also lived here. This building is historically significant because it calls attention to Chautuauqua Park as a neighborhood of preference for faculty and administrators at Iowa State and for local business leaders in Ames. The Beardshear house occupies a key lot in the subdivision located, as it is, on the intersection of Brookridge and Lee Street. Mrs. Beardshear's decision to move her place of residence into this neighborhood conferred social prestige on Chautauqua Park and most likely spurred further development of the area as a neighborhood of choice in Ames.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Ames City Directory for 1917.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   [ ] County Resource File _____
   [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   [ ] National Register _____
   [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.3-4B
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 724 BROOKRIDGE AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

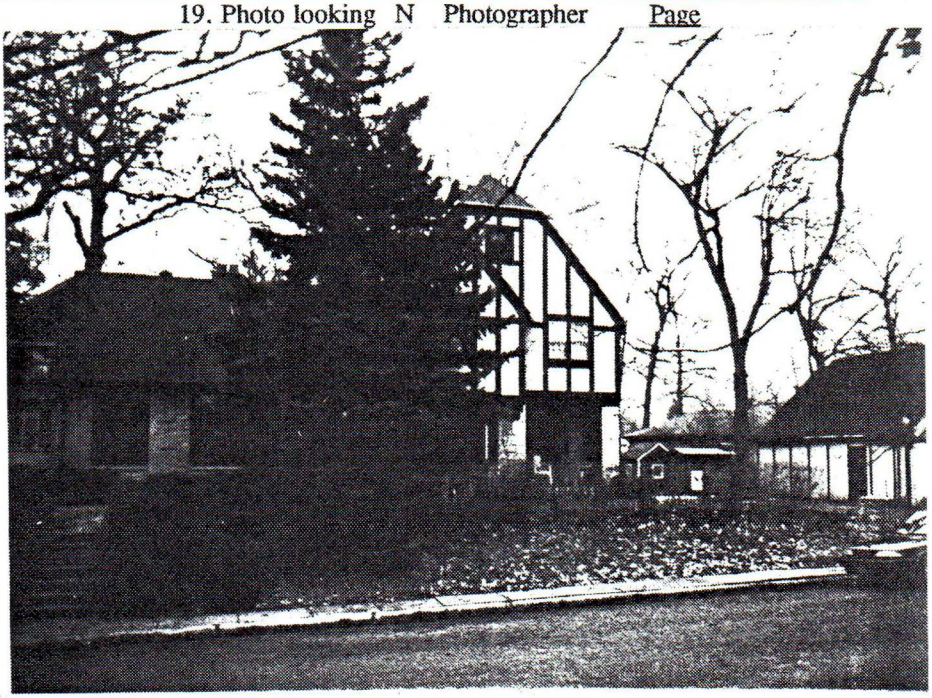
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1922 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [X] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [X] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [X] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
    _____ (see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [X] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [X] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking N Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, single-family dwelling with a one-story wing. The building shows the influence of Tudor Revival styling, particularly in the half-timbered and stucco design of the second floor. The building is significant because it calls attention to Period Revival architecture, one of the stylistic influences which dominate residential design in Chautauqua Park.

The garage associated with the house relates architecturally with the main building. It also obtains significance, calling attention, as it does, to the automobile--the machine that made automobile suburbs feasible.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Ames City Directory for 1917.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   [ ] County Resource File _____
   [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   [ ] National Register _____
   [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____

[ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
[ ] Other _____
[ ] Other _____
[ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.3-5
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name PROFESSOR & MRS. J. M. EVVARD HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 728 BROOKRIDGE AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

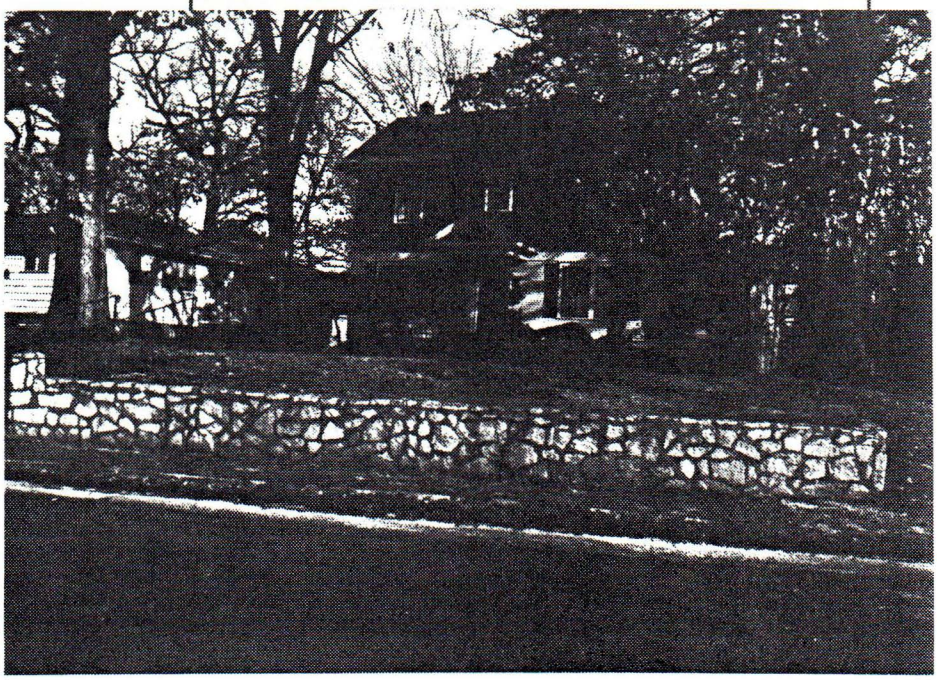
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1917 OR BEFORE Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
    [ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [X] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
    (see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [ ] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 2-1/2 story, single-family dwelling The building is significant because of its restrained design reflecting Colonial Revival characteristics, one of the stylistic influences that dominate design in Chautauqua Park. This building imparts additional dignity to Brookridge Avenue because of its relatively large scale.

The landscaping of the front yard is particularly notable and significant in its own right. Landscaping features include a stone embankment between the pedestrian sidewalk and front yard areas. The stone here is uncut rubble laid in irregular courses. Outstanding is a fine stand of native oak trees. They comprise White Oak and Northern Red Oak, and perhaps other species as well. As mature trees, they are easily a century old and stood on the property long before any dwelling was built. Their incorporation into the overall design of the property shows a careful regard by the developer of their contribution to the picturesqueness of the site.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[x] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Built in 1917 or previously, Mr. and Mrs. Evvard occupied this house in that year. This house is significant historically because it calls attention to Chautauqua Park as a neighborhood of choice of college faculty and administrators, as well as local Ames business people during the early decades of the Twentieth Century.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Ames City Directory for 1917.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   [ ] County Resource File
   [ ] Windshield Survey
   [ ] National Register
   [ ] Grants-in-Aid:
   [ ] Determination of Eligibility

[ ] Review and Compliance Project:
[ ] Other
[ ] Other
[ ] Other

2. Subject Traces

a.
b.
c.
d.
e.

3. Photo Images

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.3-6
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 816 BROOKRIDGE AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____ ; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1923 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [X] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
    _____ (see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [ ] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking E Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**
    - [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
    - [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
    - [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2 story, frame, single-family dwelling. The building features a gambrel roof showing a typical influence of the Dutch Colonial Revival of the 1920s. This example is somewhat more uncommon because of the configuration of the three dormer windows. The building is significant because it calls attention to the eclectic stylistic influences of the Chautauqua Park neighborhood and to Dutch Colonial Revival influences in particular.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____
    - [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
    - [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
    - [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
    - [ ] County Resource File_____
    - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
    - [ ] National Register _____
    - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
    - [ ] Determination of Eligibility ____
    - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
    - [ ] Other_____
    - [ ] Other_____
    - [ ] Other_____

2. Subject Traces
    - a. _____
    - b. _____
    - c. _____
    - d. _____
    - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.3-7
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name MR. & MRS. C. E. CAINE HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 828 BROOKRIDGE AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

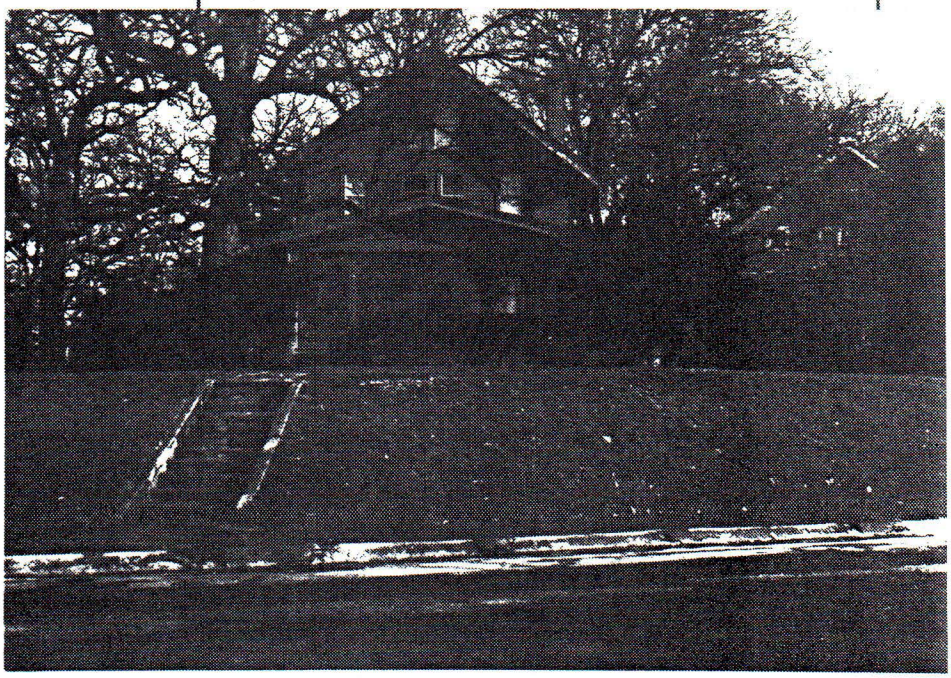
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1917 OR BEFORE Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [X] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
    _____ (see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [ ] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking E Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 2-1/2 story, frame, single-family dwelling. The building shows influences of Craftsman styling. The building is significant as a contributing/compatible resource because it calls attention to the influence of Craftsman styling in the Chautauqua Park neighborhood.

The landscaping of the property is notable and obtains landscape architectural significance in its own right. Prior to development this was an oak savanna. An oak grove stood on the upland above the Squaw Creek floodplain. The developer of this area showed careful regard to these mature trees and their contribution to the beauty of the property and incorporated them into the property's design. Brookridge Drive was graded down and the embankment this excavation formed provides the houses which are situated above it with height and strong visual presence.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [x] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Built in 1917 or previously, this house was apparently shared by two brothers and their wives. C. E. Caine was an inspector for the U. S. Post Office Department. Carvell Caine, possibly his brother, also lived here with his wife. This building is historically significant because it calls attention to Chautauqua Park as a neighborhood of choice for academics, business leaders of Ames, and civil servants.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Ames City Directory for 1917.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File_____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility ____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other_____
   - [ ] Other_____
   - [ ] Other_____

2. Subject Traces

   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.3-8
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name PROFESSOR & MRS. C. L. FITCH HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 836 BROOKRIDGE AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

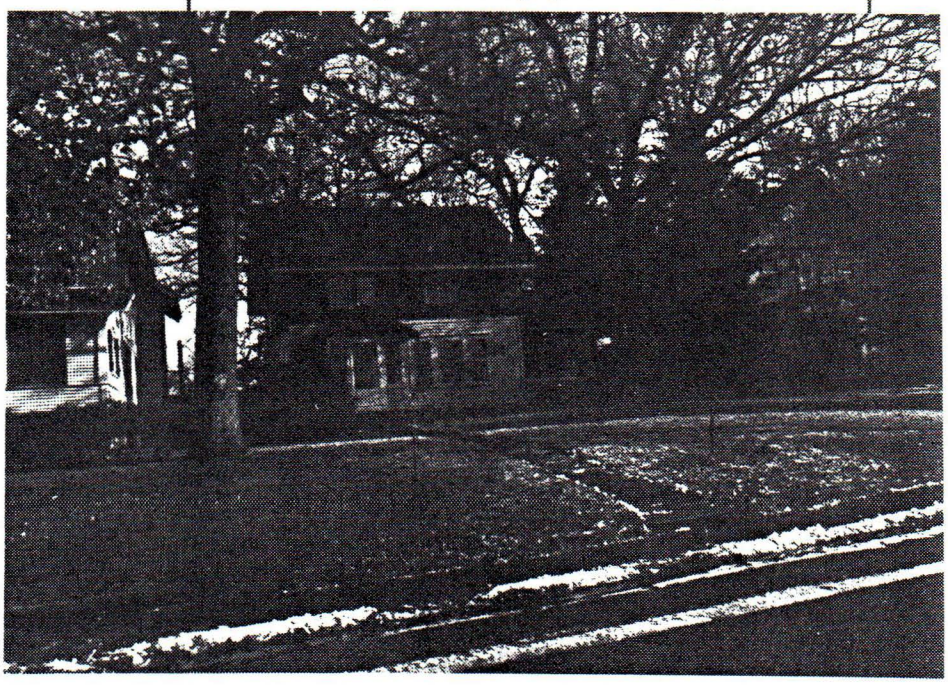
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____ ; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1917 OR BEFORE Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[X] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [ ] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking E Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**
    - [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
    - [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
    - [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 2-1/2 story, frame, single-family dwelling. It shows stylistic influences of Craftsman design. The building is significant because it calls attention to the influence of this style in Chautauqua Park and because the building's relatively large scale imparts a feeling of dignity to the neighborhood.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education
    - [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
    - [x] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
    - [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Built in 1917 or previously, this house was occupied by the Fitch family in 1917. C. L. Fitch was an associate professor of horticulture at Iowa State. The building is significant because it calls attention to Chautauqua Park as a neighborhood of choice for faculty and administrators at Iowa State, as well as business leaders of Ames and other professionals in the community.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Ames City Directory for 1917.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
    - [ ] County Resource File_____
    - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
    - [ ] National Register _____
    - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
    - [ ] Determination of Eligibility ____
    - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
    - [ ] Other_____
    - [ ] Other_____
    - [ ] Other_____

3. Photo Images _____

2. Subject Traces

a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.3-9
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name MR. & MRS. J. S. COY HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 840 BROOKRIDGE AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1917 OR BEFORE Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[X] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [ ] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking E Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**
    - [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
    - [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
    - [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 2-1/2 story, frame, single-family dwelling. The building shows influences of Craftsman design. Although not a key structure in an historic district, the relatively large scale of the house imparts a sense of dignity to Chautauqua Park as a neighborhood of choice for professionals and business people in Ames. The building is significant because it calls attention to Craftsman influences in the design of homes in the Chautauqua Park neighborhood.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education
    - [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
    - [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
    - [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Built in 1917 or sometime previously, this building was occupied at an early time by Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Coy, who were probably the original owners. They might have been related to Phil Coy, a prolific contractor-builder in Ames, and the house might, therefore, be among this man's output. If this connection can be substantiated, the architectural significance of the building would be strengthened. If Mr. and Mrs. Coy's occupations were researched and shown to be linked with the professions, academics, and/or business, then the house would become another resource that calls attention to Chautauqua Park as a neighborhood of choice in Ames and also calls attention to the growth of Iowa State.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Ames City Directory for 1917.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
    - [ ] County Resource File
    - [ ] Windshield Survey
    - [ ] National Register
    - [ ] Grants-in-Aid:
    - [ ] Determination of Eligibility
    - [ ] Review and Compliance Project:
    - [ ] Other
    - [ ] Other
    - [ ] Other

2. Subject Traces
    - a.
    - b.
    - c.
    - d.
    - e.

3. Photo Images

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.3-10
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 603 RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____ ; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1945 Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[X] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [ ] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking W Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**
    - [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
    - [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
    - [x] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2 story, frame, single-family dwelling. The building reflects late influences of the Colonial Revival architecture as practiced in the 1930s and 1940s. The building is significant because it calls attention to the building trades and contractor-builders in Ames and how they affected the city's residential design and construction.

This building would become contributing in 1995.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____
    - [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
    - [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
    - [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

According to Deborah Munn Doran, this house may have been built as an investment property by the H. L. Munn Lumber Company. In 1954 Doran moved into the house. The building had, prior to this time, been rented to only one couple, who had maintained it beautifully. The second story remained unfinished at this time. This frame house was probably constructed after World War II. This house is probably only one among others that the lumber company constructed as investments.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Informant Interview; Deborah Munn Doran w/William C. Page; Fall 1991.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
    - [ ] County Resource File_____
    - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
    - [ ] National Register _____
    - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
    - [ ] Determination of Eligibility ____
    - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
    - [ ] Other_____
    - [ ] Other_____
    - [ ] Other_____

2. Subject Traces
    - a. _____
    - b. _____
    - c. _____
    - d. _____
    - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.3-11
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 602 BROOKRIDGE AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

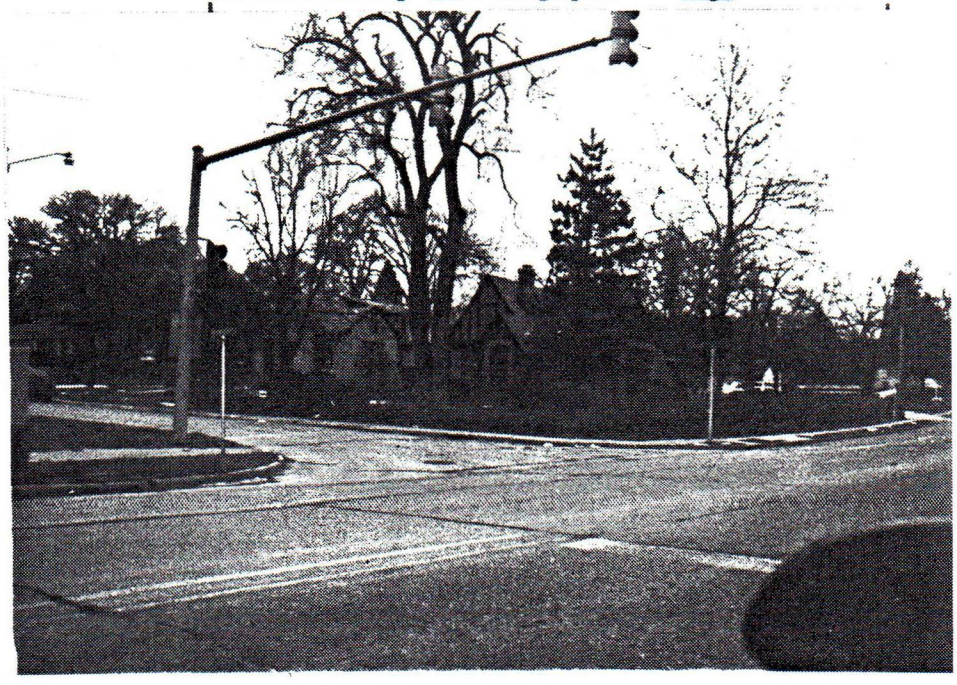
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____ ; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1922 Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [X] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2 story, stucco clad, single-family dwelling. It features a facade gable and wing with steeply pitched roofs, a lower facade gable roof, a stone and brick faced entrway, and stucco and half-timbering cladding the exterior walls.

This building is architecturally significant as a good example of a house influenced by Tudor Revival styling.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [x] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This building contributes to Chautauqua Heights, which calls attention to the upbuilding of Ames as a result of the growth of Iowa State University as an institution.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File
   - [ ] Windshield Survey
   - [ ] National Register
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid:
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility

   [ ] Review and Compliance Project:
   - [ ] Other
   - [ ] Other
   - [ ] Other

2. Subject Traces
   - a.
   - b.
   - c.
   - d.
   - e.

3. Photo Images

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.3-12
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name J. R. & MARY M. BLAIR HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 715 RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1917 OR BEFORE Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[X] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [ ] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking SW Photographer Page



7C.4

College Heights Addition

Statement of Historic Context

Located in the South Campus area of Ames, College Heights Addition was first platted in 1913. Blocks 7 and 9 were platted in 1915. A second addition to College Heights was platted in 1916 for Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Graeber. Development of this residential area took place over the next three decades. This area benefited from the improved transportation system provided by the interurban route, contructed in 1907, that linked Ames with Des Moines, Boone, Fort Dodge, and other points.

Two property types evolved here: single-family dwellings south of Greeley Street and multi-family fraternity and sorority houses north of Greeley. The southern portion is discussed here. The northern portion is discussed in "Greek Letters," a subheading under the "Housing the Town and Gown" chapter.

College Heights was surveyed by J. Q. Wickham in June 1913. Wickham was also City Engineer for the City of Ames. The addition was formed from portions of William H. Donaldson's Subdivision and Gray's Subdivision to the City of Ames. In the legal instrument recording the platting of this addition, Alexander Gray, the petitioner and owner, dedicated all streets, alleys, and walk ways to the public. Also included in the agreement for this platting was the proviso that grades recommended by the Ames City Engineer for the proposed streets in College Heights be constructed before the City Council would accept the platting.

In 1915, another portion of land was added to College Heights and designated Blocks 7 and 9. Wickham had also surveyed these blocks in his 1913 work in the area. This platting was undertaken for R. F. Graeber and Jennie M. Graeber, husband and wife. Graeber was a prominent Sheldahl banker. In 1916 the Graebers platted College Heights 2nd Addition. The development of College Heights was slow and continued into the 1920s and 1930s. Although bankruptcy proceedings during its early years were mentioned by one informant, the neighborhood evolved into an outstanding example of suburban design.

Reinhard Friedrich constructed many homes in College Heights. Robert K. Friedrich, his son, related the following information during an oral interview.

> During the Depression, the City of Ames was all cooperative to help anybody who wanted to build anything. The city put in all the sewer, water, utilities, cinder streets, *et cetera*. It was as low as $50.00 per lot. Country Club was paved by the City.
>
> Reinhard built several homes near 2127 [now 2107] Country Club Boulevard, all in Tudor Revival style. Then he moved into the colonial style. The apartment houses were his next big projects.
>
> Reinhard built most of the houses on Cessna. Except for the Sands property, he built most of the houses on both sides of Agg between Cessna and Kildee Street. In Block 12, he built every house except the 2-story frame house Sass' house. This house was already there (but it has been remodeled). Reinhard also built the Tudor Revival style houses on Country Club. (Robert K. Friedrich in interview with William C. Page, Fall 1991).

When the United States entered World War II, College Heights was sometimes derisively known as "Pretzel Park," a reference to its curving streets and the German citizenship of Reinhard Friedrich who had constructed many of its homes.

During the 1930s, the Ames Garden Club sponsored a number of residential landscape architectural designs, and several of these were implemented in College Heights. The landscape architecture portion of this report contains information on this topic.

ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

The character of College Heights Addition is mostly residential. Homes in the neighborhood vary widely because the entire subdivision contains many multiple-family dwellings, as well as single-family dwellings. The property types of this suburb are as complex as any suburban neighborhood in Ames.

The neighborhood features many architect-designed buildings. Many of these are the large fraternity and sorority houses, but many of the single-family dwellings are also said to be architect designed, although many of the latter are on a rather modest scale in terms of size.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

College Heights is significant under Local Criterion C and National Register Criterion A. This is because many administrators, faculty, and staff employees of Iowa State helped upbuild this neighborhood. As such, the area calls attention to the growth of Iowa State as an institution and as an influence in Ames.

College Heights is also significanct under Local Criterion E and National Register Criterion A as an early automobile suburb in Ames and as the most extensive suburb of this type in the city.

College Heights is additionally significant as an outstanding example of landscape architectural design notable for its curvilinear street layout and boulevard system. In this regard, the area might obtain architectural significance on the state level. Several landscape architect plans remain extant for individual residences from the 1930s in the neighborhood. These call attention to the area's long-time concern for good landscape design.

RECOMMENDATIONS

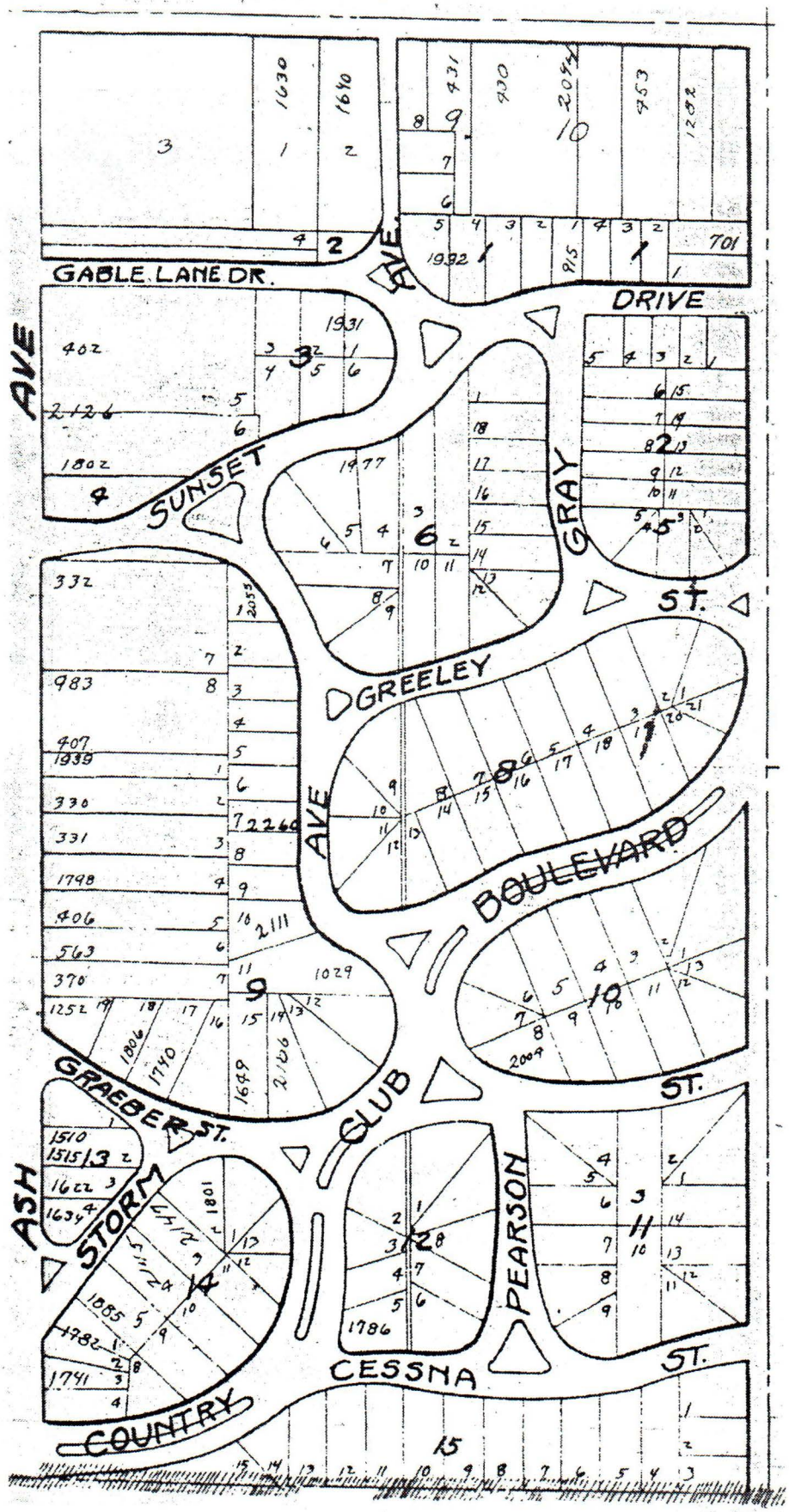
An intensive survey of the neighborhood is needed to refine the historic context, to define appropriate boundaries, to develop property types, and to determine National Register eligibility.

Criteria exceptions should not be claimed. Most buildings in the area appear to date prior to 1941, the 50 year arbitrary cut-off date for National Register eligibility.

REPRESENTATIVE RESOURCES

Representative resources are presented on site sheets which follow this section.

COLLEGE HEIGHTS ADDITION
AMES, IOWA



SOURCE:
MAP OF THE CITY OF AMES
OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, 1923

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.4-1
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name THEODORE B. SANDS HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 604 AGG AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1940 Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Page 1



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2 story, frame, single-family dwelling influenced by Neo-Colonial design. Although undocumented as such, the house was probably designed by Theodroe B. Sands, an architect of Ames. If this linkage can be substantiated, the building would be significant as an example of a local architect's design in Ames.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [x] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Sands was an architect and sometime special representative of the New York Life Insurance Company. This house is significant historically because it calls attention to the upbuilding of College Heights. As a neighborhood of preference for professional people in Ames, the evolution of College Heights illustrates the expansion of Ames as a result of the growth of Iowa State.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.4-2
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name COLLEGE HEIGHTS APARTMENT BUILDING #1
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 211 BEECH AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel 1/4 section of 1/4 section

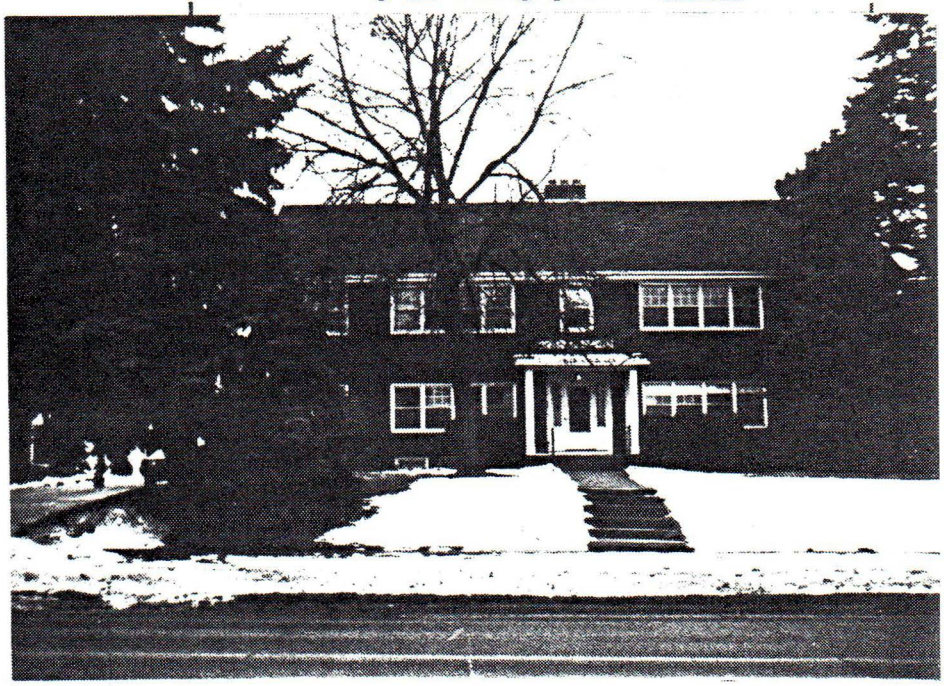
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present APARTMENT BUILDING Original APARTMENT BUILDING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1937* Architect/Builder REINHARD FRIEDRICH, BUILDER
10. Building Type
    [ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [X] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [X] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking W Photographer Schafer



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[X] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, brick apartment building. The floor plan concept used here is the same as at 211 Beech Avenue. Constructed by Reinhard Friedrich in 1938, this building features a heavy duty structural system. Manufactured, precast concrete I beams (reinforced) about 4" wide were used as floor joists. The Friedrichs took wood boards and made them go in between the beams, then put ship lap boards on top of this, and poured concrete floor on top of this, reinforced with 6" mesh. When set, workers went back and knocked the wood pieces out. The precast floor joists became a Friedrich trademark in Ames.

This building is architecturally significant because it calls attention to Reinhard Friedrich, an important contractor-builder in Ames, and illustrates an early example of his multi-family dwelling design. The building is additionally significant because it demonstrates an unusual building technique.

(See Sontinuation Sheet)

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[X] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This building is significant historically because it calls attention to the upbuilding of College Heights and its evolution as a single-family neighborhood connected to the faculty of Iowa State.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

* Informant Interview, Robert K. and Reinhard K. Friedrich with William C. Page, Fall 1991.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   [ ] County Resource File _____
   [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   [ ] National Register _____
   [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance

This was the first apartment house built by the Friedrichs and had a system of reinforced tile floor. Robert K. Friedrich described this system in an informant interview. "Clay tile had been developed to be placed together before installation. You could put a reinforcing bar on each side and use a masonry mortar to hold it together. That became rigid and you could lift it on the plate. Then they poured the concrete floor above it. That became the floor system. It was also easy to punch holes in this system without damaging the strength of the system. This design may have originated from Iowa State."

The floorplan of apartments in this building is efficient. There are no hallways in the apartments. The apartments have one large room living/dining room. Two doors lead to the two bedrooms. Between the bedrooms there is a bath with access from the bedrooms.

The building originally had two units on each of the two floors. The costs of this building were between $18,000-19,000.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.4-3
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name COLLEGE HEIGHTS APARTMENT BUILDING #2
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 215 BEECH AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present APARTMENT BUILDING Original APARTMENT BUILDING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1938* Architect/Builder REINHARD FRIEDRICH, BUILDER
10. Building Type
    [ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [X] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [X] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking W Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[X] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, brick apartment building. The floor plan concept used here is the same as at 211 Beech Avenue. Constructed by Reinhard Friedrich in 1938, this building features a heavy duty structural system. Manufactured, precast concrete I beams (reinforced) about 4" wide were used as floor joists. The Friedrichs took wood boards and made them go in between the beams, then put ship lap boards on top of this, and poured concrete floor on top of this, reinforced with 6" mesh. When set, workers went back and knocked the wood pieces out. The precast floor joists became a Friedrich trademark in Ames.

This building is architecturally significant because it calls attention to Reinhard Friedrich, an important contractor-builder in Ames, and illustrates an early example of his multi-family dwelling design.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[X] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This building is significant historically because it calls attention to the upbuilding of College Heights and its evolution as a single-family and multi-family land-use neighborhood linked with the faculty of Iowa State. Robert K. Friedrich has written that, at the time this building was constructed, "the City installed all sewer, water, streets, and street lighting..."

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Informant interview, Robert K. and Reinhard K. Friedrich with William C. Page, Fall 1919.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.4-4
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name NORMAN A. & HELEN I. CLARK HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 305 BEECH AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1930s Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[X] other Cover-up siding
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking SW Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one story, frame, single-family dwelling influenced by late Colonial Revival styling. The building calls attention to this architectural influence in the College Heights neighborhood. The present cover-up siding on the building lessens its associative value with this historic context. The Clark House is a late example of a suburban residence built in College Heights and, as such, shows the relatively long period of time required to fill this plat with improvements.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[x] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Norman A. and Helen I. Clark lived in this house in the 1940s. Born in London, England, Norman emigrated to Canada in the second decade of the Twentieth Century. Later he and his wife relocated to Ames, where he became a professor specializing in plant and soil chemistry.

The Clark House is significant historically because it calls attention to the suburban growth of Ames, specifically in the College Heights neighborhood, as a result of the expansion of Iowa State as an institution.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Ames City Directory for 1939-1940.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.4-5
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HENRY D. & MABEL B. BERGMAN HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 2119 COUNTRY CLUB BOULEVARD
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1923 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [X] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [M] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2 story, stucco, single-family dwelling showing the influence of Tudor Revival styling. Constructed in the 1920s, this building is significant as a good and well preserved example of the Tudor Revival taste as interpreted in stucco (rather than the more common brick or frame varieties). The rolled edges of the roof are influenced by Vosey's designs and this detailing sets the Bergman House apart from most period revival homes in Ames. The building also calls attention to the many years that were required to fill the plat of College Heights with houses.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [M] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Henry D. and Mabel B. Bergman lived here in 1940. Henry was a veterinarian and professor at Iowa State. His interests were particularly strong in the field of animal pharmaceuticals. Bergman served on the Ames City Planning Commission between 1935-1939.

This house is significant historically because it calls attention to College Heights as a neighborhood of preference for professional people in Ames and particularly to college personnel. As such, the neighborhood and its upbuilding shows the importance of Iowa State to the development of Ames as a city.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.4-6
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name ELERY R. & HELEN G. BECKER HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 401 PEARSON
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1929? Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
    _____(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**
- [X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2 story, frame, single-family dwelling. Conceived on a modest scale, the building is nonetheless rich in architectural detail. This includes the complex roof design and the variety of window configurations reflecting influences of Craftsman styling.

Ralph R. Rothacker, AIA, designed a landscape plan for this property. Although much of this plan was either not implemented or is non-extant, documentation in the form of the landscape plan remains. Some interesting plantings also remain. Primary among them is a large, old Amur Corktree in the front yard. An apple tree also stood in the backyard. This tree was notable because it had two or three different kinds of apple species grafted onto it, according to Patricia McKowen Knight, a former owner of the property. This property is significant because of its landscape architecture. A comparison of the 1930s planting plan and the surviving elements should be undertaken.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education
- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [X] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Elery R. Becker was a professor of zoology at Iowa State College. He and his wife may be the original owners of the building, and they did own the building in 1940. They had a son and daughter and subsequently found their family had outgrown this two bedroom house. The Beckers moved to 413 Lynn where they could have more room. L. Meyer Jones bought the property at 401 Pearson. The Martins bought the property later from Jones, and Roland and Patricia Knight bought this house from the Martins. This house is significant historically because it calls attention to College Heights as a neighborhood of choice for professional people in Ames and particularly those associated with Iowa State. As a potential historic district, College Heights and its upbuilding is an outstanding example of suburban growth of Ames made possible, in large part, through the expansion of Iowa State in the first three decades of the Twentieth Century.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Patricia McKowen Knight interview

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
- [ ] County Resource File _____
- [ ] Windshield Survey _____
- [ ] National Register _____
- [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
- [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
- [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
- [ ] Other _____
- [ ] Other _____
- [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.4-7
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name IRVING E & ELIZABETH MELHUS HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 407 PEARSON
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1927? Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking SW Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**
    - [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
    - [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
    - [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two story, frame, single-family dwelling. This building is a straight forward design that places emphasis on symmetry and, as such, relates to a late Colonial Revival taste. The building would contribute architecturally to an historic residential district but could not be considered key.

Melhus once related to Patricia McKowen Knight that this area of Pearson had been landscaped with dirt fill to regularize the topography and minimize wash off during heavy rains.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Notables/Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education
    - [x] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
    - [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
    - [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Irving E. Melhus was a professor at Iowa State College and president of the Ames Building and Loan Association. This connection between Iowa State and ABLA went back many years. Melhus was in the Agriculture Department at ISC. He was particularly interested in the hybridization of corn. He grew experimental crops in Guatemala and spent part of the winters in that country working on these projects.

This house is significant historically because it calls attention to Melhus as one of the Notables of Ames. As an individual who moved back and forth among the elites of the academic and the business communities in Ames, Melhus' career shows how members of these groups influenced one another.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
    - [ ] County Resource File _____
    - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
    - [ ] National Register _____
    - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
    - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
    - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
    - [ ] Other _____
    - [ ] Other _____
    - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
    - a. _____
    - b. _____
    - c. _____
    - d. _____
    - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.4-8
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name FRANK R. & GRACE W. BACON HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 413 PEARSON
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

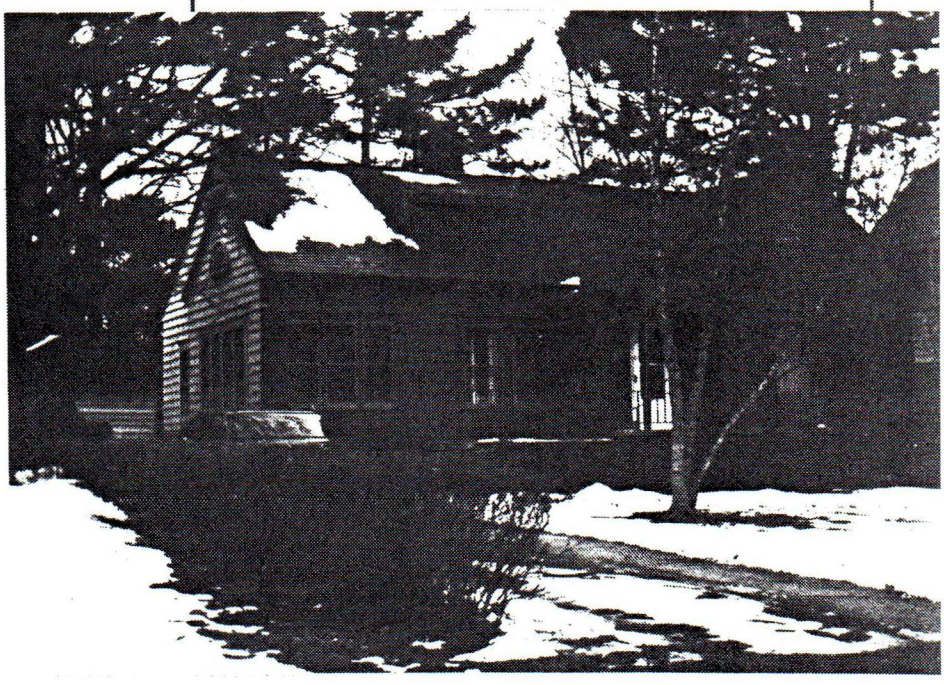
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1938 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [X] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
    _____ (see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one-story, frame, single-family dwelling. Modest in scale, the building shows influence of Neo-Colonial styling. This building is architecturally significant as an example of this stylistic influence in College Heights.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[x] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Grace W. Bacon was active in the Ames Garden Club. She was assistant to the director of Iowa State College in 1940. The house calls attention to College Heights as a neighborhood of choice for professionals in Ames, particularly for those associated with Iowa State. The house also calls attention to the upbuilding of College Heights, which was dependent on the expansion of Iowa State for this growth.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Ames City Directory for 1940.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.4-9
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name RALPH R. ROTHACKER HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 425 PEARSON AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1915-1925 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [X] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking SW Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**
    - [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
    - [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
    - [x] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, single-family dwelling clad in stucco. The building shows some Prairie influences chiefly in the configuration of its windows. Although not architecturally significant as a key building in an historic residential district, it might be a good contributing one because of the integrity of its building materials and as an example of stucco design in College Heights. The second story windows are replacements, and this poses integrity questions.

This house retains its original garage, also stuccoed. The presence of this out building obtains considerable significance in its own right. Located in an automoble suburb, this garage calls attention to the machine that made living in areas removed from the city's central business district possible.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Notables/Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education
    - [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
    - [x] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
    - [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Rothacker was an associate professor of Landscape Architecture at Iowa State College in 1940. He is remembered for many landscape architectural designs in Ames. They include a study for the garden of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Sexauer (1931) and a planting plan for Dr. and Mrs. Forest Barnes at 613 Person Avenue. This house is significant historically in calling attention to College Heights as a neighborhood of choice for professional people living in Ames. The house is additionally significant in calling attention to the career of an important landscape architect in Iowa.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
    - [ ] County Resource File _____
    - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
    - [ ] National Register _____
    - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
    - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
    - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
    - [ ] Other _____
    - [ ] Other _____
    - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
    - a. _____
    - b. _____
    - c. _____
    - d. _____
    - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.4-10
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name ARTHUR L. & MURIEL H. ANDERSON HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 428 PEARSON
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1930s Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [X] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [ ] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2 story, frame, single-family dwelling clad with shingles. It is a fine example of a period revival house from the 1930s. Exterior detailing includes terra cotta chimney pots, period lighting fixtures, arch brickwork in the chimney, and the unusual use of shingles for a siding material. These elements combine to form a richly textured exterior. The complex roof design, which features a series of front gables and a dormer window, adds to the feeling of picturesqueness.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[X] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Arthur L. Anderson was an associate professor of Animal Husbandry at Iowa State College. This house is significant historically because it calls attention to the upbuilding of College Heights. This evolution was dependent on the growth of Iowa State. The Andersons' house provides a fine example of how professionals associated with the school contributed to the development of the neighborhood.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Ames City Directory for 1940.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.4-11
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name REINHARD & WELLA FRIEDRICH HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 618 AGG AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: PRIOR TO 1936 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
    _____ (see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**
- [X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

Constructed prior to 1936 by Reinhard Friedrich, contractor-builder of Ames, this building is significant because it calls attention to the importance of the contractor-builder as an arbiter of architecture in the community. This house was the home for Reinhard and Wella Friedrich and their family. The Friedrichs chose a period revival styling for their home in this instance. In the late 1930s, however, Friedrich came under the influence of Colonial Revival architecture and his first subdivision, Colonial Village in Ames, reflects it. Friedrich's evolution provides an outstanding case study. It shows how national design trends influence a contractor-builder and how that individual can in turn influence popular architectural taste.

This house is additionally significant architecturally because it calls attention to the upbuilding of College Heights as an important automobile suburb in Ames. Platted prior to World War I, the area required many years before the lots were improved with buildings. The area's houses consequently show the variety of architectural styles and influences current across the nation during the period.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____
- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
- [ ] County Resource File _____
- [ ] Windshield Survey _____
- [ ] National Register _____
- [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
- [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
- [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
- [ ] Other _____
- [ ] Other _____
- [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

7C.5

RIDGEWOOD ADDITION

STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXT

Until the second decade of the Twentieth Century, the East Squaw Creek Ridge area of Ames remained mostly undeveloped. The heavily wooded topography discouraged construction.

Entered for public record in 1916 and platted as the Ridgewood Addition to the City of Ames, this area was developed by John L. Stevens and others. In accepting Ridgewood Addition, the Ames City Council required that certain streets, walks, and parks, dedicated to the public, be properly graded to the satisfaction of the Council.

The plat for Ridgewood was prepared by H. R. Green, civil engineer of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The pen and ink drawing of this plat, on file in the Story County Recorder's Office at Nevada, is beautifully rendered. It shows professional skill above the general level of plat documents filed in that office for the period.

Prior to the platting of Chautauqua Park, a portion of land north of this area had already been platted. Known as Oak Park Addition, this area was platted by John L. Stevens and R. E. Stevens, his wife. Most of Oak Park Addition was vacated in 1916 when Ridgewood Addition was platted.

In 1926 street names were changed in Chautauqua Park to coordinate them with those in Ridgewood Addition. Prior to this time, Ridgewood Avenue had been called Park Avenue between 6th and 9th Streets. (Park Avenue had originally been platted as Chautauqua Avenue but was later changed, probably to save confusion between it and Chautauqua Boulevard). The name Brookridge Avenue now replaced a portion of that street which ran between 6th and 9th Streets and had previously been called Chautauqua Boulevard.

Organized about 1917, the McGregor Subdivision Company was comprised of A. W. McGregor, H. M. Havner, and R. B. McGregor. In 1917 the company bought, for a purchase price of $20,000, Out Lot B in Ridgewood Addition and all that land now included in Ridgewood Second Addition from John L. Stevens.

The promoters of the Ridgewood Addition were able to sell these lots within a short time. There were not many houses built. It stood with unpaved, sandy streets, and curbs and gutters, but without many houses. Some probably bought these lots on speculation. Early residents of Ridgewood were Professor and Mrs. T. H. Ahrens, according to the Ames City Directory of 1917. One of the first houses was built at 901 Ridgewood Avenue.

When development of the plat occurred, however, it did so rapidly, according to Farwell T. Brown. By 1927-1929 many of these houses were built. Not many of these houses were built prior to 1920. Most date between 1920 and 1925.

Howard R. Green

Howard R. Green, the civil engineer who platted Ridgewood Addition, graduated from the University of Illinois Department of Engineering and began practice in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1913. (His son, a physician, lives in Golden, Colorado, and his daughter lives in

Cedar Rapids. A second daughter is deceased). The following information was provided by the Howard R. Green Company of Cedar Rapids.

Green started the firm in Cedar Rapids in 1913 on a shoestring. As the legend goes, some good friends told him if you come back to Cedar Rapids, we will have a job waiting. It had to do with construction inspection of a big church project in Cedar Rapids.

From there the firm worked in the early years on civil engineer and surveyor projects. It was one of the forerunners in Iowa (if not the country) in sanitary waste treatment through the teens and 1920s. Many plants date from the teens and 1920s, and Green was responsible for many of their designs.

Through World War II, the firm concentrated on these projects. It also did a lot of work for the military. An air base in Lincoln, Nebraska, is one example. At one time, Green had more than 400 people working for him. They did a lot of air base design. During those years, the domestic and commercial effort was almost nil.

Following World War II, the firm advanced into consulting. Green remained active in the firm as sole owner until the early 1960s. Eventually he took in a partner or two, divested the business end of the company to the new partners, but kept himself active in engineering, marketing, managing a few projects, and serving in an advisory role. Green came in every day and maintained an office. He died around 1970 at his chair in the office.

Green was instrumental in setting up professional registration procedures for engineers. He served on the Iowa Board for many years. Through him, other states set up examining and licensing boards. Green remained very active in professionally related developments and ethics.

Known popularly as "Hod," Green wore a big, white Stetson hat, which became his personal trademark.

Green did the first platting for the original Amana villages following the "Great Change" of 1932. When the communal society was disbanded and the corporation formed as it now exists, none of the villages was platted into lots. In 1932, Mr. Green field surveyed the villages and platted the area into lots around the buildings, streets, et cetera, as they existed.

ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

The character of Ridgewood Addition is residential. Homes in the neighborhood are either one or two story and are almost universally single-family dwellings. Houses in the neighborhood exhibit a variety of stylistic influences, including many with bungalow and Craftsman characteristics, as well as popular Twentieth Century revival styles.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Ridgewood Addition is significant under Local Criterion E and National Register Criterion C as an outstanding example of an automobile suburb in Ames. Streets are platted in a curvilinear fashion some containing triangular-shaped medians at intersections.

The neighborhood is also significant under Local Criterion C and National Register Criterion A because it calls attention to the growth of Iowa State following World War I. Many faculty, administrators, and staff chose this neighborhood for their homes.

Many middle-class enclaves in the nation, like Forest Hills and Riverdale in metropolitan New York City are often homogeneous in their social and economic make-up. The Ridgewood Addition in Ames is interesting because it encourages (apparently by intention) a variety of incomes because lots in this neighborhood are platted in a variety of sizes from the large to the very small. The lots between 9th and 10th Streets, adjacent to the railroad tracks, are cases in point.

RECOMMENDATIONS

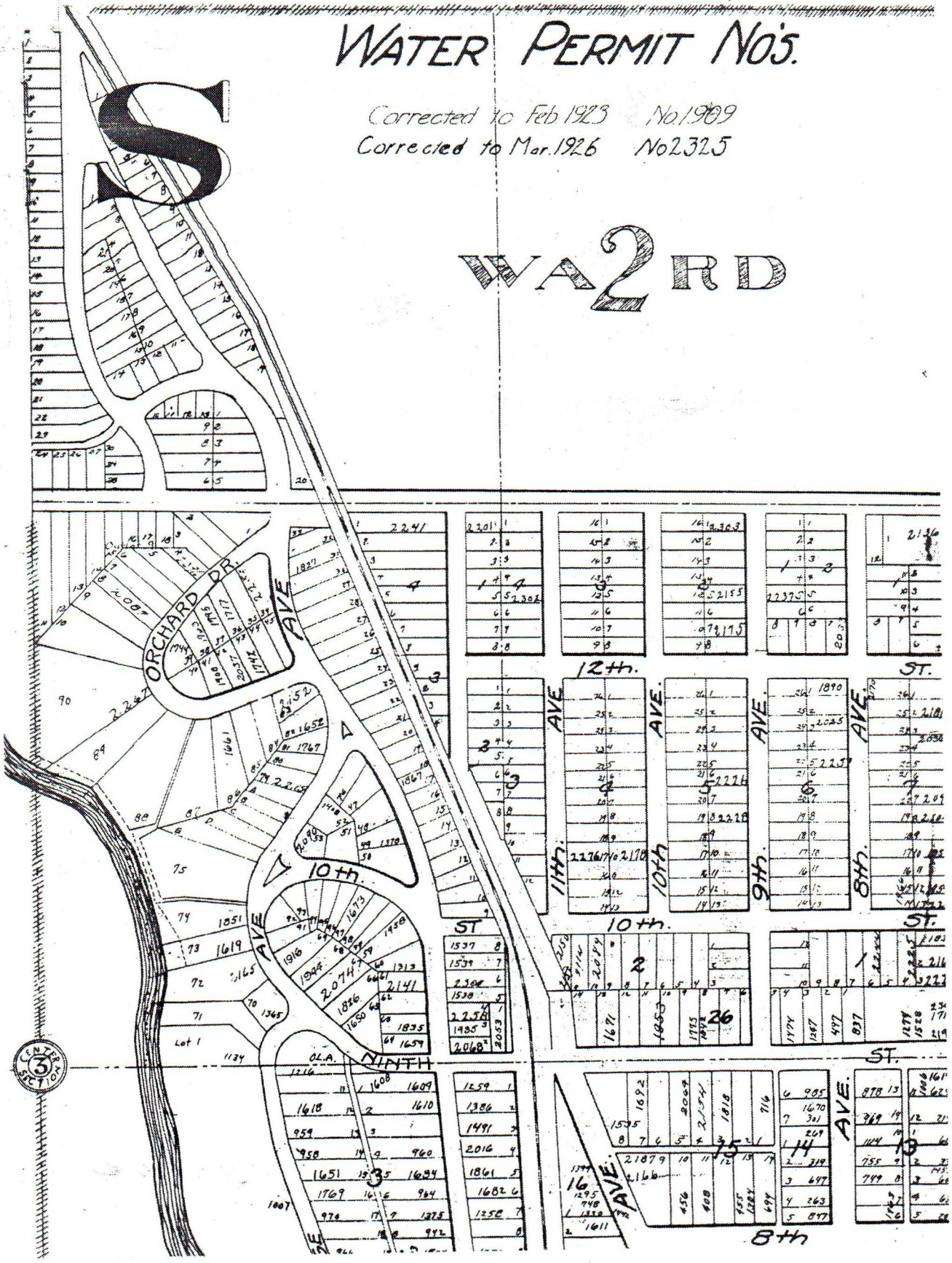
An intensive survey of the neighborhood is needed to refine the historic context, to define appropriate boundaries, to develop property types, and to determine National Register eligibility.

Criteria exceptions should not be claimed. Most buildings in the area appear to date prior to 1941, the 50 year arbitrary cut-off date for National Register eligibility.

REPRESENTATIVE RESOURCES

Representative resources are presented on site sheets which follow this section.

RIDGEWOOD ADDITION
AMES, IOWA



SOURCE:
OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, CIRCA 1923

Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, frame, single-family dwelling. It features a moderately steep pitched facade gable roof with wide eaves, exposed rafters, and braces, a full-length lower facade gable roof, which matches the architectural details of the main roof, and a side entryway with shed-roofed stoop porch. Windows features 9/1 double hung sash.

This building obtains architectural significance as a good example of a house influenced by Craftsman styling. The roof configuration and details are notable in this regard. The building obtains additional significance because it calls attention to the upbuilding of the Ridgewood Addition.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [x] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This was one of the first houses built in the Ridgewood Addition. Edward G. Coe later lived there. Coe's daughter married the man who built the house. The man who built the house worked for Ben Cole. Coe taught manual training, mechanical drawing, and so forth in the Ames public schools. He also worked as an inspector builder, a supervisory position.*

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

* Oral informant interview; Farwell T. Brown with William C. Page; 1991.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File_____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility ____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other_____
   - [ ] Other_____
   - [ ] Other_____

2. Subject Traces

   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.5-2
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name BOATMAN HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 902 RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1920s Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[X] other COVER-UP SIDING
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [X] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one-story, frame, single-family dwelling now with cover-up siding on the exterior. It features a moderately pitched facade gable roof with wide eaves, a front porch also covered with a facade gable roof, which ties into that of the main block, and a wing on the south covered by a side gable roof. A brick exterior wall chimney stands on the south elevation.

This building is architecturally significant because it calls attention to the upbuilding of Ridgewood Addition in the 1920s. Although platted prior to World War I, construction in this area boomed between 1920 and 1925, and this house appears to call attention to this phenomenon. The cover-up siding detracts from this building's integrity.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [X] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Mr. Boatman was in the Agriculture Department at Iowa State College. This building calls attention to the growth of that institution during the 1920s. Ridgewood Addition was a neighborhood of choice for faculty, staff, and administrators at the school.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File
   - [ ] Windshield Survey
   - [ ] National Register
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid:
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility

   [ ] Review and Compliance Project:

   [ ] Other
   [ ] Other
   [ ] Other

2. Subject Traces

   a.
   b.
   c.
   d.
   e.

3. Photo Images

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.5-3
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HARRY WARNER HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 906 RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1921; ALTERATIONS Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[X] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, brick, single-family dwelling. It features a facade gable roof, and a one-story wing on the south elevation covered with a side gable roof. The doorway features decorative framing and crown. Windows feature 1/1 double hung sash. This building appears to have been radically altered, probably in the late 1930s. These alterations probably removed a front porch, changed configuration of the double hung sash, and installed a new doorway. The present front porch may date from this period or later.

Originally designed with influences of Craftsman styling, this building has been updated with Neo-Colonial architectural details. Because of these alterations, the building has lost its original integrity.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Harry Warner built this house. He was in the Agriculture Deparment at Iowa State College. This building calls attention to the growth of that institution during the 1920s. Ridgewood Addition was a neighborhood of choice for faculty, staff, and administrators at the school. The alterations to this house pose problems for historical designation. Further research is necessary to evaluate who undertook this project and how it relates to the historic context.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File
   - [ ] Windshield Survey
   - [ ] National Register
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid:
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility

   [ ] Review and Compliance Project:
   [ ] Other
   [ ] Other
   [ ] Other

2. Subject Traces

   a.
   b.
   c.
   d.
   e.

3. Photo Images

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.5-4
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name MURRAY L. & TEDA HUTTON HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 907 RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____ ; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1920s Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
    (see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2-story, frame, single-family dwelling. It features a complex roof configuration with wide eaves. The roofs include a gable end roof with a lower gable, a lower facade gable roof, and a shed dormer on the rear elevation. The building also features a porch with window sidelights, ribbon windows, and slanted porch supports.

This building obtains architectural significance as a good example of a Craftsman influenced house. Although relatively modest in scale, the building's complex roof configuration is interesting and elevates the building above many of comparable age and size.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [x] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Murray L. Hutton was director of the Board of Conservation Government. Although the function of this board is not known at present, the building calls attention to an individual who probably contributed to the Conservation Movement in Iowa during the 1920s and 1930s. As an individual interested in nature, the landscape architecture of this site may obtain significance and should be researched, as should Mr. Hutton's role in conservation as already mentioned. This house was constructed also by the same contractor-builder who constructed 901 Ridgewood, according to Farwell T. Brown.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File
   - [ ] Windshield Survey
   - [ ] National Register
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid:
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project:
   - [ ] Other
   - [ ] Other
   - [ ] Other

2. Subject Traces
   - a.
   - b.
   - c.
   - d.
   - e.

3. Photo Images

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.5-5
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name GRANT W. & DORIS E. DUDGEON HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 911 RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

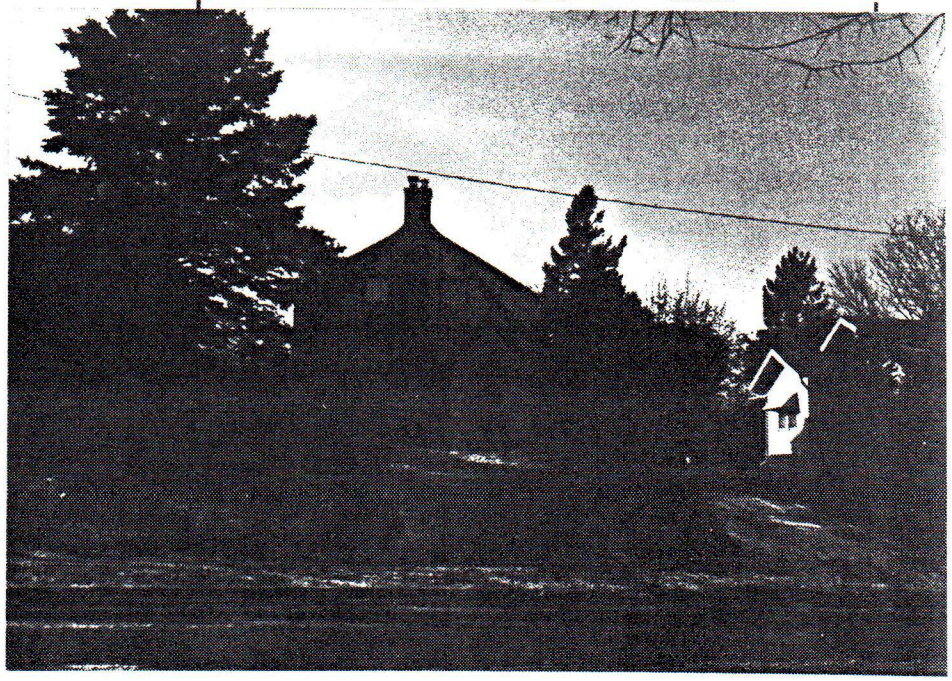
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1922 Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [X] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking W Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2 story, stucco clad, single-family dwelling. It features a facade gable roof with shed dormers on either side, a prominent brick exterior chimney on the facade, half-timbered members, and an enclosed entryway porch covered by a facade gable roof with an arched front door. Windows feature 6/1 double hung sash. A portion of the first floor of this house is clad in clapboard.

This building obtains architectural significance as an example of Tudor Revival influenced housing in the Ridgewood Addition. The building also calls attention to the upbuilding of this neighborhood, which occurred primarily in the 1920s. Tudor Revival influence was one of the most popular in the neighborhood, and this house is a good, medium-sized, and well-preserved example of it.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

In 1940 this was the home of Grant W. and Doris E. Dudgeon. Grant was a successful Ames jeweler who followed his father in this business. His store was located at 206 Main Street. Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File_____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other_____
   - [ ] Other_____
   - [ ] Other_____

2. Subject Traces

   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.5-6
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 916 RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
   (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1923 Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [X] stucco
    [ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
    (see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking E Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2 story, stucco clad, single-family dwelling. It features a facade gable roof with an intersecting side gable. An unenclosed front porch is covered with a shed roof, which is supported by slanted corner posts, and bulwarks stand on either side of the entry steps to the porch. Windows feature 1/1 double hung sash in paired configurations.

This building obtains architectural significance as a Craftsman influenced cottage, worked in stucco. The building obtains additional architectural significance as an example of the rapid upbuilidng of the Ridgewood Addition in the first years of the 1920s.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Although historical significance is not claimed at this time, additional research concerning this resource might uncover information to facilitate its evaluation.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File_____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility ____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other_____
   - [ ] Other_____
   - [ ] Other_____

2. Subject Traces

   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.5-7
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 1104 RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

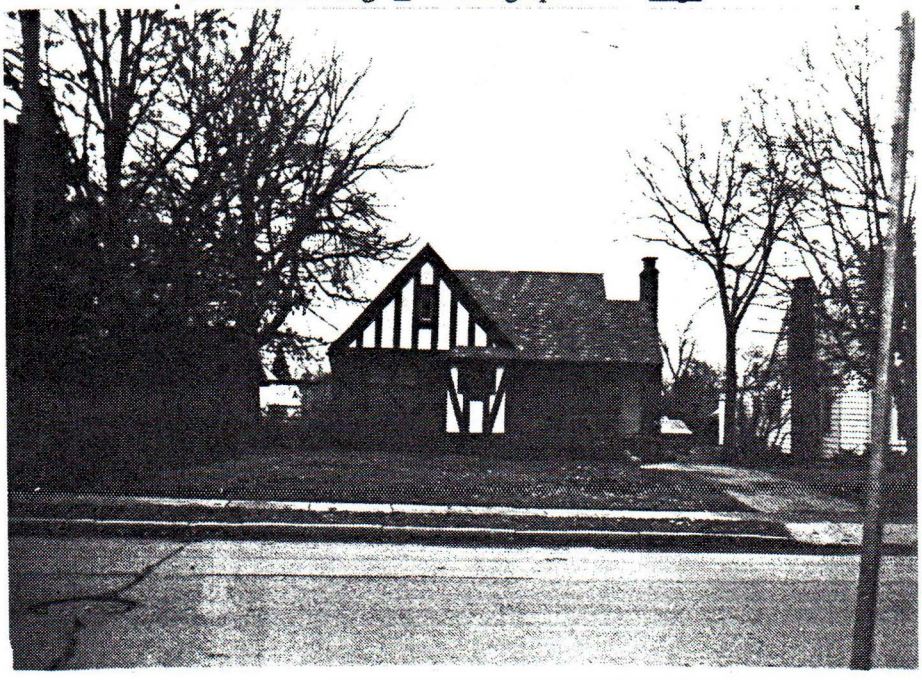
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1923 Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [X] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking E Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2 story, stucco clad, single-family dwelling. A portion of the exterior walls is brick. This house features a side gable roof with an intersecting facade gable, which covers a front wing, half-timbering members in vertical and slanted configurations, and an exterior wall, brick chimney on the south.

This building obtains architectural significance, as a fine, small-scale example of a house influenced by Tudor Revival styling. Probably erected during the early years of the 1920s, this cottage calls attention to styling which was popular in the neighborhood at the time. The small scale of this resource also calls attention to the democratic nature of Ridgewood Addition as a platted neighborhood. Small lots platted in the addition encouraged moderate housing, while the large lots encouraged much more expensive homes, such as the example at 1205 Ridgewood Avenue. That many of these houses share architectural styling helps visually unify the neighborhood.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.5-8
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 1205 RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1923 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [X] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [X] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[X] other BRICK VENEER
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking SW Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, brick veneer, single-family dwelling with a variety of other exterior wall materials. It features a steeply pitched facade gable with lower facade gable over a front entry porch constructed of stone, inset dormer windows with shed roofs, and a massive stone exterior wall chimney placed at the junction of the main block and a wing on the south elevation. Windows feature 6/1 double hung sash windows in paired configuration.

This building obtains architectural significance as one of the most exhuberant examples of a Tudor Revival influenced house in Ames. The scale of this building is exceptionally large within the context of the community. Employment of brick, stone, stucco, half-timbering, terra cotta, and metal as building materials render a richly textured composition. This building is additionally significant because it calls attention to the upbuilding of Ridgewood Addition between circa 1918 and 1925.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time. Further research might indicate the original owner and associations with other historical contexts developed in this report.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.5-9
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 1214 RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

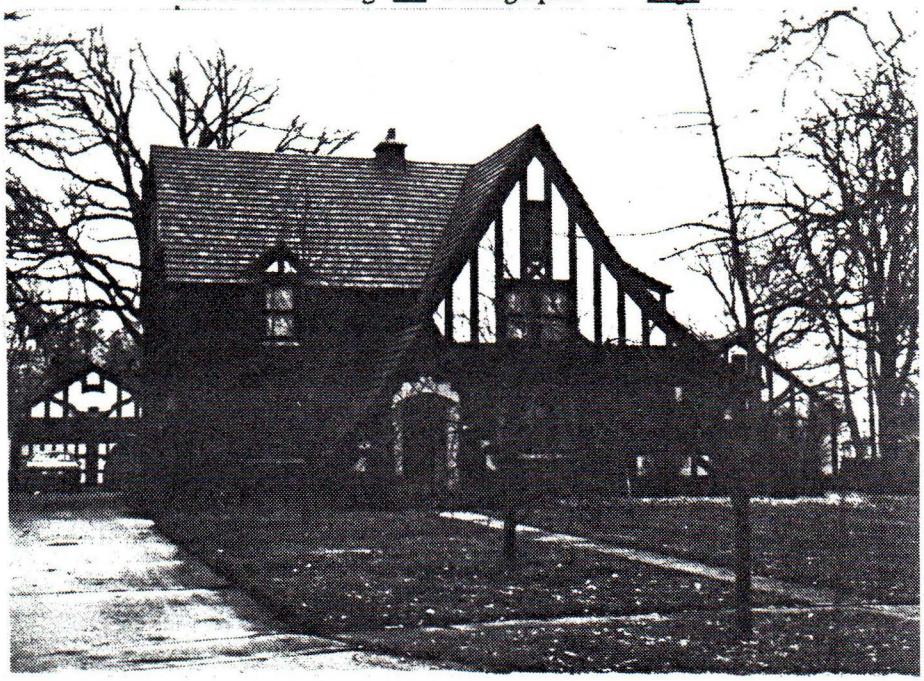
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1923 Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [X] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [X] stucco
[X] other BRICK VENEER
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking SE Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [x] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2 story, brick, stucco, and half-timber clad, single-family dwelling. It features steeply pitched gable roofs with the facade gable end decorated with half-timbering, a lower facade gable roof covering an entryway with stone surrounds, brick buttresses on either side of the facade and entryway, cast concrete trimwork, and dormers variously placed and roofed. Windows feature 1/1 double hung sash. The property contains a two-bay unattached garage, which is also clad with half-timbering and stucco.

This building obtains architectural significance as a fine example of a house influenced by Tudor Revival styling. The gables are exceptionally steeply pitched and richly detailed (containing, as they do, half-timbering and small windows near the apex). The use of what appears to be cast concrete stonework further enriches the composition. The garage associated with this house dates from the same period of construction. It also is richly detailed for a structure of its type and contributes further architectural significance to the property. Finally, this site is significant because it calls attention to the upbuilding of Ridgewood Addition as a subdivision.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time. Further research might indicate associations with other historic contexts outlined in this report and, hence, further strengthen the significance of this property.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.5-10
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name QUINCY C. & MARY AYRES HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 914 BROOKRIDGE AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1925 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[X] other BRICK VENEER
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking SE Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2 story, brick, single-family dwelling. It features a side gable roof with wide eaves and exposed rafters and a two-story wing on the south, a stoop porch with a curved roof supported by braces, a brick exterior wall chimney, and a pergola, now enclosed on the southwest corner of the building. Windows feature 6/1 double hung sash and are paired on the facade.

This building obtains architectural significance as an example of an eclectic design influenced by several styling trends. The exposed rafters suggest, for example, Craftsman styling, while the general feeling of the house and the pergola suggest Period Revival trends. This building obtains further significance because it calls attention to the upbuilding of Ridgewood Addition during the 1920s. Alterations to the pergola pose questions regarding the building's integrity.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[X] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

In 1940 this was the home of Quincy C. and Mary Ayres. Quincy was an associate professor of engineering at Iowa State. His specialty appears to have been erosion and erosion control. He worked directing CCC programs during summers in the 1930s.

The Ayres House obtains historical significance in calling attention to the growth of Iowa State during the 1920s and 1930s. The Ridgewood Addition was a neighborhood of choice for college faculty, administrators, and staff. The pergola suggests Ayres' interest in the out-of-doors

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   [ ] County Resource File _____
   [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   [ ] National Register _____
   [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

7C.6

RIDGEWOOD SECOND ADDITION

STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXT

Entered for public record in 1923 and platted as the Ridgewood Second Addition to the City of Ames, this area was developed by the McGregor Subdivision Company.

Organized in 1917 or earlier, the McGregor Subdivision Company was comprised of A. W. McGregor, H. M. Havner, and R. B. McGregor. In 1917 the company bought, for a purchase price of $20,000 Out Lot B in Ridgewood Addition and all that land now included in Ridgewood Second Addition from John L. Stevens.

Although the original Ridgewood Addition had been planned by H. R. Green, civil engineer of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, it is unclear if he also planned Ridgewood Second Addition. The official plat on file in the Story County Recorder's Office does not mention his name. The quality of this graphic is also less striking than the one entered in 1916 for the Ridgewood Addition.

Regardless of the design's source, the plat for the Ridgewood Second Addition follows the spirit of its sister addition in its curvilinear street layouts. In other respects, however, Ridgewood Second is less pretentious. Lots here, for example, do not reach the large proportions of some evident in Ridgewood.

ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

The character of Ridgewood Second Addition is residential. Homes in the neighborhood are either one or two story and are almost universally single-family dwellings. Houses in the neighborhood exhibit a variety of stylistic influences with many modest examples of the simplified ranch style.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This neighborhood was conceived in conjunction with other plats situated along the East Squaw Creek Ridge and designed to benefit from the topographical beauty of the area. Although Ridgewood Second Addition was platted prior to World War I and can be considered an early automobile suburb because of this, the area was slow to develop. It consequently projects an image of later vintage than the date of its plat suggests. The neighborhood might obtain architectural significance in calling attention to a mixture of influences--the early plat coupled with architectural styling of homes from a later period. The neighborhood might also obtain historical significance in calling attention to the growth of Iowa State during the 1920s and 1930s.

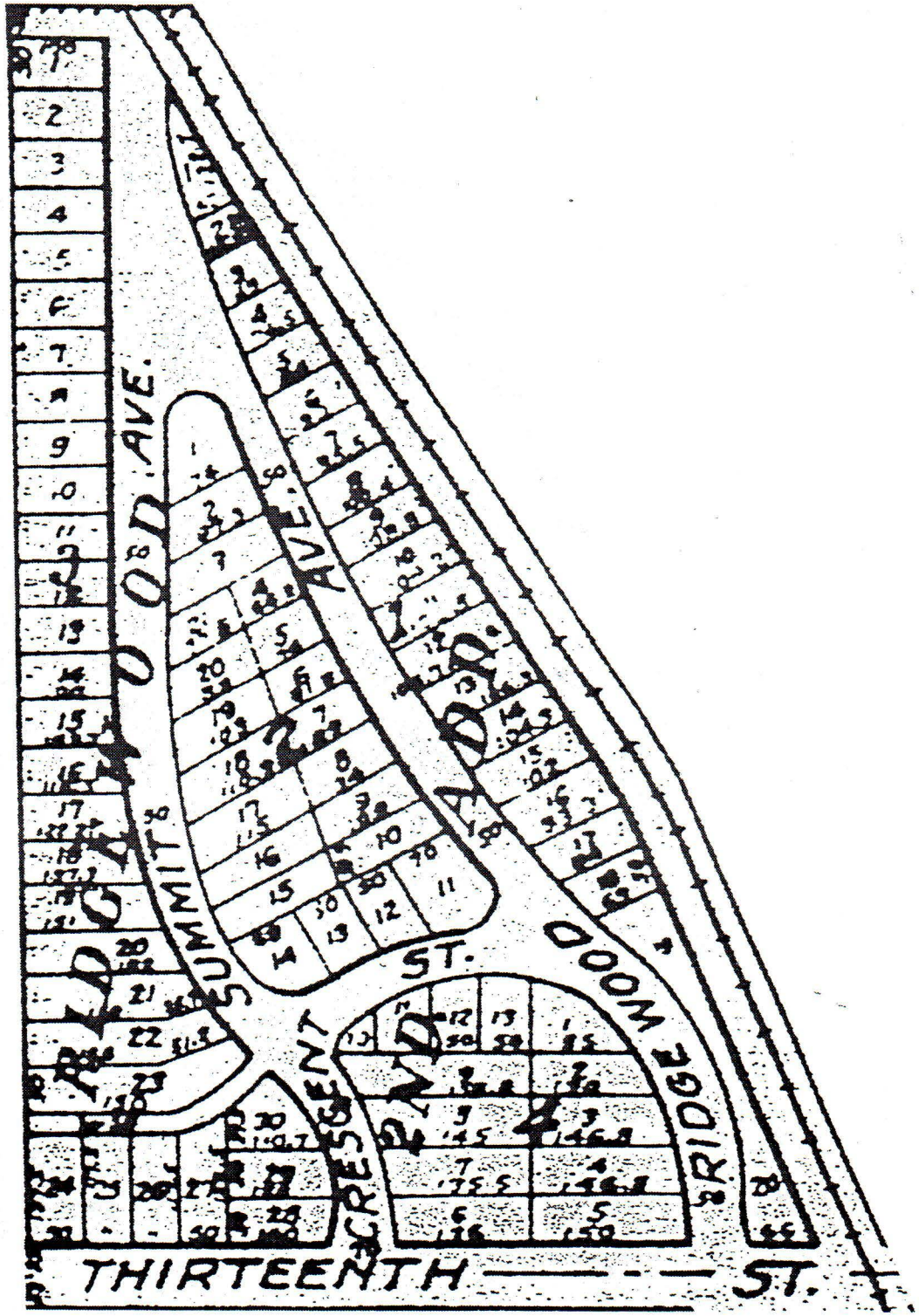
RECOMMENDATIONS

An intensive survey of the neighborhood might be appropriate, but it should not be a priority for survey activity in Ames. Most buildings in the area appear to have been constructed after 1942, the 50-year arbitrary cut-off date for local and National Register eligibility.

Representative Resources

Representative resources are presented on site sheets which follow this section.

RIDGEWOOD SECOND ADDITION
AMES, IOWA



SOURCE:
DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING, 1943

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.6-1
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township FRANKLIN County STORY
3. Street Address 1305 RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1920s Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [ ] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking W Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2-story, stucco-clad, single-family dwelling. It features a facade gable roof with hip, a lower gable covering a front porch, dormer windows with shed roofs on either side of the main roof, half-timbering in the gable ends and on the first floor, and stucco exterior walls. Windows feature 6/6 double hung sash.

This building is architecturally significant because it calls attention to the influences of Tudor Revival styling in the Ridgewood Second Addition. Located near this subdivision's southern boundary, this building was an early structure erected here and relates to other houses showing this influence in the Ridgewood Addition. The use of Tudor Revival styling in Ridgewood Second is unusual because most of the homes built here date from the 1930s and later, when Tudor Revival was no longer popular.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.6-2
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township FRANKLIN County STORY
3. Street Address 1406 RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

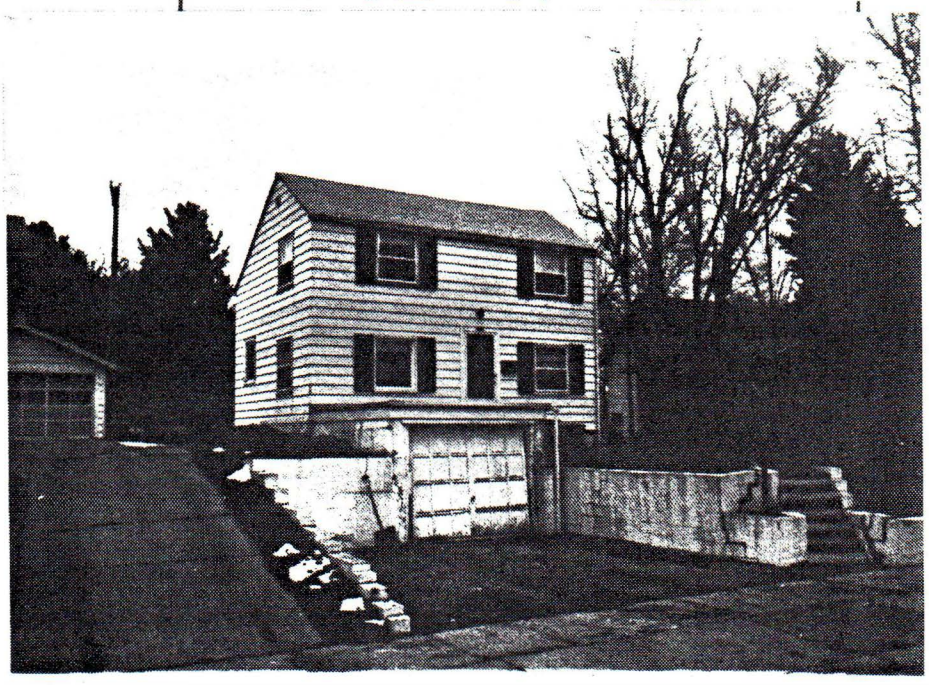
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1950? Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [ ] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking SE Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[X] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, frame, single-family dwelling. It features a side gable roof, symmetrically designed facade, and modestly decorated framing surrounding the panel front door. Windows mostly feature 6/6 double hung sash. The building has an attached garage situated in front of the building, which post-dates construction of the house.

This building calls attention to the upbuilding of the Ridgewood Second Addition following World War II. Although platted in the 1920s, the subdivision did not grow appreciably until that time. The Neo-Colonial influences in this building relate to similar designs throughout Ames' residential neighborhoods in the 1940s and 1950s. The level of architectural detail on this house is modest, symmetry being the most visible characteristic. This quality has been compromised by construction of the garage.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This building is not eligible for historical designation.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.6-3
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township FRANKLIN County STORY
3. Street Address 1301 CRESCENT STREET
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1955 Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [ ] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Svec



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**
    - [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
    - [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
    - [x] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one-story, frame, single-family dwelling. It features a side gable roof, symmetrically designed facade, and 6/1 double hung sash windows.

This building calls attention to the upbuilding of the Ridgewood Second Addition following World War II. Although platted in the 1920s, the subdivision did not grow appreciably until that time. The Neo-Colonial influences in this building relate to similar designs throughout Ames' residential neighborhoods in the 1940s and 1950s. The level of architectural detail on this house is modest, symmetry being the most visible characteristic. The paired windows and window configuration are important details in this regard.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____
    - [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
    - [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
    - [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
    - [ ] County Resource File _____
    - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
    - [ ] National Register _____
    - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
    - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
    - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
    - [ ] Other _____
    - [ ] Other _____
    - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
    - a. _____
    - b. _____
    - c. _____
    - d. _____
    - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.6-4
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township FRANKLIN County STORY
3. Street Address 1421 RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban:	subdivision	block	parcel	subparcel
Rural:	township	range	section	1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1939 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [ ] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking W Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one-story, frame, single-family dwelling with cover-up siding. The building features a side gable roof with a facade gable extension which intersects it on the north, a wood doorway with decorative crown and dentils, and a bay window on the facade. Windows feature 1/1 double hung sash. The vertical siding in the facade gable end is another type of cover-up siding.

This building calls attention to the upbuilding of the Ridgewood Second Addition. Although platted in the 1920s, the subdivision did not grow appreciably until following World War II. The Neo-Colonial influences in this building relate to similar designs throughout Ames residential neighborhoods in the 1930s and early 1940s. This building might date from the early 1950s. The level of architectural detail on this house is modest, the front doorway and bay window being the most significant features. This building is not eligible for historical designation at this time.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.6-5
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township FRANKLIN County STORY
3. Street Address 1429 RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1930s Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [ ] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking W Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[X] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[X] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one-story, frame, single-family dwelling. It features a side gable roof, lower facade gable porch roof supported by braces, and a paneled front door with fan motif windows. Window configurations vary with 1/1 and 6/1 double hung sash being in evidence. Windows on the facade feature fixed-in-place shutters with novelty decorations. The garage attached to the north may be an addition to the building.

This building calls attention to the upbuilding of the Ridgewood Second Addition prior to World War II. Although platted in the 1920s, most of the subdivision did not grow until following World War II. This building appears to date from the 1930s, and, as such, calls attention to those properties which were erected at an earlier time in the neighborhood. The curved roof under the front porch relates to a popular motif in the 1920s and 1930s in Ames. The level of architectural detail on this house is modest. Its small scale is most notable. There historically has been considerable interest in low-cost housing in Ames and experiments to test theories concerning the topic have been conducted by Iowa State faculty and students. This building may relate to this phenomonen. The building's integrity, in this regard, probably has been compromised by construction of the garage.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)__ _____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This building is not eligible for historical designation.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

7C.7

MURRAY'S SUBDIVISION

STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXT

Comprising seventeen lots on the north side of Murray Drive adjacent to Grand Avenue, Murray's Subdivision typifies a small suburban subdivision in Ames platted in the 1920s and developed over the next several decades. Restrictive covenants attached to the property's warranty deed promoted uniformity within the neighborhood.

Charles B. Murray, in conjunction with C. L. Egemo and Marie Egemo, platted this area in 1927 as Murray's Subdivision. The land was laid out by J. Q. Wickham, City Engineer of Ames. The southerly boundary of Murray's Subdivision lay directly adjacent to the north corporation line of the City of Ames so that, when platted, the subdivision was rural property.

The plat, as recorded for public record in the Story County Recorder's Office, appears to be in the hand of an older person, possibly Wickham himself, who had been City Engineer in Ames.

In 1938, Murray, in conjunction with the Egemos and two other families, had the area replatted. Known as the Replat of Murray's Subdivision, this plan was a somewhat scaled down version of the 1927 plan.

An assistant professor in the Civil Engineering Department at Iowa State was employed to prepare the plat. This faculty member in turn subcontracted the work to Frank F. Budd. The faculty member did not have the time to finish the plat, although he had started the physical layout of the lot corners. He hired Budd to finish the plat in his spare time. Budd worked directly through the assistant professor. Budd set the corners in the site and did the measuring for the lots. Granted his civil engineering license on April 2, 1937, Budd was a student at the time in the Engineering Department. The quality of his drawing is superior as a graphic to most plats filed in the Story County Recorder's Office from this and earlier periods.

Certain restrictive covenants were attached to the warranty deed whereby title was conveyed to Murray from Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Van Duzer (and others) in 1917. Murray covenanted "not to build or construct nor will we permit or allow any other person, persons, firm, company or corporation to build or construct . . . any barn or out buildings within 150 feet nor any dwelling within 75 feet of the west line of the street or public highway known as Grand avenue which passes along the east side of the above described premises, nor will be build or permit any dwelling to be built on said premises which costs less than $2,000.00" (Town Lot Deed Record Book 73, p. 181, Story County Recorder's Office).

Charles B. Murray was the treasurer of Iowa State College. He and his wife lived, in 1936, at 107 Howard. They later lived at several different locations, and it is unclear whether they ever lived in the subdivision. It appears that Murray's Subdivision was a land development operation. (Alice Cupps Murray, daughter-in-law of Charles B. Murray, presently lives in Indianola, according to Farwell T. Brown).

In 1940 four lots were improved: 803, 821, 903, and 919. (The Egemos lived at 919). By 1945, a fifth lot had been occupied at 929.

Everts Addition

In 1946, Ernest E. and Jennie Everts had surveyed, platted, and recorded Everts Addition to the City of Ames. Comprising nine lots, this land lay directly south of Murray's Subdivision. Everts Addition was laid out by E. V. John, Registered Land Surveyor #1468. The Everts lived, in 1940, in their subdivision at 820 Murray Drive. This was the only lot occupied in the addition until after World War II. In 1946, lots were occupied at 802, 806, 818, 820, and 1008. This last lot was the home property of Leslie C. Jensen , a building contractor, who may have constructed some of these new homes.

ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

The character of Murray's Subdivision is strictly residential. Homes in the neighborhood are either one or two story. They are mostly frame and exhibit minimal traditional stylistic influences (as defined by Virginia and Lee McAlester).

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Murray's Subdivision (and the subsequent replat) is significant under Local Criterion C and National Register Criterion A because it calls attention to the growing use of restrictive covenants in the first quarter of the Twentieth Century as a planning tool to protect property owners and their investments. Although this planning tool was widely used in metropolitan areas, restrictive covenants were infrequently employed in smaller communities. Murray's Subdivision is yet more unusual, in this respect, because the property was rural and unincorporated at the time.

The neighborhood is additionally significant under Local Criterion C and National Register Criterion A because it calls attention to Charles B. Murray, his association with Iowa State, and how the school's administration also participated in the upbuilding of residential subdivisions in Ames.

Finally, the neighborhood is significant under Local Criterion E and National Register Criterion C as a stylistically homogeneous, well planned residential development constructed with quality building materials, Murray's Subdivision represents a late example of an automobile suburb in Ames.

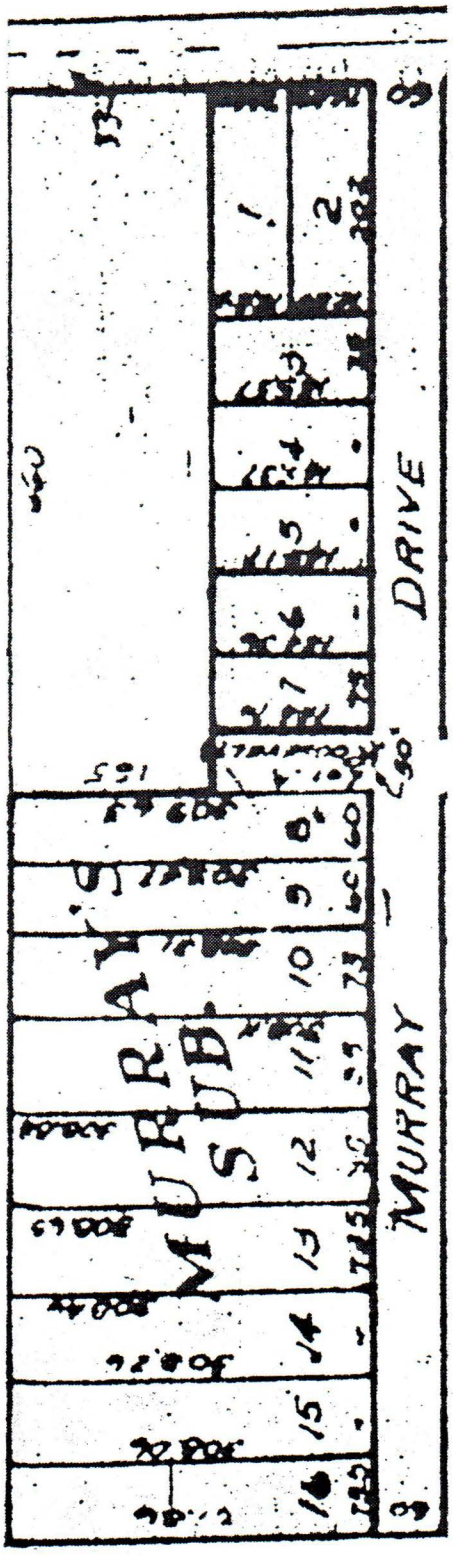
RECOMMENDATIONS

Murray's Subdivision fits within the historic context of Suburban Growth in Ames. This historic context needs intensive survey. Murray's Subdivision should be evaluated as one property type within that intensive survey.

REPRESENTATIVE RESOURCES

Representative resoures are presented on site sheets which follow this section.

MURRAY'S SUBDIVISION
AMES, IOWA



SOURCE:
DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING, 1943

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.7-1
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name C. L. & MARIE EGEMO HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township FRANKLIN County STORY
3. Street Address 919 MURRAY DRIVE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

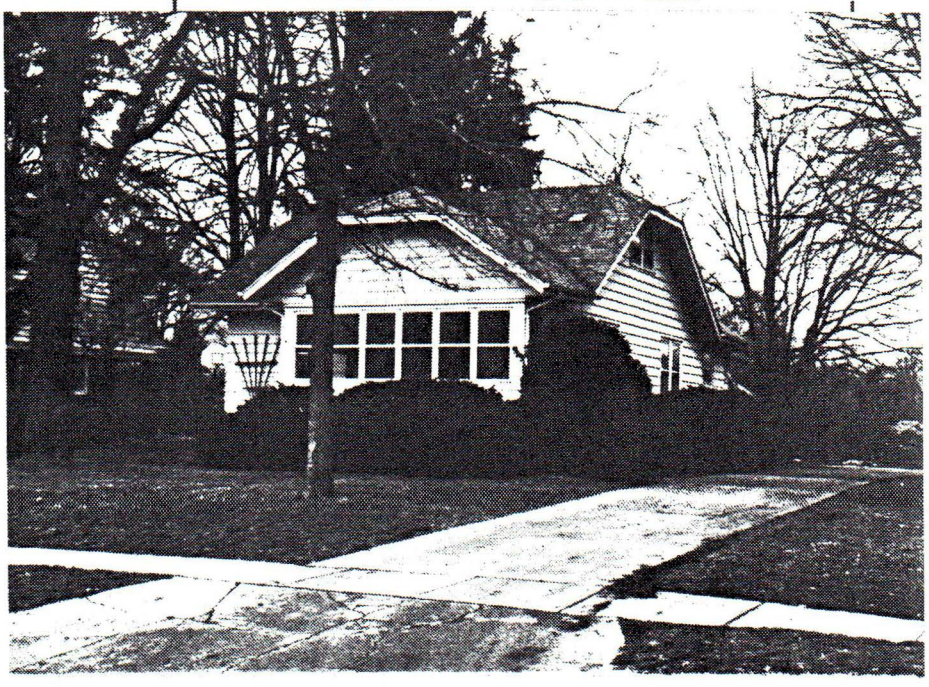
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: LATE 1920s Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [ ] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[X] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2 story, frame, single-family dwelling now with cover-up siding applied. Influenced by bungalow styling, the building features an enclosed porch and a pronounced cross-gabled roof capped with a hipped roof. The design of this building conveys an earlier feeling from other houses in the subdivision, which show a Neo-Colonial influence.

This house is significant because it calls attention to Murray's Subdivision, a late example of an automobile suburb in Ames. Although the subdivision broke with the architectural influences evident in this building, the Egemos' house is significant because it was one of the first, if not the first, single-family dwelling constructed in the subdivision, and its contrasting design calls attention to the subdivision's evolution.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

[X] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This building obtains historical significance because it calls attention to C. L. and Marie Egemo, co-platters with Charles B. Murray of Murray's Subdivision and to the importance of Iowa State for the growth of Ames.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Ames City Directory for 1940.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   [ ] County Resource File _____
   [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   [ ] National Register _____
   [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.7-2
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township FRANKLIN County STORY
3. Street Address 803 MURRAY DRIVE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: LATE 1930s Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [ ] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking N Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**
    - [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
    - [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
    - [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, frame, single-family dwelling. The building is influenced by Neo-Colonial styling and features a side-gabled roof, bay window on the first floor, and attached garage.

This house is significant because it calls attention to Murray's Subdivision, a late example of an automobile suburb in Ames. The attached garage of this property is indicative of later automobile suburbs in Ames (the garages are not attached in earlier suburbs).

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____
    - [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
    - [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
    - [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time. The building might obtain historical significance depending on its ownership.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
    - [ ] County Resource File _____
    - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
    - [ ] National Register _____
    - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
    - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
    - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
    - [ ] Other _____
    - [ ] Other _____
    - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
    - a. _____
    - b. _____
    - c. _____
    - d. _____
    - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.7-3
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township FRANKLIN County STORY
3. Street Address 821 MURRAY DRIVE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: LATE 1930s Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [ ] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[X] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2 story, frame, single-family dwelling. Influenced by Period Revival styles--evident in the steeply pitched roof, the compound gabled roof of the facade, a stoop porch, and the massive chimney--the building also contains a modernistic element--a wrap-around window.

This house is significant because it calls attention to Murray's Subdivision, a late example of an automobile suburb in Ames. Although constructed on a relatively modest scale, the architectural details of this building add a note of luxury and eclectic design. This building clearly complied with covenants prohibiting the construction of buildings costing less than $2,000.00.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time. The building might obtain historical significance depending on its ownership.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
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   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.7-4
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township FRANKLIN County STORY
3. Street Address 903 MURRAY DRIVE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
   (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: LATE 1930s Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
    [ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [ ] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2 story, frame, single-family dwelling. It shows influences of late Neo-Colonial styling such as the centrally placed brick chimney, the small paned double-hung sash, and the braces on the porch posts and the balustrade above the one-story rear wing.

This house is significant because it calls attention to Murray's Subdivision, a late example of an automobile suburb in Ames. Constructed on a moderately large scale for the period, this house stands on several lots. This additional land, coupled with its siting on a corner, adds further dignity to the building. It clearly complied with covenants prohibiting the construction of buildings costing less than $2,000.00.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time. The building might obtain historical significance depending on its ownership.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

7C.8

COLONIAL VILLAGE

STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXT

Embracing two subdivisions including Friedrich's First Addition and Friedrich's Second Addition, Colonial Village is a marketing name for a collection of residential dwellings constructed by Reinhard Friedrich in the mid-Twentieth Century. Colonial Village embraces homes built on both sides of Friley Road and a portion of Gaskill Drive in Ames' Fourth Ward.

Friedrich, who had immigrated to Ames from Germany in 1925 and began work in Ames as a carpenter-builder, expanded the scope of his business in 1939. While hitherto he had custom built homes (many in the College Heights neighborhood adjacent to Colonial Village), Friedrich now purchased land for development, platted Friedrich's First Addition in 1939, negotiated with the City of Ames for construction of sewer, water, streets, and street lighting, and proceeded to build homes. During this period the City, anxious to prime the pump for construction, underwrote the costs for infrastructure improvements in new subdivisions. In 1940 Friedrich expanded this development with the platting of Friedrich's Second Addition.

In naming the two streets of his subdivision, Friedrich chose the names of men prominent in the community, Dr. Charles E. Friley, President of Iowa State (1936-1953), and Dr. Harold V. Gaskill, Dean of the Division of Industrial Science (1938-1956). This practice had precedent (Cessna, Agg, Kildee, and other neighboring streets also reflect the glory of Iowa State notables). Friedrich's choices also struck a firm and prestigious note for his development.

The architecture of Colonial Village conforms mostly, as its name suggests, to late Colonial Revival styling. Prior to the late 1930s, Friedrich had built houses according to Period Revival designs. Robert K. and Reinhard K. Friedrich, his sons, have written about the evolution of their father's design preferences.

> Curtis Woodwork Company, of Clinton, Iowa which had started back in 1866 was the leading manufacturer of authentic colonial woodwork, entrance frames, fireplace mantels, corner cabinets and windows through the USA. They enjoyed the highest reputation for quality. Curtis sought out Reinhard Friedrich in Ames to become somewhat of a field advisor on their products. Earl Green, their famous architect, made arrangements with Reinhard to use his first subdivision, "Colonial Village," as their on-site models for their products...Colonial Village (Gaskill Drive and Friley Road) was first developed in 1939-40. It was Reinhard's and Friedrich's first real subdivision. It was and still is recognized as one of the finest examples of Colonial Architecture in homes in central Iowa. Reinhard also was coached by the famous J. C. Nichols, of Kansas City, who developed the well known "Country Club Plaza" and was also known for fabulous colonial subdivisions there. Reinhard made several trips there and at one time Mr. Nichols wanted Reinhard to come down there to take over some areas and build them for him, but Reinhard decided to remain in Ames. "History of R. Friedrich and Sons, Inc.," p. 2, typewritten manuscript.

By 1940, there were four residences located on Gaskill Drive in the subdivision. They included houses at 810, 811, 817, and 903. The Ames City Directory for 1940-41 lists one residence standing on Friley Drive, as it styles the road. Construction proceeded rapidly, and by 1945, ten residences stood on Friley Road (2015, 2016, 2022, 2115, 2116, 2132, 2133, 213?, 2136, 2137, and 2143). Because of the scarcity of building

materials during World War II, these residences were presumably built prior to (or soon after) America's entry into the war in 1941. The story was similar on Gaskill. The number of homes grew from four in 1940 to ten in 1945 (804, 810, 811, 817, 900, 903, 909, 910, 915, and 916).

ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

The character of Colonial Village is entirely residential. Although both single family and multiple family dwellings were built in the area, the single family dwellings are far more dominant. The multiple family dwellings were restricted to several duplexes. Another property type, the automobile garage, is also found in the area.

Homes in the neighborhood are either one or two story. They are mostly frame (although stucco is seen) and sometimes are embellished with stone facing on the facade. The houses are typically side-gable with symmetrically designed facades. The scale of these buildings is moderate. Setback of the houses is uniform. Although there are a number of duplexes in Colonial Village, these buildings are designed in an unobtrusive scale and also feature side-gabled roofs. These physical characteristics help blend the duplexes into the neighborhood.

Houses in the neighborhood exhibit stylistic influences of the Cape Cod House and Neo-Colonial styling, popular in the late 1930s through the 1950s. The dominance of this influence is pronounced in the Colonial Village neighborhood. Homes to the north in College Heights reflect a variety of stylistic influences, many showing Tudor Revival elements, while homes to the south of Colonial Village reflect the ranch house styling of later decades.

In the 1920s and earlier, automobile garages were almost always detached. In Colonial Village, the garage was attached to the house.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

As a stylistically homogeneous, well-planned residential development constructed with quality building materials, Colonial Village may be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, under Criterion C, as an outstanding example of a mid-Twentieth Century automobile suburb built during a critical period of Ames' growth. The area also appears eligible, under Local Criterion E, for designation as a local historic district.

Colonial Village is also significant as a showcase for the products of the Curtis Woodwork Company of Clinton, Iowa. Reinhard Friedrich reached an agreement with this company whereby houses in Colonial Village would field test the milling firm's products. Earl Green, architect for Curtis, designed such products as trimwork, entrance frames, fireplace mantels, corner cabinets, and windows. Reinhard Friedrich installed these products and showcased them for Curtis' sales and promotional purposes.

Colonial Village homes were mostly custom built for clients. Although the neighborhood shares many similar characteristics, each house was apparently custom constructed by Reinhard Friedrich's firm. It is these individual design elements that distinguish the homes of Colonial Village from the tract housing developments of the post-World War II years.

RECOMMENDATIONS

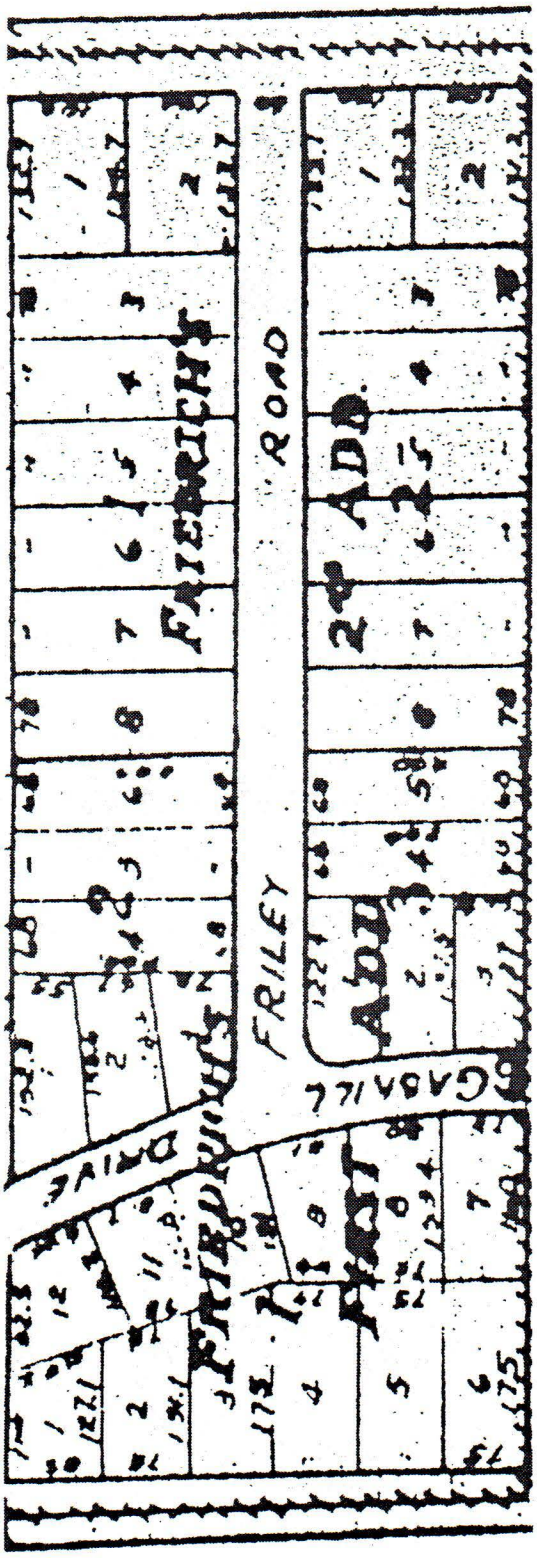
An intensive survey of the neighborhood is called for to determine National Register eligibility.

Although this neighborhood is on the edge of the 50-year National Register arbitrary cut-off date, claim for exceptional significance of this neighborhood is not made to waive this time restraint. Most buildings in the area will fall outside the 50-year limit by a few years.

REPRESENTATIVE RESOURCES

Representative resources are presented on site sheets which follow this section.

COLONIAL VILLAGE
AMES, IOWA



SOURCE:
DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING, 1943

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.8-1
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name DUPLEX
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 2004-2006 FRILEY ROAD
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present DUPLEX Original DUPLEX

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1940 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [X] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
    _____ (see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking SE Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[X] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, frame, multi-family dwelling. It features a side gable roof, brick veneer on the first story of the symmetrically designed facade, and 6/6 double hung sash windows on the second floor.

This building obtains architectural significance because it shows influences of Neo-Colonial styling popular in Ames during the late 1930s through the early 1950s. Although it architectural details are restrained, its styling conforms with other residences in the neighborhood.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   [ ] County Resource File _____
   [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   [ ] National Register _____
   [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____

[ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
[ ] Other_____
[ ] Other_____
[ ] Other_____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images_____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.8-2
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name DUPLEX
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 2031-2033 FRILEY ROAD
4. Legal Location

	subdivision	block	parcel	subparcel
Urban:				
Rural:	township	range	section	1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present DUPLEX Original DUPLEX

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1940 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[X] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, frame, multi-family dwelling. It features a side gable roof, brick veneer on the first story of the symmetrically designed facade, 6/6 double hung sash windows on the second floor and large, 12/12 configurations on the first floor of the facade.

This building obtains architectural significance because it shows influences of Neo-Colonial styling popular in Ames during the late 1930s through the early 1950s. Although it architectural details are restrained, its styling conforms with other residences in the neighborhood.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.8-3
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name DUPLEX
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 2106-2108 FRILEY ROAD
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present DUPLEX Original DUPLEX

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1940 Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[X] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [X] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [X] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, stucco clad, multi-family dwelling. It features a side gable roof, a symmetrically designed facade, and 6/6 double hung sash windows.

This building obtains architectural significance because it shows influences of Neo-Colonial styling popular in Ames during the late 1930s through the early 1950s. Although it architectural details are restrained, its styling conforms with other residences in the neighborhood.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.8-4
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 810 GASKILL DRIVE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
   (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1939 Architect/Builder REINHARD FRIEDRICH, BUILDER
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
    _____ (see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking SE Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2 story, frame, single-family dwelling. It features a side gable roof with two gable roof dormers, and a generally symmetrically designed facade. Windows feature 6/6 double hung sash in the dormers and 8/8 double hung sash on the first floor; the front door is paneled with window lights at the top.

This building obtains architectural significance as a good example of a Neo-Colonial influenced house. Although not an outstanding example in Ames, this building would be very supportive of an historic district designation. Outstanding examples typically employ a more varied use of building materials and architectural details, such as the example at 817 Gaskill Drive.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.8-5
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 817 GASKILL DRIVE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1939 Architect/Builder REINHARD FRIEDRICH, BUILDER
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [X] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking SW Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2 story, clapboard and stone clad, single-family dwelling. It features a steeply pitched side gable roof over the main block with lower gable roofs over an attached garage wing to the north and an enclosed porch to the south. The building also features two facade dormers covered with gable roofs, stone veneer on the facade, and a front entryway with decorative surrounds and crown. Windows feature 6/6 and 8/8 double hung sash.

This building obtains architectural significance as a fine house influenced by Neo-Colonial styling. The facade is generally symmetrically conceived with a main block and side wings. The dependent nature of the garage, in this respect, is made clear by a lower gable roof. The use of stone and other architectural detailing and the steeply pitched roof distinguish this building from many that also reflect Neo-Colonial influences.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time. Further research might uncover linkages between this house and other historic contexts identified in this report.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.8-6
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 903 GASKILL DRIVE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1939 Architect/Builder REINHARD FRIEDRICH, BUILDER
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [X] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking W Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [x] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2 story, stone and clapboard clad, single-family dwelling. It features a side gable floor with two dormer windows covered by facade gable, stone veneer on the facade, symmetrically placed, paired windows flanking a central doorway with wood pilasters and cornice. Windows are generally 6/6 double hung sash. There is a frame wing on the south with a flat roof and balustrade. The front walk to this house features a curvilinear design.

This building obtains architectural significance as a fine example of a house influenced by Neo-Colonial styling trends. As a so-called Cape Cod type house, the use of stone and wood architectural details elevates this building above the many others, which are like it in Ames.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time. Further research might uncover linkages between this house and other historic contexts identified in this report.

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Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

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   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7C.8-7
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 2115 FRILEY ROAD
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1940 Architect/Builder REINHARD FRIEDRICH, BUILDER
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [X] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2 story, stone and clapboard clad, single-family dwelling. It features a relatively steeply pitched side gable roof with two dormer windows covered by facade gable, a stone inside chimney, stone veneer on the facade, symmetrically placed, paired windows flanking a central doorway with transom. Windows are generally 6/6 double hung sash. An attached two-bay garage stands on the east elevation covered with a lower side gable roof and is faced with stone.

This building obtains architectural significance as a fine example of a house influenced by Neo-Colonial styling trends. As a so-called Cape Cod type house, the use of stone and wood architectural details elevates this building above the many others, which are like it in Ames. The roof and east elevation of the garage protrude slightly beyond the facade of the main block. This and the lower gable of the garage roof help emphasize the symmetrical feeling of the main block.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time. Further research might uncover linkages between this house and other historic contexts identified in this report.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
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1. Office Information Sources on this Property
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   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

7D

STYLE, FUNCTION, MATERIALS, 1864-1943

STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXT

Introduction

This historic sub-context addresses residential architecture in Ames. Other property types, such as commercial, collegiate, and religious design are discussed in other sub-contexts of "Housing the Town and Gown."

In the years between 1890 and 1930, more houses were built in the United States than in all earlier periods combined (Gowans, p. xiv). Sometimes classified as "Post Victorian" or "Suburban," these houses call attention to a period of great confidence in the United States. By 1935 the Great Depression had gripped the nation, and this period of home construction came to virtually an end. Most of the nation's housing trends coincide with the experience in Ames throughout this period, although Ames bucked the trend during the Depression and housing starts continued locally through America's entry into World War II. Most of Ames residential architecture falls within the 1890-1941 period. Although a number of notable residential designs were constructed in Ames prior to about 1890, most architecture in the community post-dates this period. For this reason, more attention is given to this later period.

Three themes can be said to characterize this fifty year period of residential architecture in Ames: several stylistic influences stand out as significant; the period saw, in terms of function, an unusually high number of multiple-family dwellings constructed; and finally, stucco as a new building material was widely employed in Ames beginning immediately prior to World War I and extending throughout the 1920s and into the 1930s.

This historic sub-context has already received considerable inventory work in Ames. In the 1980s, the Department of Community Development of the City of Ames published Historically Significant Architecture in Ames. An outgrowth of a 1979 architectural survey by the Central Iowa Regional Association of Local Governments (CIRALG), this document identified 436 buildings in the city determined to have architectural significance. The document also evaluated these buildings by classifying them into five levels of importance. It interpreted architectural significance to mean architectural style and stylistic influences, but it did not apply broader architectural themes--like architect designs, linkages with contractor-builders, or the development of neighborhoods--to the resources. Because of this work's emphasis, preservation planning in Ames already had a good beginning inventory of stylistic influenced resources. The main direction of this present survey was to expand the scope of architectural significance. For this reason, "Style, Function, Materials" comprises only a small portion of this chapter on architectural significance.

This report uses vocabulary, typology, and periodization as developed in Virginia and Lee McAlester's A Field Guide to American Houses.

Style

Between the founding of Ames in 1864 and the end of World War II, the basic architectural styles that influenced other areas of Iowa and the nation held sway in Ames as well.

As already mentioned, the quantity of residential architecture of Ames built prior to about 1890 is low. It clusters in the Old Town Historic District and adjacent neighborhoods. Some examples are also found in South Ames and in Ives Second Addition. Early residential architecture is also dispersed throughout the city in isolated pockets often engulfed within later residential developments. Particularly notable in this regard are the number of houses originally constructed as farm houses, which have had their farmlands sold off but remain extant. These resources are discussed in an appendix to this report.

The Old Town Historic District has already been locally designated as an historic area. This district, located north of the central business district, features an eclectic array of resources constructed from the 1870s through the major Twentieth Century architectural styles and architectural significance--in terms of architectural style--was used to leverage this designation. Although early residential architecture is found in South Ames (generally that area south of Lincoln Way, west of South Duff Avenue, and east of Squaw Creek), the homes constructed here were modest in size and restrained in architectural detailing. Because many physical alterations have taken place to these buildings over the years, South Ames is a difficult area to survey, and its architectural significance appears limited.

Residential architecture from the first decades of the Twentieth Century can be found throughout the study area. Prairie and Craftsman influenced designs characterize most of this architecture, and most of it is fabricated in wood frame. Beginning in the 1920s, revival styles became popular in Ames, as elsewhere in the nation. Tudor Revival dominated much new home construction in Ames, and brick examples are most readily identifiable, although many wood frame homes were also constructed. A few examples of Mediterranean Period Revival homes, as well as modernistic houses, were also constructed in Ames during the period, but they are the exceptions that prove the rule. Overlapping some of these designs and beginning in the late 1930s, Neo-Colonial styling then became fashionable in the community.

Each of these designs is discussed below.

ITALIANATE. The earliest stylistic influence, the Italianate, is evident in a number of homes along Douglas and North Duff Avenues. Although most residences were constructed of frame, several brick examples also remain. In addition to these Italianate examples, vernacular houses from this period also remain extant. The limited number of these resources and their generally altered condition makes their study difficult.

QUEEN ANNE. Embracing the years between circa 1885 and circa 1910, Queen Anne designs strive for complex relationships of shapes and materials. The roof becomes a dominant architectural element, frequently composed of intersecting gables and steep pitches. A wide range of cladding materials are found on exterior walls of the same building. Massing is arranged to produce a feeling of weight and substance. Although a number of Queen Anne designs cluster in the Old Town Historic District, these resources are also found in many other parts of Ames. Homes originally built as farmhouses, for example, frequently display Queen Anne influences, and these resources are spread throughout the community. Queen Anne influenced houses are most readily identifiable when constructed on a large scale (such as the example at 714 Douglas Avenue). Smaller scale houses can also call attention to this design, but they are less frequently encountered. Most of the Queen Anne related resources in Ames are constructed of wood frame.

PRAIRIE. During the first decade of the Twentieth Century, architectural influences spread to Ames from Chicago's emerging Prairie School of architecture. Characterized by low-pitched roofs, widely overhanging eaves, and emphasis on horizontal lines, these stylistic elements became an important part of Ames architectural vocabulary. The influence does not appear to have extended much beyond the end of World War I in Ames.

The Collegiate Presbyterian Church, a prominent semi-public building constructed in 1911, provided an impressive example of Prairie influenced architectural details. Although eclectic in feeling (the overall concept of the building being Gothic Revival), the highly visible horizontal bands made of cast concrete and placed on the exterior walls, introduced a dramatic contrast to the building's red brick and the vertical feeling of the window's tracery.

Residential examples also exist in Ames calling attention to the Prairie School and its influence. One fine example, now somewhat altered, stands at 822 Grand Avenue.

CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW. Inspired by California architects, Craftsman type houses, received much publicity across the nation beginning about 1905. The one-story Craftsman influenced residence quickly became the most popular design across the nation. These resources are frequently referred to as bungalows or the Bungaloid style. The popularity of these buildings began to wane about 1930.

Identifying features include low-pitched roofs with wide, overhanging eaves, supported by decorated braces, exposed roof rafters, porches with roofs supported by large piers oftentimes slanted, and window configurations featuring multi-paned designs.

Houses influenced by this style are legion in Ames, as in many Iowa communities. The historical designation of this property type is hindered by the riches of their numbers.

PERIOD REVIVALS. Period Revival influences embrace a wide variety of buildings. Dating from circa 1915 to the early 1930s, these resources include Tudor Revival and several Mediterranean Revival influences. Tudor Revival strongly influenced residential architecture in Ames. The number of residences erected in the city's emerging automobile suburbs is large. Other revival types, like the Mediterranean, are much less numerous.

Identifying features of Tudor Revival include steeply pitched roofs, half-timbering exterior walls usually infilled with stucco, and use of stone trim for decoration. Examples occur in brick, clapboard, and stucco. Several houses show influence of Vosey design and attempt to mimic thatched roofs. One example stands at 1209 Maxwell Avenue.

Few Mediterranean Revival residences were constructed in Ames. One of the finest stands at 701 Ash Avenue.

Houses influenced by revival styles are legion in Ames, as in many Iowa communities. The historical designation of this property type is somewhat hindered by the riches of their numbers. The quality of building materials often times used in their construction can provide important points for architectural significance. Many neighborhoods in Ames contain these buildings, and many of these neighborhoods were upbuilt within a relatively short time. They have, therefore, a homogeneous feeling. Buildings of this type can be surveyed and evaluated most efficiently, therefore, through neighborhood units. This methodology is discussed in the "Suburban Growth" section of this report.

NEO-COLONIAL. Beginning in the late 1930s, buildings in Ames began to reflect national trends toward Neo-Colonial styling. The most visible example of this influence in Ames is the Ames High School. Built in 1937-38 from designs by Tinsley, McBroom, and Higgins, architects of Des Moines, this public building undoubtedly influenced later construction in Ames.

Characteristics of residential Neo-Colonial styling include a concern for symmetry, side-gable roof configuration, small paned windows, and other features of colonial American architecture, as well as the (more historically accurate) Colonial Revival movement of the 1890s and early Twentieth Century. The Cape Cod cottage has become a hallmark of Neo-Colonial design. In Ames, Reinhard Friedrich became an early proponent of Neo-Colonial design. His first subdivision development, Colonial Village, took its name from the movement. Neo-Colonial styling is a very important influence in Ames because the years immediately following World War II, during which the style held sway across the nation, also saw a boom for residential construction locally.

Function

Function is a generic category included in this reconnaissance survey to embrace specialized purposes of residential architecture. Most houses featured in this survey are single-family dwellings. In the course of the survey fieldwork, however, it became clear that multiple-family dwellings exist in Ames in far greater numbers than in Iowa cities of comparable size. Indeed, the multi-family dwelling comprises one of the most important property types in Ames. These resources are also a greatly underestimated historic resource in the community. Often times masquerading as single-family dwellings, these historic resources are not easily recognizable because they were often intentionally designed to blend into single-family neighborhoods.

Multiple-family dwellings are usually defined as having three or more units. For the purposes of this report, however, two units are used for the definition. As such the term embraces a great number of duplexes in Ames. It also embraces apartment buildings.

In 1945, the Ames City Directory listed 12 apartment buildings. They included: Allen at 141 Campus Avenue, College Heights at 211 Beech Avenue, Cranford at 2402-2408 Lincoln Way, Elizabeth at 2917 West Avenue, Hillcrest at 129 Ash Avenue, Kerr at 401 Clark Avenue, Lincoln at 2707-2709-2711 Lincoln Way, Logsdon at 417 6th, Mellor at 602 Clark Street, Moore Brothers at 426 5th Street, Thompson at 515 Duff Avenue, and Winter at 515 6th Street. These buildings were about equally divided between the 4th Ward and Downtown Ames.

Following World War II, numerous duplexes were constructed in Ames. One fine cluster of these resources stands on Carroll Avenue. Although their construction post-dates the period of this report, they might qualify for historical designation at a later time.

Materials

Historic resources can be classified and interpreted according to building materials used in their construction. During the reconnaissance survey, stucco stood out as one such building material. It might provide a focus for further research, analysis, and evaluation.

Stucco is a mixture of Portland cement, sand, and water. Applied with a gun and hose, which blew on the stucco under air pressure, three layers of material, the brown coat, scratch coat, and finish coat, were often applied. This was a new technology dating from the first two decades of the Twentieth Century. Stucco can be applied over a variety of foundation materials, including brick, stone, and wire mesh. The new technology was touted for its advantages over clapboard. These included reduced maintenance costs (regular painting was not required), more air-tight, energy efficient exterior walls, and the more substantial appearance which stucco provided homes where pretension was a factor. David I. Barnes, writing in "The Value of Stucco," said in 1919, for example:

> The development of new materials has been at once a great benefit and a pitfall for us. The use of Portland cement and chemical waterproofings makes our work much simpler, surer and probably more permanent than that of the early days. In place of a masonry structure, we now chiefly build a frame of wood and metal lath for our coating of plaster. We have scarcely begun to experiment with possibilities to be obtained in the choice of the aggregate (i. e., varieties of sand, fine gravel, marble dust, etc), in the mixture of its composition and the resultant texture, in variety of surfacing, in modeling and integral coloring . . . "Well building," says an old writer, "hath three conditions: commodity, firmness and delight." It is such an impression that a stucco house, designed and built with an understanding of the value of materials, conveys to me. (*The House Beautiful*, June, 1919, pp. 349, 376).

Stucco, and its interesting surface texture, also offered another aesthetic option for the home owner, in addition to the traditional brick and clapboard.

In Ames, stucco was widely accepted in the years immediately preceding World War I. The remodeling of commercial buildings at 131 (subsequently facelifted with brick veneer), 201, 203, 205, and 233 Main Street provided highly visible examples of stucco. In each of these cases, stucco was applied over brick to update the buildings' appearance. Most of these commercial remodelings date from 1917. Stucco neatly fit into residential architectural styles during this period. Later, in the 1920s when Period Revival styles became fashionable, stucco provided the logical choice to apply between the half-timbering decorations of Tudor Revival homes, such as at 2119 Country Club Boulevard. Stucco also fit neatly into the Mediterranean Period Revival taste, as illustrated in the house at 701 Ash Avenue. In some cases, stucco is finished off with the decorative application of paint. An example stands on West 9th Street between near Roosevelt School, and there are others throughout the city as well.

In large communities, such as Des Moines, where bituminous coal provided heat during the winter, stucco buildings suffered blackening from the polluted air. Stucco examples in Ames appear to have suffered less in this regard.

At present, it is unknown if individual contractor-builders in Ames specialized in stucco buildings. This and other basic questions concerning stucco as a building material in Ames need additional research.

One further note is in order concerning stucco. Preservationists should be aware that early brick residences might masquerade as stucco cottages. Stucco often was applied over such buildings to update their appearance and protect their soft brick. Identification of these resources can be difficult. Such residences are usually recognizable because of their small scale and usually their one or one-and-a-half story construction. The residence at 521 West 13th Street might be an example of such an early cottage, or an example of mistaken identification.

ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

Multiple-family dwellings comprise apartment houses, fraternity and sorority houses, rooming and boarding houses, duplexes, and triplex buildings. Because of the numerous transient residents of Ames, this property type has evolved into an important and complex one. Historic resources within this property type do not usually have dependent structures associated with them. Garages, for example, seem to be the exception rather than the rule.

As a property type, these buildings were originally designed for a multiple-family dwelling function. In this regard, they are distinct from buildings which began life as single-family dwellings and were converted into multiple-family dwellings. These resources should not be classified within this property type.

Architectural stylistic influences on these historic resources vary. Some exhibit Prairie influence (like the building at 825-827 Carroll Avenue), some exhibit ranch house styling (like the 1300 and 1400 block of Carroll Avenue), some exhibit Craftsman detailing, and so on. These buildings could be grouped into architectural style classifications and evaluated as such, or they could be grouped into Multiple-family Dwelling classifications and evaluated equally as well, depending on the planning object to be achieved.

Duplexes, double houses, triplexes, fraternity houses, and sorority houses in Ames appear generally to be in good to fine condition. Rooming houses and boarding houses, in contrast, seem to have fared less well. The condition of these historic resources is mixed at best. Also mixed as to condition appear to be single-family dwellings that have been converted into multiple-family dwellings.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Old Town Historic District in Ames and its adjacent neighborhoods is significant historically because it calls attention historically to the growth of Iowa State and the great influx of faculty, administrators, staff, and student residents into the neighborhood following establishment in 1891 of the Ames and College Railroad. This neighborhood developed over the next quarter century as a major residential section for these populations. Many college students rented rooms in private homes. Some students boarded in private homes. Greek Letter societies built new houses in downtown Ames for their membership. Sometimes they converted existing housing into fraternity houses. (Sorority housing in downtown Ames appears to have been limited). Faculty, administrators, and staff built new homes throughout the neighborhoods. Hodge Avenue became, for example, known as "Professors' Lane."

This mixing of college personnel with downtown residents constitutes a study in social history. It provided local Ames residents with an opportunity to experience diverse cultures. It allowed students to benefit from readily available retail, entertainment, and service businesses, churches, and other social opportunities. The architecture of these neighborhoods is mixed. It comprises an eclectic collection of houses showing stylistic influences from many different periods. No one influence predominates. Although the architectural detailing on these houses, generally speaking, appears to be higher than in many Iowa communities of comparable population, the scale of these homes is generally moderate in size and comparable to other Iowa towns. The neighborhoods are important primarily for their historical significance.

Multiple-family dwellings are significant because they constitute a far greater body of Ames architecture than in cities of comparable size in Iowa. Built in response to the need for student and staff rental housing, these multiple-family dwellings often times exhibit a quality of building materials unusually high, considering the profit motive, which inspired them.

Sometimes called double houses, duplexes, triplexes, apartment buildings, or other names, this broadly conceived property type developed in response to the need to provide housing for many people in a relatively small area conveniently located to transportation routes, commercial, and/or other institutional facilities.

The duplex arranged on one floor, side-to-side, appears to be mostly a post World War II phenomenon in Ames. (An excellent example of such design in a significant district occurs on Carroll Avenue between 1323 and 1418). Prior to the war, many duplexes were conceived and built as double houses, with one unit on the first floor and the second unit on the second floor. (Examples of this stand at 831 and 831-1/2 7th Street, 235 East 9th Street, and 118 East 9th Street).

Stucco as a building material obtains architectural significance for Ames because it calls attention to a new building technology. The material appealed to local predilections to experiment with new ideas. The use of stucco was wide-spread and included commercial as well as residential applications. Stucco was also employed in very simple, vernacular housing, as well as architect designed buildings. Stucco also crosses stylistic lines and was employed for Craftsman as well as Period Revival designs. Stucco might also obtain additional architectural significance as the building material of preference of certain local contractor-builders, if these individuals and their crews can be identified and evaluated.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Old Town Historic District and its adjacent neighborhoods have considerable potential for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Local Criterion C and National Register Criterion A in calling attention to the importance of this area as a residential section for college staff and students during the Progressive Era in Ames and beyond.

Ives Addition and Second Addition (now more broadly known as the Bandshell Neighborhood) might obtain historical significance as examples of streetcar suburbs. Platted slightly before the inauguration of the Ames and College Railroad, the area appears to have benefited from this transportation link. Professor Niles, for example, built his new home at 223 East 9th Street, and other faculty members undoubtedly also located in this neighborhood.

Style and stylistic influence comprise only one aspect of architectural significance. Many other aspects of architectural significance are presented in this report. Preservation planning in Ames should, generally, use one of these other aspects as a focus for future survey work. Style should, then, be used as one criterion for evaluation within the defined focus as appropriate.

The row of duplex units on Carroll Avenue should be reevaluated for their architectural significance when they reach the 50-year limit. The City of Ames should also keep the potential historical significance of this area in mind when planning current activities.

An intensive survey of the stucco resources of Ames is a possibility, although such a survey is not a high priority for preservation planning in Ames.

Representative Resources

Representative resources are presented on site sheets which follow this section.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-1
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 223 SOUTH SHERMAN AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

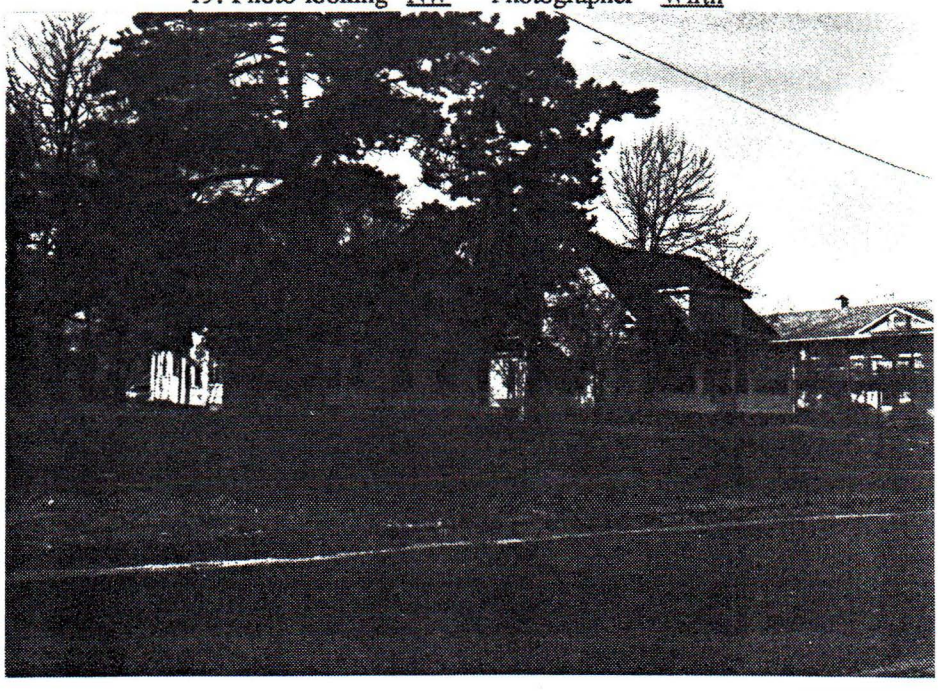
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 19TH CENTURY Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[X] other COVER-UP SIDING
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[X] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2 story, frame, single-family dwelling now clad with cover-up siding. It features a gable front and wing design. The building is covered by a moderately steeply pitched side gable intersecting a facade gable roof. The side gable also has a centered gable. The building features 1/1 double hung sash windows surmounted by window crowns in a triangular shape. A shed roofed porch is now enclosed but it might, originally, have been open. Architectural details are very restrained.

This building calls attention to national folk housing trends in the United States during the late Nineteenth Century. As an example of the gable front and wing family, this example shows how vernacular building practices were executed in Ames. Architectural significance is not claimed for this or other types of vernacular architecture in Ames at this time.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   [ ] County Resource File _____
   [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   [ ] National Register _____
   [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-2
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 210 SOUTH SHERMAN AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 19TH CENTURY Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [ ] good [X] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [X] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2 story, frame, single-family dwelling now clad with cover-up siding. It features a moderately pitched side gable roof, symmetrically conceived facade, porch with shed roof, and windows with 2/2 double hung sash. Architectural details are very restrained.

This building calls attention to national folk housing trends in the United States during the late Nineteenth Century. As an example of the side-gabled family, it shows how vernacular building practices were executed in Ames. Architectural significance is not claimed for this or other types of vernacular architecture in Ames at this time.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-3
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 829 DOUGLAS AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present MULTIPLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1875 OR BEFORE* Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [ ] good [X] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking SW Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [x] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, brick, single-family dwelling, now converted to an apartment building. (There is one 2-bedroom apartment and two 1-bedroom apartments.) The building features a mansard roof with a cornice and brackets and hood molds over the windows and doors. The 1875 Andreas Atlas clearly shows this building with its prominent roof and centrally placed chimney in a drawing of Ames. The drawing does not indicate a front porch in place. The street in front of this house has been planted with street trees along several lots. Presently the north foundation shows structural faults.

This building is significant because of its massive size, its rich architectural detailing showing the influence of Italianate styling, its archival documentation, and its early date of construction. The building is one of the outstanding homes of Ames built during the first period of construction in the community. The wing of this house on the north resembles other Italianate influenced homes in Ames, although in the frame examples, such as at 720 North Duff, this architectural feature usually finds expression as a bay, which is more difficult to construct in brick.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance was not uncovered during the reconnaissance survey. The house was clearly the residence of a prominent family and associations with these individuals might confer further significance on the building. This building was a fraternity house for a short time (1917 "Bomb.")

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

* Andreas Historical Atlas of Iowa, 1875, "Bird's Eye View of Ames."

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-4
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 700 DOUGLAS AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present Multiple- FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1870s or 1880s Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[X] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, frame, single-family dwelling now. The building features a hipped roof with deck and platform, slightly overhanging eaves with a wood cornice, four-bay wide facade, and off-centered door. The panels in the cornice area repeat the four bay configuration of the facade. The building also features a 1-story bay window on the south.

Although cover-up siding now hides the original siding material of this house, this house and the one directly to the north call attention to the Italianate cube house in Ames and serve as good examples of this type worked in frame. Earlier examples of this type, such as this one, can contain the platform above the roof's deck. This platform is a residual architectural reference to a cupola, which often would have been constructed in this space but which was deleted from this particular vernacular example. Later examples, such as the one at 607 Carroll, often lack this architectural reference.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   [ ] County Resource File _____
   [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   [ ] National Register _____
   [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____

   [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-5
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name F. T. MCLAIN HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 720 NORTH DUFF AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
   (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: BETWEEN 1885-1892* Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, frame, single-family dwelling. It features a hipped roof with deck and a prominent two-story bay window on the south elevation. Architectural details include a full length front porch, relatively wide eaves, brackets, cornice, and corner posts. Although the original columns on the front porch have been replaced with wrought iron supports and a new balcony stands on the southeast corner of the building, the integrity of this house remains high.

This building obtains architectural significance because it calls attention to houses designed under the influence of Italianate styling in Ames. The large scale and richness of architectural detailing distinguishes this building from more modest examples of this influence, such as are represented in the Italianate cube residence at 700 Douglas.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

According to the Old Town Historic District Application, F. T. McLain, a Civil War veteran, served as an Ames city councilman in 1897. Although elected mayor of the city in 1893, McLain refused to serve. He engaged in farming.

Historical significance is not claimed at this time. Further information about McLain's role in Ames' civic life might strengthen this resource.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

*Wirth, Sharon; "An Application for Designation of the Old Town Historic District;" Site Number 078.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-6
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 619-621 NORTH DUFF AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present MULTIPLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1880s Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking SW Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, frame, single-family dwelling now converted into multi-family use. It features a hipped roof with deck and a prominent two-story extension of the main block on the north elevation. Architectural details include a wrap-around front porch (constructed circa turn of the century), relatively wide eaves, brackets, cornice, caps above the windows, and corner posts. The building also features a prominent one-story wing at the rear, which appears to date from the building's original construction. A two-bay, frame garage stands at the far west of the building. Although it appears to date from the first quarter of the Twentieth Century, the garage is a good example of automobile housing from the period.

(See Continuation Sheet)

21. **Historical Significance** **Theme(s)**_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance

This building obtains architectural significance because it calls attention to houses designed under the influence of Italianate styling in Ames. The large scale and richness of architectural detailing distinguishes this building from more modest examples of this influence, such as are represented in the Italianate cube residence at 700 Douglas. The extension of the main block on the north is handled here as a wing rather than as a two-story bay window as at 720 North Duff. Although the wrap-around front porch post-dates the house's original construction (and probably replaced what was possibly a smaller porch), the rear wing of this building is a relatively unusual feature to find intact in frame buildings. Although this building might not be key to a National Register historic district, it would be a strongly contributing resource to one.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-7
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name NO SITE
2. Village/Town/City _____ Township _____ County _____
3. Street Address _____
4. Legal Location _____

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
   (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present _____ Original _____

Description

9. Date of Construction: _____ Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [ ] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [ ] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [ ] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [ ] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking ____ Photographer ____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-8
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 607 CARROLL AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1889 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[N] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, single-family dwelling with a hipped roof and deck, slight eave overhang, and band of trim below. The building also features hood molds over the windows. The gable and braced roof over the front stoop is a later addition to the building, but does not detract from its integrity.

This building relates to other Italianate cube houses in Ames. Some, such as this house, are brick, while the more typical building material is wood frame, such as the example at 700 Douglas. Italianate cube houses in Ames, as a building type, are characterized by a two-story configuration, an off-centered front door, hipped roof with deck, and often contain an appendage on the side, whether this is a one- or two-story bay window, or a full-height wing. Earlier examples in Ames, such as the one at 700 Douglas, can feature the suggestion of a tower on the roof deck, while later examples, such as 607 Carroll, lack this architectural feature.

This building is significant because it calls attention to the Italianate cube houses of Ames and also to the upbuilding of the City Park neighborhood during the late 1880s and 1890s.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)__ _____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____

   [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-9
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 823 DOUGLAS AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present Multiple-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1880 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 2-1/2 story, frame, single-family dwelling. It features a steeply pitched facade gable roof (the gable end of which contains a Palladian style window), wide overhanging eaves with cornice and paired brackets, corner posts, curved lintels above the windows, and a stoop porch supported by wood columns and covered with a facade gable roof. Two-story wings project from the main block to the south and north. A pent roof, supported by brackets, surrounds the house between the first and second floors. The brackets on this house are exceptionally exuberant within the local context.

(See Continuation Sheet)

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance

Sometime, possibly soon after 1911, this house was radically remodeled. Alterations included the total rebuilding of the roof, installation of the Palladian window, removal of a wrap-around porch, which was shaped like the letter U and extended all the way around the main block, and possibly the installation of the present pent roof in its place. Prior to this project, the roof probably somewhat resembled that of the building's neighbor to the north, 829 North Douglas Avenue.

This building obtains architectural significance as a house influenced by Italianate taste and altered circa 1911 by a radical remodeling project to update the appearance of the building. The remodeling project shows the influence of Colonial Revival styling, but Italianate style brackets were retained and integrated into the new design, as the pent roof feature attests. The period of significance for this house dates from the time when the alterations were accomplished.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-10
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name DR. BEVERLY HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 522 CARROLL AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1890* Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X*] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other *(BRICK IS VENEER ACCORDING TO 1926 SANBORN)
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking E Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**
    - [X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
    - [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
    - [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, frame, single-family dwelling. It features a steeply pitched hipped roof over the main block, with a projecting wing on the north covered with an intersecting gable roof. A two-story bay window is situated on the south elevation. A portion of the west elevation extends beyond the facade line covered by a lower facade gable roof. Situated on a corner lot, the house has a double facade, one on the west and one on the east elevation, and features a wrap-around front porch with hipped roof and deck.

This building obtains architectural significance as one of the finest houses influenced by Queen Anne styling in Ames. This influence is apparent in the design of the roof, the variety of materials used to clad exterior walls, and the combination of shapes and materials to achieve a complex design. The integrity of this building is high.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)__ _____
    - [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
    - [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
    - [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
    - [ ] County Resource File _____
    - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
    - [ ] National Register _____
    - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
    - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
    - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
    - [ ] Other _____
    - [ ] Other _____
    - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
    - a. _____
    - b. _____
    - c. _____
    - d. _____
    - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-12
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 722 DOUGLAS AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1892 Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking SE Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, frame, single-family dwelling. It features a steeply pitched hipped roof over the main block, with a projecting wing on the north covered with an intersecting gable roof. A two-story bay window is situated on the south elevation. A portion of the west elevation extends beyond the facade line covered by a lower facade gable roof. Situated on a corner lot, the house has a double facade, one on the west and one on the east elevation, and features a wrap-around front porch with hipped roof and deck.

This building obtains architectural significance as one of the finest houses influenced by Queen Anne styling in Ames. This influence is apparent in the design of the roof, the variety of materials used to clad exterior walls, and the combination of shapes and materials to achieve a complex design. The integrity of this building is high.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)__ _____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-13
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name E. P. STUCKSLAGER HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 812 DOUGLAS AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1891-1892 Architect/Builder E. P. STUCKSLAGER, BUILDER
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking ESE Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, frame, single-family dwelling. It features a steeply pitched, hipped roof over the main block with lower gable roofs. The facade features a two-story square tower covered by a pyramidal roof, as well as a full-width facade porch with a hipped roof.

This building obtains architectural significance as a house influenced by Queen Anne styling in Ames. This influence is apparent in the design of the roof, the variety of materials used to clad exterior walls, and the combination of shapes and materials to achieve a complex design. The employment of a tower is rather unusual in residential architecture in Ames. This feature helps distinguish the building from others also influenced by Queen Anne taste in Ames.

The building obtains additional architectural significance as a documented example of a local Ames contractor-builder.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-14
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 114 WEST 8TH STREET
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

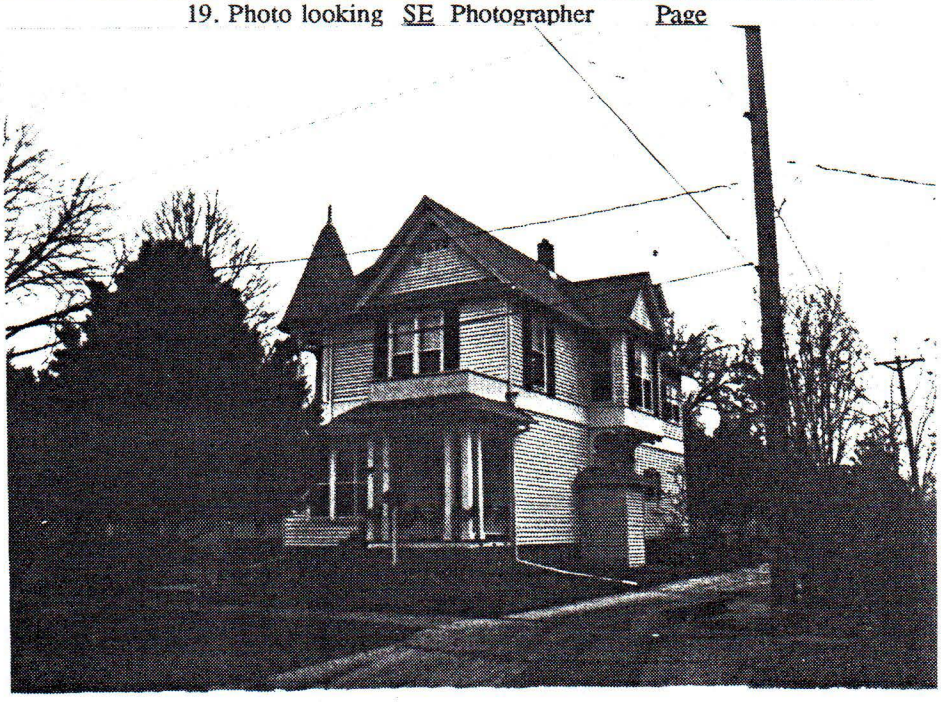
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
   (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1890 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [ ] original site [X] moved--if so, when? moved between 1920-23 by H. W. Stafford from corner 8th & Duff
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking SE Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, frame, single-family dwelling. It features a complex, steeply pitched roof with lower cross gables intersecting a basic facade gable design. Other prominent features include a belt course which surrounds the building between the first and second floors, an oriel window supported by brackets on the west elevation, a covered one-story entryway porch on the facade, and a porch with turret roof on the northeast corner of the building. Influenced by Queen Anne styling, this building probably dates from the 1890s. The date "1872," which appears on the facade gable, might relate to some property transaction concerning this building, but, according to the physical evidence of the building's architectural detailing, is too early for this building's construction. This building is significant as a good example of a Queen Anne influenced resource.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

According to the Old Town Historic District Application, Harris W. Stafford, president of Ames National Bank and city treasuer in 1921, resided here. He moved this house to its present site between 1920 and 1923. He also had the buildings constructed now sited at 723 Duff.

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Wirth, Sharon; "An Application for Designation of the Old Town Historic District"; Site Number 124.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   [ ] County Resource File _____
   [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   [ ] National Register _____
   [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-15
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 704 NORTH DUFF AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present Multiple--FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1890-1915 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking E Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 2-1/2 story, frame, single-family dwelling. It features a high pitched hipped roof intersected by lower cross gables, a prominent centrally placed chimney, two-story bay windows, and a wrap-around front porch with hipped roof and center gable. Fenestration is complex usually featuring 1/1 double hung sash windows, but complex in terms of varying sized sash. Palladian style windows are featured in the cross gables of the main roof. Influenced by Queen Anne styling, this building is a good example of a vernacular interpretation in Ames. The building is also architecturally significant because it calls attention to the evolution of North Duff Avenue as a street of choice for quality homes and the eclectic styles in which they were constructed.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-16
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 718 NORTH DUFF AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

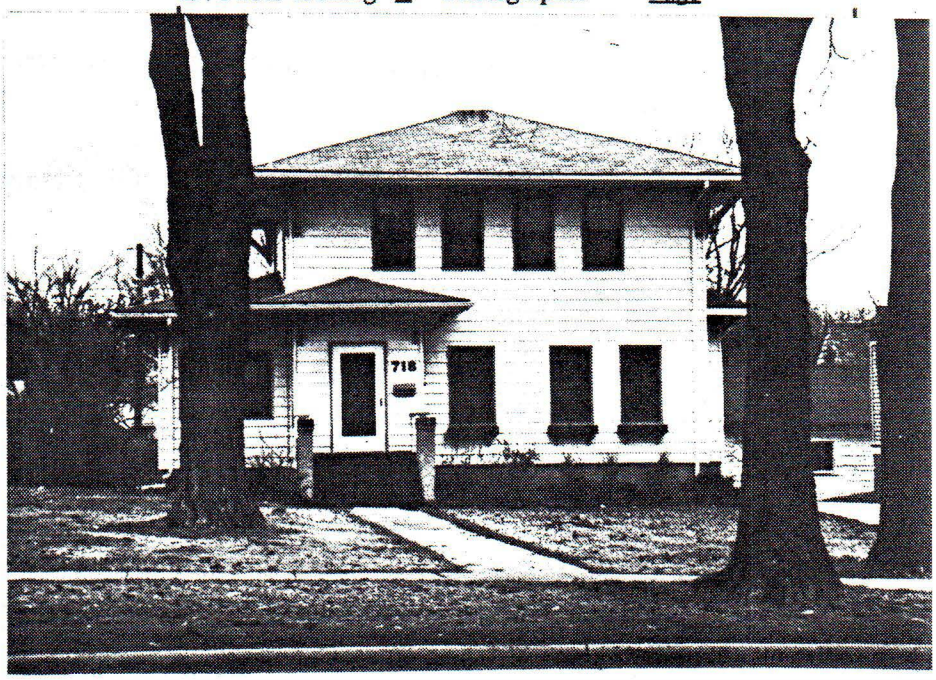
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1900-1920 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [X] other COVER-UP SIDING
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking E Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**
    - [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
    - [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
    - [x] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, frame, single-family dwelling. It features a low pitched hipped roof, four-bay facade, enclosed entryway with hip roof, and widely overhanging eaves with braces. There is a one-story wing on the north. Windows feature a 3/1 configuration. This house shows influences of the Prairie School of architecture, most visible in the horizontal feeling of the building emphasized by the low pitched roof, the wooden-muntins of the upper window sashes, and the stucco posts by the front steps. This building is significant because it calls attention to the variety of architectural style along North Duff, a major traffic artery in the community, and because it is a good example of housing in Ames influenced by the Prairie School of architecture. Cover-up siding somewhat diminishes the integrity of the building, but original material may remain behind it.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____
    - [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
    - [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
    - [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property
    - [ ] County Resource File _____
    - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
    - [ ] National Register _____
    - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
    - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
    - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
    - [ ] Other _____
    - [ ] Other _____
    - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
    - a. _____
    - b. _____
    - c. _____
    - d. _____
    - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-17
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 411 WEST 9TH STREET
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1923* Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [X] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking N Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, frame and stucco, single-family dwelling. It features a hipped roof, wide eaves, an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation, stucco cladding on the second and clapboard cladding on the first floor, ribbon windows on the first and second floors, and an enclosed front porch covered with a hipped roof on the facade. The enclosed porch is more accurately described as two front wings with an unenclosed entryway to the front door in the center. Windows are mostly 3/1 double hung sash.

This building obtains architectural significance as a house influenced by the Prairie School of architecture in Ames. This influence is apparent in the moderate pitch of the roof, the juxtaposition of stucco and clapboard cladding (which emphasizes the horizontal character of the house), the ribbon windows, and the design of the front entryway.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

*Ames City Assessor's Office

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-18
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 702 HODGE AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1916-1921 Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [ ] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[X] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, single-family dwelling, clad with stucco. It features a side gable roof, wide eaves with braces, ribbon wings, extensive use of ribbon windows, pent roofs supported by braces over first floor windows on the south elevation, and a balcony supported by braces on the facade. A water table worked in stucco surrounds the building. Windows are mostly multi-paned over single paned double hung sash.

This building obtains architectural significance as a house influenced by eclectic architectural trends. The extensive use of ribbon windows, grouped in threes and fours, distinguishes this house among others influenced by the Prairie School in Ames. The balcony on the facade adds an additional horizontal note to the building. The roof dominates the design of this building. Its use of wide eaves and braces evinces a Craftsman influence.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-19
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 804 GRAND AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1918 Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[X] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, wood frame and clapboard, single-family dwelling. It features a relatively steeply pitched side gable roof, wide eaves with exposed decorative roof beams, a facade extension on the northeast corner covered with a lower cross gable roof, and front porch with brick parapet and three column clusters supporting a flat roof. Windows are mostly 4/1 double hung sash.

This building obtains architectural significance as a house influenced by Craftsman styling. The steeply pitched roof, wide eaves, and exposed roof beams are prominent features of this influence.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____

   [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-20
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name P. F. HOPKINS HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 903 BURNETT AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
   (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1910 Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[X] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, single-family dwelling. It features a steeply pitched hipped roof which flares at its base, dormer windows covered with hipped roofs, wide eaves, a two-story bay window at the southeast corner, a bay window on the second floor of the facade, and a full-width facade porch covered with a hipped roof. Most windows are 1/1 double hung sash. Those in the dormer windows are 6/1.

This building obtains architectural significance as a house influenced by American four-square design. The employment of the flared roof may be related to Colonial Revival influences in Ames, while the bay windows and the sash in the dormer windows may be related to Queen Anne inspired influences. But the overall concept of the building relates to folk housing within the pyramidal family as practiced across the nation in the first decades of the Twentieth Century.

This building, whose integrity is virtually intact, obtains further architectural significance as a pre-cut house produced by the Montgomery Ward Company.* Although relatively few catalogue houses have been identified to date in Ames, the likelihood of finding more is high. This is because Ames has traditionally shown itself interested in architecture and in cost-effectiveness, two qualities which pre-cut houses provided.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Civics

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[X] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

P. F. Hopkins was the first city manager for the City of Ames and lived in this building. As such, this resource obtains historical significance in calling attention to Hopkins' career. When more information is known about Hopkins, this building might be evaluated as contributing/key, depending on his contributions to the city and the duration of his residence at this site.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Wirth, Sharon; "An Application for Designation of the Old Town Historic District"; Site Number 025.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   [ ] County Resource File _____
   [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   [ ] National Register _____
   [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-21
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 928 BURNETT AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1915-1921 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [X] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[x] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, stucco clad, single-family dwelling. It features a side gable roof with moderately steep pitch, wide eaves with braces, stucco exterior walls on the second floor divided into panels by vertical wood members, narrow clapboard on the first floor, and an inset peaked entryway on the facade covered by a facade gable flared roof with brace supports. A two-story extension to the building is situated on the south elevation. It has the feeling of a solarium with its ribbon windows, which face south on both floors. Windows on the first floor of the building are mostly 8/1 double hung sash.

This building obtains architectural significance as a house influenced by Craftsman architectural influences. The flared roof of the stoop porch relates to oriental roof lines as popularized by the Craftsman styling. The use of stucco and clapboard to differentiate first and second floors imparts a horizontal feeling to the building. This house is likely to be professionally designed. Although no name or firm has been linked with this house to date, Sears, Roebuck and Company mail order houses feature plans which resemble this building in concept.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-22
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 226 SOUTH WALNUT AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1920s Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [X] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking SE Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[X] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2-story, stucco clad, single-family dwelling. It features a side gable roof with a dormer covered by a facade gabled roof, wide eaves, exterior stucco clad chimney on the north elevation, and off-set front entry flanked on either side by stucco clad bulwarks.

This building obtains architectural significance as a house influenced by Craftsman architectural influences. This building is also linked by association with other stucco resources in Ames. Although not individually eligible for historic designation, the building would provide support for group designation, the stucco resources being one possibility.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-23
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 822 GRAND AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
   (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1910 Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [X] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking SE Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [x] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, shingle and clapboard clad, single-family dwelling. It features a compound hipped roof with wide, overhanging eaves and with a dormer on the north elevation covered with a hipped roof. Exterior wall cladding features narrow clapboard on the first floor and shingles, worked in horizontal patterns, on the second floor. Windows are casement type, and a picture window also is situated on the facade. There is also a facade, inset entryway.

This building obtains architectural significance as a fine example of a house influenced by the Prairie School of architecture. The shingles on the second floor and narrow clapboard on the first project an horizontal feeling to the building, while the roof and wide eaves anchor the composition to the ground. The windows in this house are replacements and add a discordant note to the composition. These alterations pose questions concerning the resource's integrity.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-24
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 723 WEST NINTH STREET
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1918 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-story, frame, single-family dwelling. It features a compound hipped roof with wide, overhanging eaves, a porch on the southwest corner supported by brick and slanted wooden piers, and paired and ribbon windows, which feature 4/1 double hung sash.

This building obtains architectural significance as a good example of a house influenced by the Prairie School of architecture. The integrity of this property is high.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-25
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township FRANKLIN County STORY
3. Street Address 701 ASH AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
   (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1920s Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [X] stucco
    [ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, stucco clad, single-family dwelling. It features a facade gable roof with a wing to the south covered by a lower side gable roof. Roof material is clay tile. The building also features an exterior wall chimney on the south elevation and an entryway covered by a shed roof situated between the main block and the south wing.

This building obtains architectural significance as a good example of a house influenced by Mediterranean Revival styling in Ames. This influence is infrequently encountered in Ames. Although the stucco surface of this building contrasts with other houses in the neighborhood clad with clapboard and brick, they work together as a harmonious ensemble because of compatible scale.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-26
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township FRANKLIN County STORY
3. Street Address 1719 NORTH GRAND AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

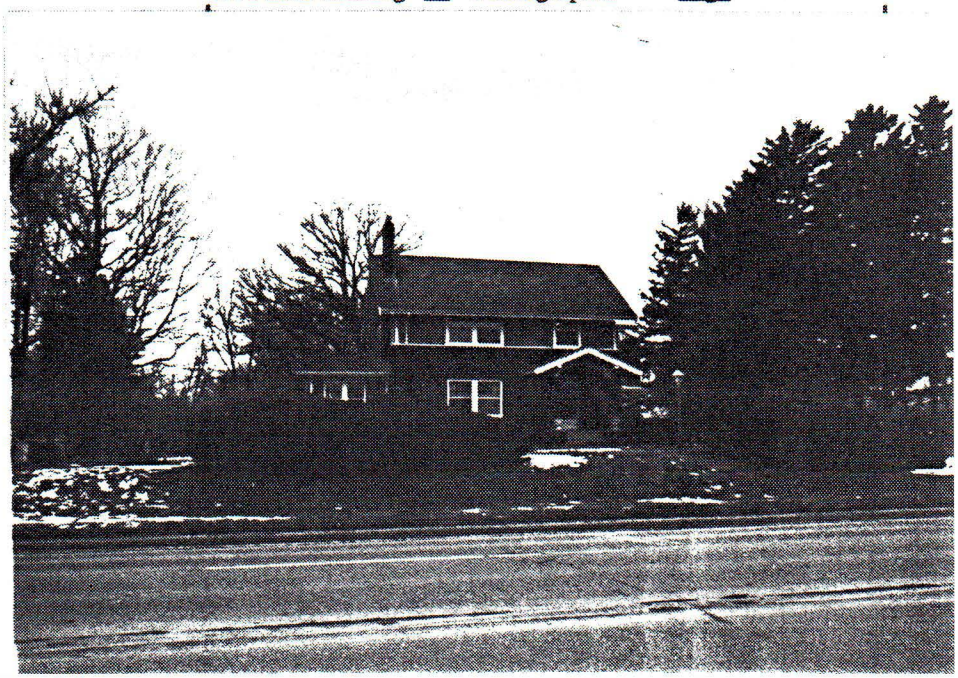
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1922 Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [X] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking W Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, brick and stucco clad, single-family dwelling. It features a side gable roof with moderately steep pitch, a one-story wing on the south also covered with a side gable roof, and a front porch, covered with a facade gable roof supported by brick piers. The roofs have wide, overhanging eaves and braces decorate some of them. Brick faces the first floor and stucco the second floor of the building. It also features windows with 8/1 double hung sash.

This building obtains architectural significance as a good example of a house influenced by Craftsman styling. The building calls attention to the attraction of North Grand Avenue as a desirable street on which to live. This house, when first erected, was situated outside the city limits of Ames.

Elmer G. and Ella S. Narland lived here in 1949, but they were probably not the original occupants of the house. Narland Drive, a short street platted in the early 1960s west of Grand, was named after the Narlands.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-27
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township FRANKLIN County STORY
3. Street Address 2004 NORTH GRAND AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

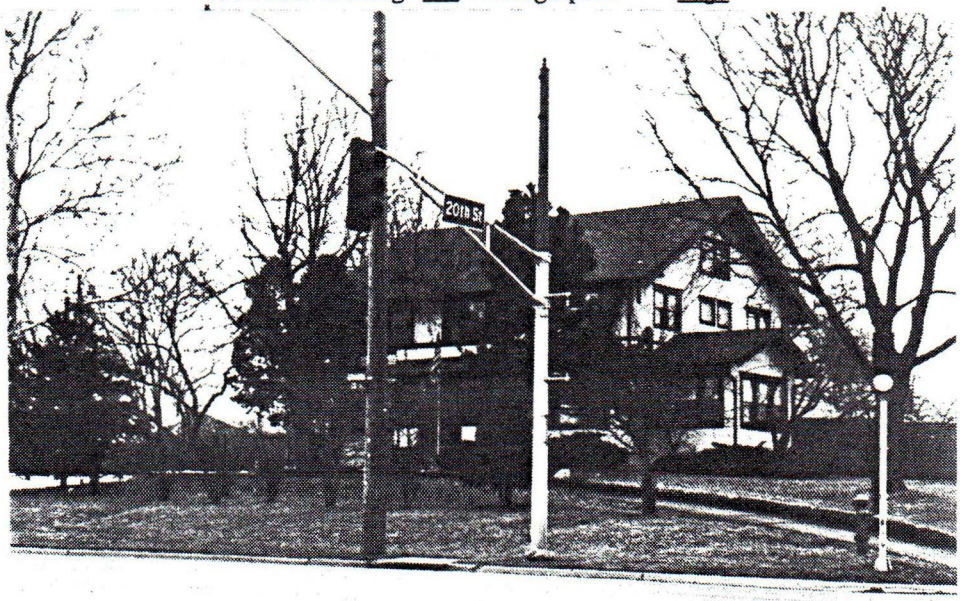
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1922 Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [X] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [X] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 2-1/2 story, stucco clad, single-family dwelling. It features a side gable roof with wide, overhanging eaves and braces, a one-story wing on the south, and a front porch covered by a balcony accessed from the second floor. The building also features paired and ribbon windows with 1/1 double hung sash.

This building is architecturally significant as a good example of a building influenced by Craftsman styling. Outside the 1943 corporate limits of the City of Ames, this building can legitimately be regarded as a suburban residence and appears to have had a tract of land attached to it.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-28
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 826 HODGE AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: PRIOR TO 1926 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [X] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2 story, frame, single-family dwelling. It features a side gable roof with facade dormer covered with a shed roof. Roofs have wide, overhaning eaves, braces, and exposed rafters on the dormer. The building further features narrow and wider clapboard siding, ribbon windows, and an outside wall,brick chimney.

Constructed prior to 1926, this is a good example of a Craftsman influenced single-family dwelling in Ames.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-29
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 903 NORTH GRAND AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____: Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1910 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [X] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, frame, single-family dwelling. It features an American Four-Square design with hipped roof, wide, overhanging eaves, dormer windows, 1/1 double hung sash, and a full-width facade porch supported by wooden columns and covered with a shed roof.

This building obtains architectural signficance as a good, well-preserved example of a house influenced by American Four-Square design principles.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-30
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 1209 MAXWELL AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1920s Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [X] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [X] other MUNICIPAL CEMETERY ON OTHER SIDE OF STREET

18. Map

19. Photo looking SW Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one-story, stucco and brick clad, single-family dwelling. It features a side gable roof with incurved edges, a front wing covered by a facade gable roof, and 6/1 double hung sash windows. The building also features a porte-cochere on the north elevation, which is covered by a flat roof, and a disattached garage. The garage features a flat roof and stucco cladding.

This property obtains architectural significance, as a property in Ames influenced by eclectic Period Revival styles. The roof design is particularly notable in this regard. The false thatched roof, suggested by the curved gables, relates to Tudor Revival ideas popular in Ames during the 1920s. This is one of the few houses in the community with such roof details. The house at 618 Stanton Avenue is another example. (In the Nineteenth Century, C. F. A. Voysey had already popularized false thatching in Britain. Sometimes the design is known by his name in America). The flat roofs of the garage and the porte-cochere and the moderate pitch of the house's do not relate to Tudor Revival ideas. The combination of stucco and brick veneer, which give the building a horizontal feeling, are also not associated with Tudor Revival notions. These elements appear to relate to other architectural influences in Ames. The unpaved driveway is an interesting carry-over from the 1920s.

Although an architect has not, to date, been identified for this building, some academic training was certainly involved in its design.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)__ _____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-31
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 704 BURNETT AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

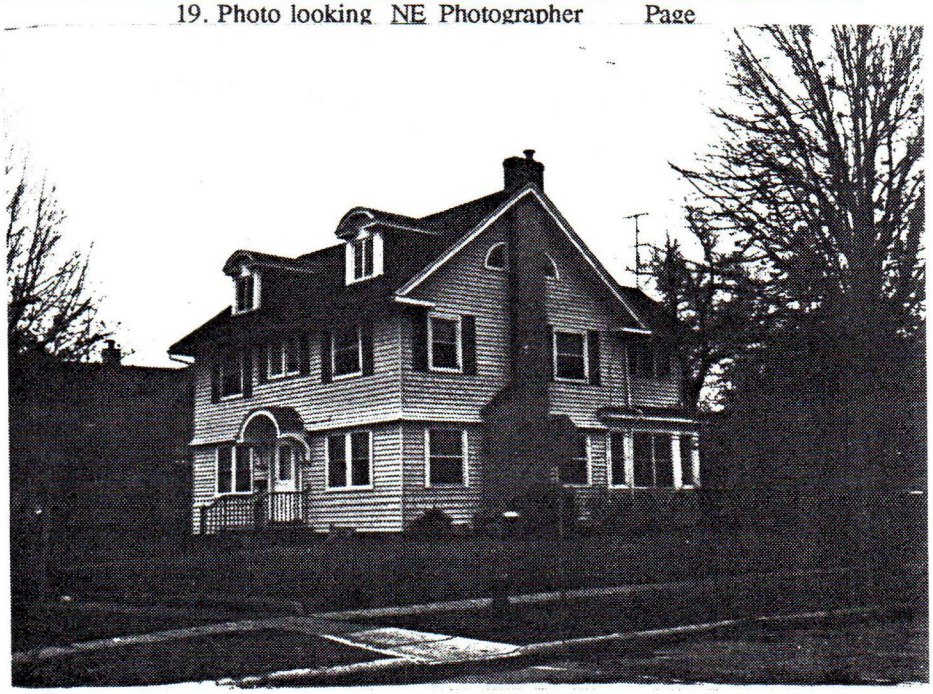
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
   (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1916 Architect/Builder HANS HANSEN, BUILDER
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, frame, single-family dwelling. The building features a side gable roof with wide eaves, cornice returns and two facade dormers covered with arched roofs, an exterior brick chimney faced with stucco on the south elevation, and symmetrically designed facade with stoop porch having a curved roof supported by braces. The second floor projects slightly over the first floor. Windows are mostly 6/1; there are semi-elliptical windows on either side of the chimney in the south gable end.

This building obtains architectural significance as a house influenced by late Colonial Revival styling. The use of the curved roof was popular in Ames and the nation during the 1920s. The second story over-hang, as a popular element, blended into the slightly later Neo-Colonial styling of the 1930s and continued in popularity into the 1960s. In terms of design and scale, this building at 704 Burnett Avenue relates to the Dean Charles H. Stange House at 421 Ash Avenue in Ames' Fourth Ward, although this example is worked in brick. (Brick houses rarely feature over-hanging second floors because of difficulties involved in cantilevering brick. When brick is employed with an over-hang, usually the first floor is faced with brick and the second floor is clad with clapboard. The duplex at 1106-1108 Burnett Avenue illustrates this technique, although it exhibits Neo-Colonial influences).

Built by Hans Hansen, contractor-builder of Ames, the building obtains additional significance in calling attention to his work.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-32
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name ROBERT W. BRECKENRIDGE HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 2236 STORM STREET
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: BETWEEN 1936-1940 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking SW Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, frame, single-family dwelling. It features a moderately steep side gable roof, symmetrically designed facade, over-hanging second story with turned wood pendants, 6/6 double hung sash windows, and a paneled front door with elliptical window.

This building obtains architectural significance as a house influenced by Neo-Colonial styling. The over-hanging second story, symmetrical facade, pendants, and window configurations are hallmarks of this influence. Neo-Colonial buildings constructed following World War II usually rely on minimal period accuracy. The duplex at 1106-1108 Burnett Avenue, for example, employs basic architectural elements, such as facade symmetry, window configurations, and second floor over-hang, to convey the Neo-Colonial feeling. Neo-Colonial buildings constructed during the late 1930s often strive, in contrast, for a more accurate representation of colonial American architecture. The example at 2236 Storm Street is a fine case in point.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Robert W. Breckenridge was an instructor of Mechanical Engineering at Iowa State College. He is identified as the owner of the house in 1940-41 and again in 1945 according to the Ames

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-34
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name DUPLEX
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 608-610 DOUGLAS AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
   (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present DUPLEX Original DUPLEX

Description

9. Date of Construction: BEFORE 1920S Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
    [ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [X] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
    (see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [ ] residential [X] other CBD FRINGE AREA

18. Map

19. Photo looking SE Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, frame, multi-family dwelling. It contains two units and could also be called a duplex. It features a facade gable roof with a moderately steep pitch, wide overhanging eaves, narrow clapboard siding, similar fenestration on both floors, and a front stoop porch with braces between the gables.

Constructed prior to 1926, this building was used, according to the Sanborn fire insurance map of that year, as an office on the first floor and probably as an apartment on the second floor. From the exterior, each story of the building's floor plan seems to be a mirror image of the other. In 1940 Felix Wood, the owner of the property, lived in one of the units according to the Ames City Directory of that year.

(See Continuation Sheet)

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical Significance is not claimed for this building.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance

This building is architecturally significant as a large example of a duplex, which is carefully designed to fit visually into a single-family neighborhood. Sears, Roebuck and Company of Chicago, one supplier of house by mail plans, featured "twin apartment homes" in their catalogues. One apartment unit was on the first floor and the other unit on the second. (Sears distinguished between this arrangement and what they called "double houses," which also provided apartment units but arranged them so each unit shared both floors). The large size of the building at 608-610 Douglas suggests a professionally prepared plan, possibly from a firm such as Sears.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-35
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name DUPLEX
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 116-118 EAST 9TH STREET
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present DUPLEX Original DUPLEX

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1925 Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[X] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Svec



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2 story, wood frame, multiple-family dwelling. It features compound facade gables, a steeply pitched roof, a shed dormer window on the east, a large wing at the rear covered by a hipped roof with shed dormer window, narrow clapboard siding throughout the house, and 4/1 double hung sash windows.

This building is architecturally significant, as a multi-family dwelling, because it successfully masquerades as a single-family dwelling in the neighborhood. The designer massed

(See Continuation Sheet)

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical Significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Stevenson, Katherine and H. Ward Jandl; Houses By Mail; p. 295.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance

building elements to break up its large size which easily could have dominated its surroundings. The designer also efficiently used the lot by extending other units of the building to the rear. This building appears to be architect designed although this has not been documented. While it is possible that this building served originally as a single-family dwelling, if so, its conversion to multi-family uses still obtains architecturally significance because it was so carefully planned and executed.

In its 1931 mail order house catalogue, Sears, Roebuck and Company featured a somewhat similar "income bungalow". The catalogue noted that "The Dexter..looks like a handsome single-family residence but actually contains two complete five-room apartments. Rental income from one apartment greatly reduces the owner's payments and may in time pay for the entire building."* The building at 116-118 may also have originally provided housing as well as income from its first owner.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-36
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name DUPLEX
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 825-827 CARROLL AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

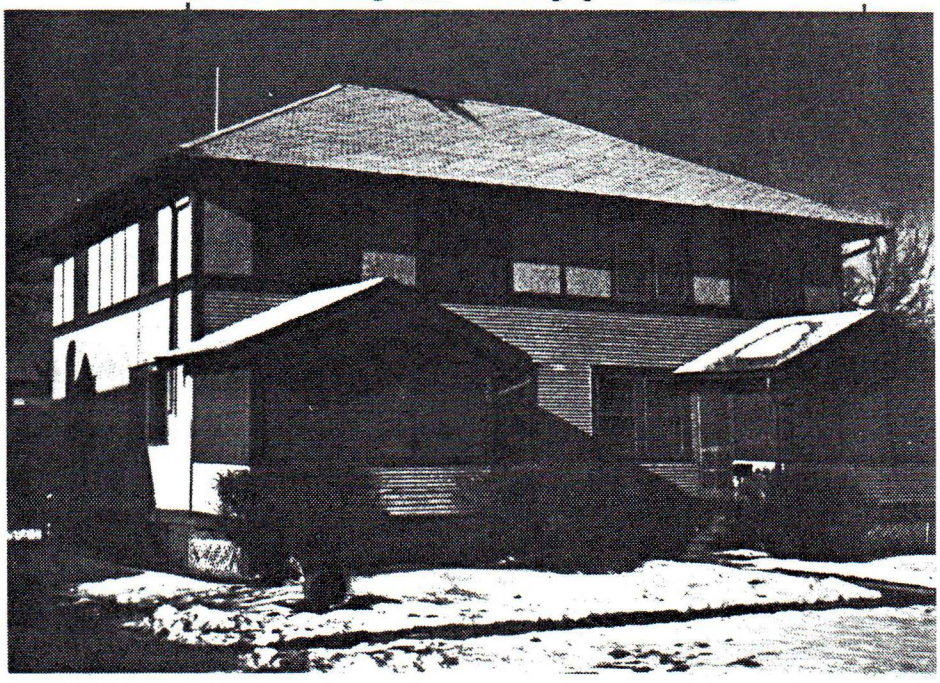
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present DUPLEX Original DUPLEX

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1910 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [X] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [X] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
    _____ (see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Schafer



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, wood frame, multiple-family dwelling clad with stucco and clapboard. It features a hipped roof of moderate pitch with relatively wide overhanging eaves, two symmetrically placed one-story front porches with facade gable roofs, narrow clapboard on the first story and stucco clad exterior walls on the second. A decorative wood band separates the first and second floors.

This building is architecturally significant, as a multi-family dwelling whose design is influenced by the Prairie School of architecture. The use of clapboard on one floor and stucco on the other emphasize the horizontal character of this building. The decorative band surrounding the building further emphasizes the horizontal feeling. (The inclusion of vertical wood members on the second floor divides this area into units and acts as a foil). Finally the hipped roof and wide eaves anchor the composition to the earth. Although an architect has not been identified with this building, a professional plan is probable.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical Significance is not claimed for this building.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance

influenced by the ranch styling popular in Ames following World War II. This influence is most noticeable in the maximum facade width which this building embraces on its lot and the low slung feeling which this achieves. The use of stone veneer as a decorative element adds a note of quality to this building.

This building obtains additional architectural significance because it clusters on Carroll Avenue with a number of other similarly designed duplexes. It appears that one developer constructed these buildings. Although the general plan of all these buildings appears to be the same, each of the resources uses quality building materials in a variety of ways. The cluster, therefore, avoids a repetitious feeling.

Although all these resources were constructed following World War II (exceptional significance to over-ride the arbitrary 50-year rule is not claimed for them), the neighborhood should be evaluated as a potential historic residential district when it reaches 50-years of age. These duplexes are architecturally significant because they call attention to an important property type in Ames and because of the quality materials used in their construction.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-37
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name DUPLEX
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township FRANKLIN County STORY
3. Street Address 1311-1313 CARROLL AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present DUPLEX Original DUPLEX

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1948 Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[X] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [X] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [X] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking SW Photographer Schafer



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one-story, wood frame, multi-family dwelling, with stone and stucco cladding for its exterior walls. It could also be called a duplex. The building features a side gable roof of moderate pitch, a symmetrical designed facade, stone veneer on the facade, and stucco cladding the rest of the exterior walls. The stone is flagstone type laid in a no course manner. The windows are 1/1 double hung sash.

This building is architecturally significant, as a multi-family dwelling whose design is

(See Continuation Sheet)

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This building is historically significant because it calls attention to the great population boom in Ames following World War II and the need for affordable housing.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   [ ] County Resource File _____
   [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   [ ] National Register _____
   [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____

[ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
[ ] Other_____
[ ] Other_____
[ ] Other_____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images_____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-38
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name DUPLEX
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township FRANKLIN County STORY
3. Street Address 1323-1325 CARROLL AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present DUPLEX Original DUPLEX

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1948 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[X] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [X] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____ (see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking W Photographer Schafer



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one-story, wood frame, multi-family dwelling, with stone cladding its exterior walls. It could also be called a duplex. The building features a side gable roof of moderate pitch, a symmetrical designed facade, and stone veneer in square-cut ashlar shape laid in irregular courses. The windows are 1/1 double hung sash.

This building is architecturally significant, as a multi-family dwelling whose design is influenced by the ranch styling popular in Ames following World War II. This influence is

(See Continuation Sheet)

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This building is historically significant because it calls attention to the great population boom in Ames following World War II and the need for affordable housing.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   [ ] County Resource File _____
   [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   [ ] National Register _____
   [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance

most noticeable in the maximum facade width which this building embraces on its lot and the low slung feeling which this achieves. The use of stone veneer as a decorative element adds a strong feeling of quality to this building.

This building obtains additional architectural significance because it clusters on Carroll Avenue with a number of other similarly designed duplexes. It appears that one developer constructed these buildings. Although the general plan of all these buildings appears to be the same, each of the resources uses quality building materials in a variety of ways. The cluster, therefore, avoids a repetitious feeling.

Although all these resources were constructed following World War II (exceptional significance to over-ride the arbitrary 50-year rule is not claimed for them), the neighborhood should be evaluated as a potential historic residential district when it reaches 50-years of age. These duplexes are architecturally significant because they call attention to an important property type in Ames and because of the quality materials used in their construction.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-39
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name DUPLEX
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township FRANKLIN County STORY
3. Street Address 1405-1407 CARROLL AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present DUPLEX Original DUPLEX

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1948 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [X] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
    _____(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Schafer



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one-story, wood frame, multi-family dwelling, with stone and brick cladding for its exterior walls. It could also be called a duplex. The building features a side gable roof of moderate pitch, a symmetrical designed facade, stone veneer on the facade, and brick veneer cladding the rest of the exterior walls. The stone is a square cut ashlar type laid in irregular courses. The brick features polychrome. The windows are 1/1 double hung sash.

This building is architecturally significant, as a multi-family dwelling whose design is influenced by the ranch styling popular in Ames following World War II. This influence is

(See Continuation Sheet)

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This building is historically significant because it calls attention to the great population boom in Ames following World War II and the need for affordable housing.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   [ ] County Resource File _____
   [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   [ ] National Register _____
   [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____

[ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
[ ] Other _____
[ ] Other _____
[ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance

most noticeable in the maximum facade width which this building embraces on its lot and the low slung feeling which this achieves. The use of stone and brick veneer as decorative elements adds a strong feeling of quality to this building.

This building obtains additional architectural significance because it clusters on Carroll Avenue with a number of other similarly designed duplexes. It appears than one developer constructed these buildings. Although the general plan of all these buildings appears to be the same, each of the resources uses quality building materials in a variety of ways. The cluster, therefore, avoids a repetitious feeling.

Although all these resources were constructed following World War II (exceptional significance to over-ride the arbitrary 50-year rule is not claimed for them), the neighborhood should be evaluated as a potential historic residential district when it reaches 50-years of age. These duplexes are architecturally significant because they call attention to an important property type in Ames and because of the quality materials used in their construction.

This building obtains additional architectural significance because it clusters on Carroll Avenue with a number of other similarly designed duplexes. It appears than one developer constructed these buildings. Although the general plan of all these buildings appears to be the same, each of the resources uses quality building materials in a variety of ways. The cluster, therefore, avoids a repetitious feeling.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-40
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name DUPLEX
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township FRANKLIN County STORY
3. Street Address 1410-1412 CARROLL AVENUE
4. Legal Location

	subdivision	block	parcel	subparcel
Urban:				
Rural:	township	range	section	1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present DUPLEX Original DUPLEX

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1948 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[X] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [X] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking SE Photographer Schafer



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one-story, wood frame, multi-family dwelling, with stone and brick cladding for its exterior walls. It could also be called a duplex. The building features a side gable roof of moderate pitch, a symmetrical designed facade, stone veneer on the facade, and brick veneer cladding the rest of the exterior walls. The stone is rough cut and laid in regular courses. The brick features polychrome. The windows are 6/6 double hung sash. (Other duplexes in the neighborhood generally feature 1/1 double hung sash).

This building is architecturally significant, as a multi-family dwelling whose design is

(See Continuation Sheet)

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This building is historically significant because it calls attention to the great population boom in Ames following World War II and the need for affordable housing.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   [ ] County Resource File _____
   [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   [ ] National Register _____
   [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   [ ] Other_____
   [ ] Other_____
   [ ] Other_____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images_____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance

influenced by the ranch styling popular in Ames following World War II. This influence is most noticeable in the maximum facade width which this building embraces on its lot and the low slung feeling which this achieves. The use of stone and brick veneer as decorative elements adds a strong feeling of quality to this building.

This building obtains additional architectural significance because it clusters on Carroll Avenue with a number of other similarly designed duplexes. It appears that one developer constructed these buildings. Although the general plan of all these buildings appears to be the same, each of the resources uses quality building materials in a variety of ways. The cluster, therefore, avoids a repetitious feeling.

Although all these resources were constructed following World War II (exceptional significance to over-ride the arbitrary 50-year rule is not claimed for them), the neighborhood should be evaluated as a potential historic residential district when it reaches 50-years of age. These duplexes are architecturally significant because they call attention to an important property type in Ames and because of the quality materials used in their construction.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-41
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name APARTMENT COMPLEX
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 208-210 GRAY AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present APARTMENT COMPLEX Original APARTMENT COMPLEX

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1940 Architect/Builder REINHARD FRIEDRICH, BUILDER
10. Building Type
    [ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [ ] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2 story, brick, multi-family dwelling. It features a complex roof arrangement combining side and facade gables. Pitch of these roofs is moderately steep. The building contained originally four units and each unit had a fireplace. The building also features exterior wall brick chimneys, a stone faced entryway covered with a lower facade gable, and 6/6 and 8/8 double hung sash.

This building obtains architectural significance as a fine example of an apartment building influenced by Tudor Revival styling. The building is additionally significant as an example of Reinhard Friedrich's construction work. Also known as Building Two, this apartment was the second Friedrich constructed on this site. The first, Building One, constructed in 1939, remains extant at 2020-2022 Sunset Drive, and is also architecturally for reasons mentioned above.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This building is historically significant because it calls attention to the growth of Iowa State University during the second decade of the Twentieth Century and the resultant need for multi-family dwellings, particularly near the campus.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

R. Friedrich & Sons, Inc. of Ames retains original plans for both Building One and Building Two.
Informant Interviews; Robert K. Friedrich and Reinhard K. Friedrich with William C. Page, 1991.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-42
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name DOUBLE HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 616-618 BURNETT AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

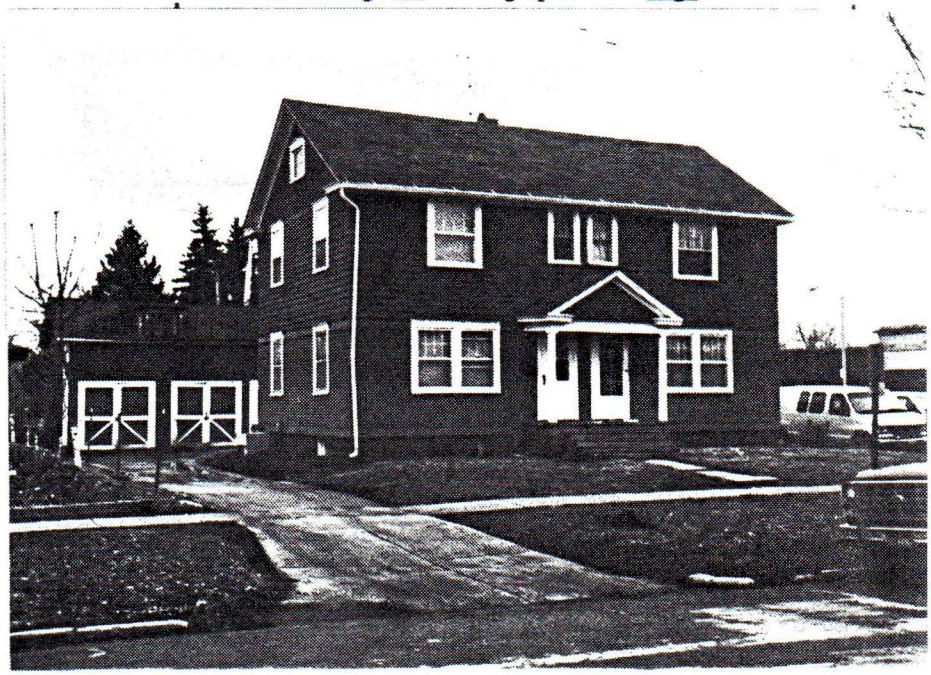
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present DUPLEX Original DUPLEX

Description

9. Date of Construction: _____ Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[X] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [X] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking SE Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, frame, multi-family dwelling. It probably contains two units and could be called a double house. It features a side gable roof with moderately steep pitch, a symmetrically designed facade, double front doors covered by a stoop porch with gable roof and cornice returns, narrow clapboard siding on the first floor and shingle siding on the second floor. Windows contain 4/1 double hung sash. The property also features a garage, contemporary with the house and a contributing resource to the total site.

This building is architecturally significant, as a multi-family dwelling, because it calls attention to eclectic stylistic influences as applied to this type of building. The window configurations and variety exterior siding materials suggest Craftsman influences, while the cornice returns on the porch Colonial Revival. The garage, which repeats the roof line of the double house, adds considerable integrity to the overall site.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-43
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name DUPLEX
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 809 BURNETT AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present Triplex Original Single-Family Dwelling

Description

9. Date of Construction: BETWEEN 1900-1911 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[_] single-family dwelling [_] industrial [_] other institutional [_] religious
[X] multiple-family dwelling [_] education [_] public [_] agricultural
[_] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [_] stone [_] brick [_] board and batten [_] shingles [_] stucco
[_] other _____
12. Structural System: [_] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[_] masonry load-bearing walls [_] iron frame [_] steel frame with curtain walls [_] reinforced concrete
[_] other _____
13. Condition: [_] excellent [X] good [_] fair [_] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [_] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [_] barn [_] other farm structures [_] carriage house [_] garage [_] privy
[_] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [_] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [_] open land [_] woodland [_] scattered outbuildings [_] densely built-up [_] commercial
[_] industrial [X] residential [_] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [X] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 2-1/2 story, frame, originally built as a single-family dwelling and presently used as a multi-family dwelling. This building features a facade gable roof with a wing on the south covered by a gable roof intersecting the main blocks, full-length facade porch covered with a shed roof and gabled entry, and fishscale cladding in the gable ends. Windows mostly comprise 1/1 double hung sash except in the facade gable end which features 2 windows with 4/1 double hung sash.

This building is architecturally significant, as an example of a multi-family dwelling, because it shows a carefully accomplished adaptive reuse.. By 1926 this building had been converted into 5 apartment units and, to accomplish this, a second door was installed on the facade. The 4/1 windows in the gable end also probably date from this period. A wrap-around porch, which is pictured on the 1911 Sanborn, was perhaps also altered at this time to its present truncated configuration.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This building obtains historical significance because it calls attention to the growth of Downtown Ames as a home for students, faculty, and staff from Iowa State.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Sharon Wirth possesses an historic photograph, which pictures a portion of this house.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company, 1900, 1911. This building is shown as a D(welling).

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-44
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name DUPLEX
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 920-922 BURNETT AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present DUPLEX Original DUPLEX

Description

9. Date of Construction: BETWEEN 1911-1920 Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[X] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[X] other COVER-UP SIDING
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [x] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, frame, multi-family dwelling. It contains two units and could also be called a duplex. It features a facade gable roof with a moderately steep pitch, wide overhanging eaves, clapboard siding now hidden by cover-up siding, similar fenestration on both floors, front stoop porch with braces over each of two front doors, and a wooden balustrade with braces situated in front of three centrally located ribbon windows on the second floor of the facade.

(See Continuation Sheet)

21. **Historical Significance** **Theme(s)**_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Stevenson, Katherine and H. Ward Jandl; Houses By Mail; p. 309

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance

Constructed between 1911 and 1920, this building was used, according to the Sanborn fire insurance map for 1920, for "flats." From the exterior, each story of the building's floor plan seems to be a mirror image of the other.

This building is architecturally significant as a large example of a duplex, which is carefully designed to fit visually into a single-family neighborhood. The lot size, where this building is situated, conforms to standard measurements for residential lots in this neighborhood, yet the building itself, although it square footage is larger than others in the neighborhood, does not dominate it. This is achieved through placement of the narrow elevation facing the street.

Sears, Roebuck and Company of Chicago, one supplier of house by mail plans, featured "twin apartment homes" in their catalogues. One apartment unit was on the first floor and the other unit on the second. (Sears distinguished between this arrangement and what they called "double houses," which also provided apartment units but arranged them so each unit shared both floors). The large size of the building at 920-922 Burnett Avenue suggests a professionally prepared plan, possibly from a firm such as Sears. That firm's house by mail catalogue from 1926 featured, for example, the Cleveland, "which has the outward appearance of a one-family residence, yet it has two apartments, each with its own entrance."*

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-45
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name DUPLEX
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 921 BURNETT AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present DUPLEX Original DUPLEX

Description

9. Date of Construction: BETWEEN 1911-1920 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [X] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
    _____ (see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking W Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[X] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[X] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 2-story, frame, single-family dwelling presently serving as a multi-family dwelling. Constructed between 1911 and 1920, this building features a side gabled roof with shed roof dormer, a full-width front porch covered by a gable end roof, double hung sash windows with various configurations including 5/1, and narrow clapboard. The dormer window is clad in shingles. The design of this building is influenced by Craftsman styling.

This building may be significant architecturally as an example of a single-family dwelling altered to serve as a multi-family dwelling. The building presently has two doors on the facade to facilitate this usage. Interior detailing probably will corroborate such significance. The interior alterations to this building would have to be well done and extensive to qualify for architectural significance within the historic sub-context "Function."

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This building might obtain historical significance in calling attention to the growth of Downtown Ames during the 1920s as a place of residence for students, faculty, and staff from Iowa State.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-46
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name DUPLEX
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 1106-1108 BURNETT AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present DUPLEX Original DUPLEX

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1950S Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [X] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
    _____ (see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking E Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, multi-family dwelling. It features a side gable roof symmetrically designed facade, two front doors, brick veneer facing the first floor of facade and clapboard facing the facade's second floor. The second floor of the facade projects slightly out from the first floor--a favorite architectural detail of Neo-Colonial styling in Ames. Windows generally feature 6/6 double hung sash.

Built circa 1950, this building is outside the period of this reconnaissance survey. It is architecturally significant because it calls attention to the continued importance of multi-family dwellings in Ames as a residential function in Ames in the post-war world. Although exceptional significance for this building is not claimed, when it (and the many other similar duplexes from this period in Ames) fall within the arbitrary 50-year limitation for historic designation, further evaluation of this and its sister resources should be undertaken.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   [ ] County Resource File _____
   [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   [ ] National Register _____
   [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

[ ] Review and Compliance Project:
_____
[ ] Other_____
[ ] Other_____
[ ] Other_____

3. Photo Images_____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-47
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 831 WEST 7TH STREET
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
   (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present DUPLEX Original DUPLEX

Description

9. Date of Construction: BETWEEN 1920-1935 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [X] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
    _____(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking N Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, frame, multi-family dwelling. It features a side gable roof, a wing at the west with a lower side gable roof, exterior wall brick fireplace on the west elevation of the main block, enclosed front porch surmounted with a balcony and balustrade, and second entrydoor on the facade covered with a stoop porch with shed roof. Windows are generally 6/1 double hung sash.

This building might architectural significant as a multi-family dwelling. The floor plan of the building, from the exterior, appears to contain one dwelling unit on the first floor and one on the second. The configuration of the west wing suggests that this arrangement was original to the building. Further research is necessary to confirm this supposition. If proved correct, the building calls attention to the care with which property owners built multi-family dwellings in Ames so they would fit unobtrusively into the surrounding neighborhood.

21. **Historical Significance** **Theme(s)**_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

- [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
- [ ] Other _____
- [ ] Other _____
- [ ] Other _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-48
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name DUPLEX
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 524-526 NORTHWESTERN AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present DUPLEX Original DUPLEX

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1920S Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[X] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [X] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking SE Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [x] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, frame multi-family dwelling. It features a side gable roof with exterior brick chimneys on both sides, a symmetrically designed facade, double entry doors surmounted by an elliptical fan shaped device and covered by a porch with gable end roof supported by columns, and 6/1 double hung sash windows. The front porch features a curved underside, a favorite detail of late Colonial Revival influenced residences in Ames.

This building is architecturally significant as an outstanding multi-family dwelling influenced by Colonial Revival styling. The architectural detailing on this house--evinced by the fireplaces, fan detail, and entry porch--and the relatively large scale of its concept distinguish this duplex. The curving pedestrian walk to the front door suggests that landscape architectural details might also have been included in this site's original design.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Located in Swank's Subdivision of the College Park Addition to Ames, this duplex may be part of a large development in this subdivision. George W. Swank was a caretaker and groom at the Veterinarian Department of Iowa State College who lived, in 1922, at 202 West Lincoln Way and roomed in 1936 at 208 West Lincoln Way. He seems an unlikely candidate for the real estate developer. The Sanborn map incorrectly identifies this property as 624-626 Northwestern Avenue.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-49
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name ROW HOUSES
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 706-708-710 NORTHWESTERN AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present MULTI-FAMILY DWELLING Original MULTI-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: PRIOR TO 1926 Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[X] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Svec



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [x] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

Constructed prior to 1926 according to a Sanborn map of that year, this triplex can also be understood as rowhouses containing three units. Each unit contains two floors, and each unit (although attached) is setback from adjacent unit(s). The resource shows influence of Craftsman styling, such as the exposed roof rafters. As such it is a rare example of a rowhouse form; it may be unique in Ames. The resource obtains additional significance because its staggered arrangement of the facade is planned to complement the diagonal siting of the street it faces.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-50
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name DUPLEX
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 428-430 HAYWARD AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

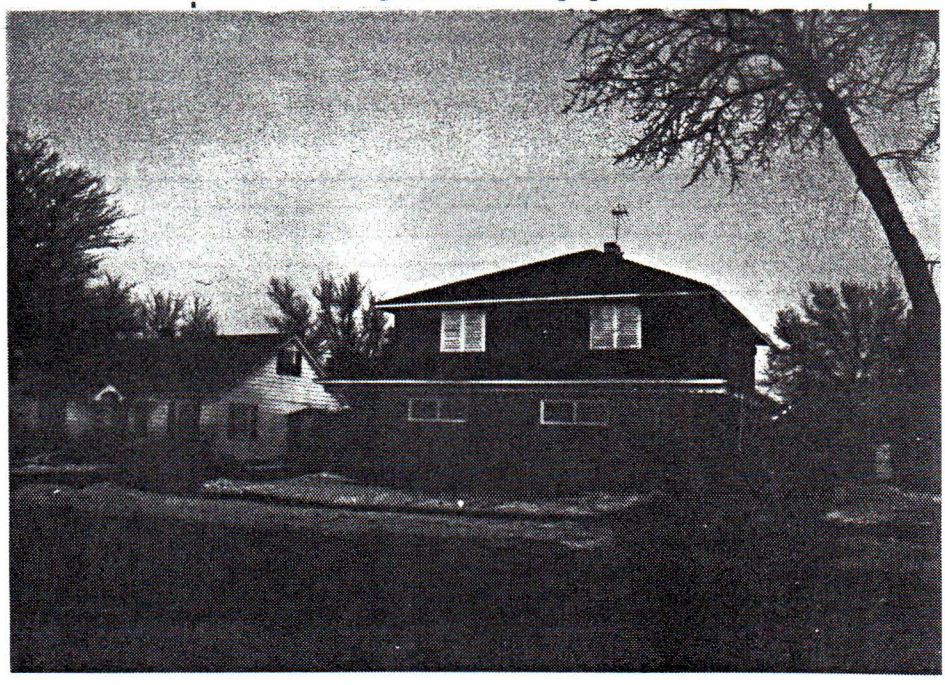
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present DUPLEX Original DUPLEX

Description

9. Date of Construction: PRIOR TO 1926 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[X] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[X] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [ ] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking S Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [x] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, wood frame, multi-family dwelling. It features a hipped roof. Constructed prior to 1926 as a double house, this building was radically remodeled following World War II. This building obtains no historic architectural significance. The remodeling has removed any historic architectural integrity from the building, which cannot be reversed or restored. This building is included in the reconnaissance survey because its inclusion on a fire insurance map gave it potential significance. The field survey produced these results. The building stands as a visual intrusion among the older homes in the neighborhood because its remodeling ignored the neighborhood's historic architectural elements.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-51
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name DUPLEX
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 432-434 HAYWARD AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

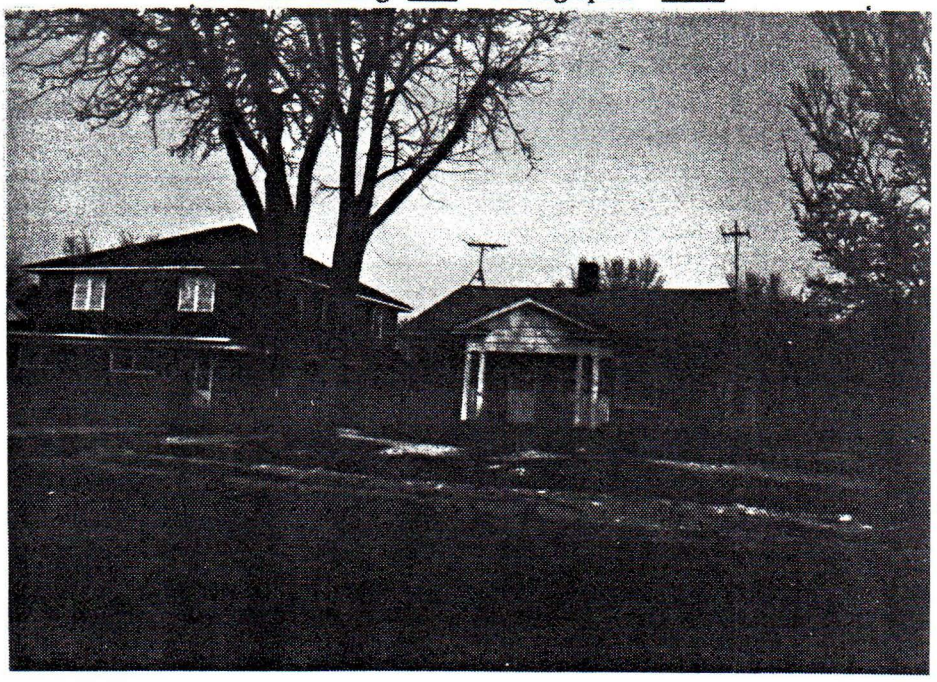
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
   (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present DUPLEX Original DUPLEX

Description

9. Date of Construction: PRIOR TO 1926 Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
    [ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [X] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [x*] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other (*WALLS ARE HOLLOW TILE FACED WITH BRICK)
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
    (see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking S Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [X] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one-story, tile building veneered with brick, duplex. Built prior to 1926, it features a side gable roof, symmetrical designed facade, front porch supported by wood columns and covered with a gable end roof, which features cornice returns in the gable end, and windows with 8/1 double hung sash. The underside of the porch roof has a curved motif although this area appears now to have been infilled. The house also features a wood cornice.

This building obtains architectural significance, as a multi-family dwelling, influenced by Colonial Revival styling. During the 1920s in Ames, the curved underside of front porches was a popular architectural detail. (The duplex at 524-526 also features this design).

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-52
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name CRANFORD APARTMENT BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address LINCOLN WAY SW CORNER STANTON
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present APARTMENT BUILDING Original APARTMENT BUILDING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1922* Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[X] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [X] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [X] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [X] other CAMPUS EDGE AREA

18. Map

19. Photo looking SW Photographer Schafer



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[X] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[X] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a four-story, brick, multi-family dwelling. It features a long central section covered with a side gable roof and wings on each side, slightly projecting from the central section, and covered with facade gable roofs. These roofs feature dormer windows with modified hipped roofs. The upper stories of the side wings on the facade project slightly over the first floor. Alterations to this building include the redesign of the storefronts, which are situated along the first story, and installation of modern, metal type casement windows.

(See Continuation Sheet)

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

[X] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

The Faculty Women's Housing Company Apartment Building, also known as the Cranford Apartments, was constructed in 1922. This building is significant under Local Criterion C and National Register Criterion A in calling attention to Iowa State faculty and administrators investing in the upbuilding of Ames as a business venture.

(See Continuation Sheet)

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

*"Apartment House in Fourth Ward Nearly Complete"; *Ames Daily Tribune*; August 29, 1922.
** Ann Munn McCormack, Informant interview with William C. Page

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance

Further research is required to document the architectural significance of this building. Its design is reportedly the work of a woman member of the Iowa State faculty. A professional architect by training, this individual designed other buildings in Ames as well. She is reportedly one of Mrs. Charles F. Curtiss's sisters.**

The building is significant under National Register Criterion C as a fine example of a Period Revival apartment building, rare as a type in Ames. The alterations to this building pose problems for its historical designation.

Historical Significance

The Faculty Women's Housing Company appears to have been a joint venture among Iowa State women faculty members whose intention was the erection of a modern, comfortable, and convenient multi-family dwelling. Such units, near to the campus, appear to have been lacking and the FWHC seem to have decided to address this problem through their private enterprise. As such, this building calls attention to women and real estate development in Ames.

Conceived with a careful eye to business opportunity, the building unites 30 comfortable apartment units on the upper floors with four quality commercial rooms on the first floor. Cost of the building was estimated at $100,000. Most of the apartments and all the commercial rooms were rented prior to the building's completion. "The occupants of the apartments will be mainly faculty members, altho others are not excluded, according to the owners." Dean Robert E. Buchanon, first dean of Industrial Science at Iowa State, seems to have coordinated the project.

The building also calls attention to the fascination in Ames for new technology and scientific planning. Featured equipment in the new apartment included, for example, a garbage incinerator and "the bath rooms, of which there is one for every apartment, each have one outside window..."

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-53
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name LINCOLN APARTMENT BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 2709 LINCOLN WAY
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

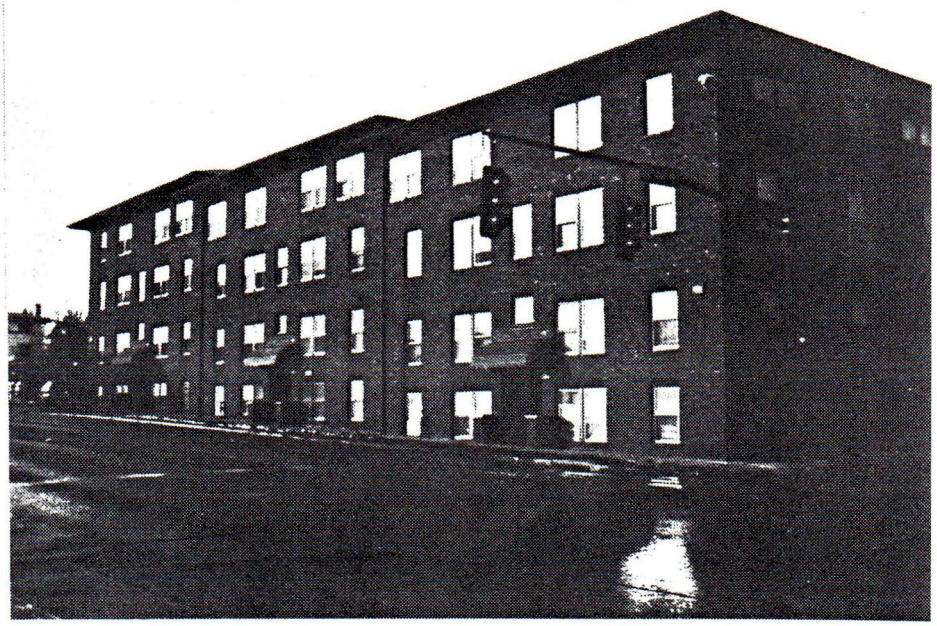
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present APARTMENT BUILDING Original APARTMENT BUILDING

Description

9. Date of Construction: AFTER 1920 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [X] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [X] commercial
    [ ] industrial [ ] residential [X] other CAMPUS EDGE AREA

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Schafer



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a large, four-story, brick, multi-family dwelling. It comprises a complex of three buildings abutting one another, each a mirror image of the other. These buildings are stepped in relationship to one another to conform to the site's grade. Each of the buildings features a flat roof with wide eaves, a symmetrically designed facade, and a centrally placed front door with two bays on either side of it. Windows are placed singly and paired and feature 1/1 double hung sash. Architectural details are restrained and include brick lintels and sills and a plaque above the front door.

This building obtains architectural significant, as a multi-family dwelling, because it is a large example of an apartment building and because of the commercial style of architecture which influences its design. The building's plaque, for example, relates to this detailing extensively used throughout Ames commercial buildings. The building obtains additional architectural significance because it appears to be architect designed. An individual or firm has not yet been identified in this regard, and this information would strengthen the case for this building's architectural significance.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-54
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name DUPLEX
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 517-519 STANTON AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
   (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present DUPLEX Original DUPLEX

Description

9. Date of Construction: BETWEEN 1915-1925 Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
    [ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [X] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [X] stucco
    [ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
    (see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one-story, stucco clad, multi-family dwelling. It could also be termed a duplex. The building features a side gable roof, a front porch with shed roof, which covers double front entrances.

This building obtains architectural significance, as a multi-family dwelling, because it calls attention to stucco as a building material employed in the construction of duplexes in Ames.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-55
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name DUPLEX
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 411 WELCH AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present DUPLEX Original DUPLEX

Description

9. Date of Construction: PRIOR TO 1926 Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[X] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, frame, multi-family dwelling. It features a steeply pitched, flared, hipped roof with dormers covered with gable end roofs, a symmetrically designed facade with two bay windows, double entry doors covered by a full-width porch with hipped roof, and south wing consisting of a two-story bay window covered by a gable roof. The building is shown as a duplex on the 1926 Sanborn map of Ames.

This building is architecturally significant, as a multi-family dwelling as a relatively early example of a double house, or duplex, constructed in Ames. It is also significant as influenced by American four-square design.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Sanborn insurance map of Ames, 1926.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian **Date** Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 **Telephone** 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-56
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 210 SOUTH RUSSELL AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1915 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [X] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking E Photographer Svec



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-story, stucco clad, single-family dwelling. It features a facade gable roof with a front porch covered by a side gabled roof located at a corner of the facade. Both roofs feature wide eaves with braces. There is an exterior, facade gable wall chimney adjacent to the porch. Piers with slanted sides support the porch roof and the porch deck is surrounded by an enclosed balustrade finished off with a stucco cap. A stucco water table surrounds the house. Windows feature special pane configurations.

This house is architecturally significant as a stucco resource in Ames exhibiting the influences of Craftsman styling. Although the scale of this building is relatively small, it contains a number of architectural elements tightly organized. The placement of the porch is particularly interesting.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-57
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 122 NORTH RIVERSIDE DRIVE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1920 Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [X] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking ESE Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2-story, stucco clad, single-family dwelling. It features a side gable roof and a centrally placed entryway projecting from the facade, covered with a lower facade gable. Both these roofs are steeply pitched. The facade is symmetrically designed. Architectural details include 6/6, double hung window sash, an inset front doorway, and simple, half-timbering and decorated verge boards in the entryway's gable end and decorative downspouts.

This house is architecturally significant as a stucco resource in Ames exhibiting influences of Tudor Revival styling. Although the half-timbering and verge boards (two examples of this influence) are quite simple, their prominent placement on the facade (and the owner's choice of paint color to feature them) commands the viewer's immediate attention. The steeply pitched roof is another example of stylistic influences on this building). This building shows how a modest dwelling can satisfy aesthetic wants through careful selection and implementation of architectural elements.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-58
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 207 SOUTH RIVERSIDE DRIVE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

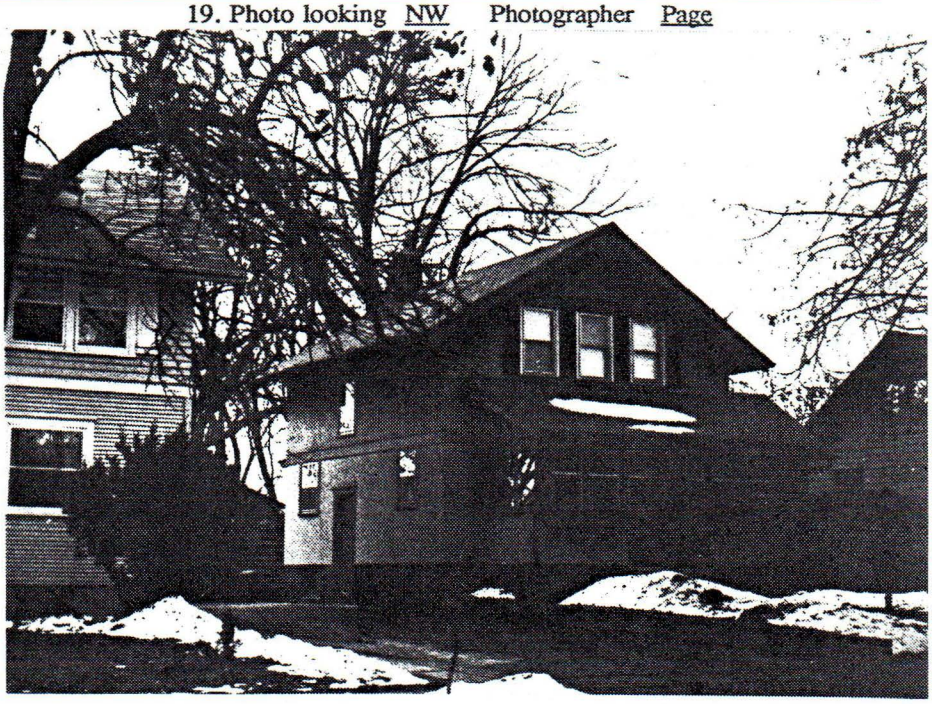
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1920 Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [X] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2-story, stucco clad, single-family dwelling. It features a facade gable roof moderately pitched with a full width, enclosed front porch covered by a shed roof. Both these roofs have wide overhanging eaves. The gable end of the facade features three ribbon windows surmounted by a decorative, triangular shaped lintel. A decorative wooden board divides the first and second floors.

This house is architecturally significant as a stucco resource in Ames exhibiting influences of Craftsman styling. Simple in concept, this building shows a straight-forwardness, which is emphasized by the few but boldly executed details.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-59
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 1204 WEST 3RD STREET
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1920 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [X] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking SW Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one-story, stucco-clad, single-family dwelling. It features a facade gable roof with a side wing, and a front porch covered by a lower facade gable roof. Roofs are moderately pitched, with wide, overhanging eaves and braces. The wide facia under the gables feature notched ends. The porch roof is supported by piers with slanting sides and an enclosed balustrade. A series of three ribbon windows is situated in the wing. A water table, worked in stucco, surrounds the house.

This house is architecturally significant as a stucco resource in Ames exhibiting influences of Craftsman styling. In this example, the lower gable roof of the porch echoes the facade gable roof of the main roof. (The porch at 210 South Russell Avenue, in contrast, exhibits a lower side gable roof. This is more unusual in Ames.)

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-60
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 1121 NORTH 3RD STREET
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: EARLY 20TH CENT. Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [X] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one-story, stucco-clad, single-family dwelling. It features a side gabled roof of moderate pitch and a hollow tile block foundation. The only architectural details on this building appear to be the 6/1 double hung window sash and the multi-paned front door.

This house is significant architecturally as a stucco resource in Ames exhibiting an extremely small size. The house shows how stucco was used for the most modest of homes in Ames. The asymmetry of the facade is very pronounced and atypical of professionally designed homes. It suggests a design by someone untrained in architecture. Perhaps the house was planned and erected by the first owner.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-61
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 1104 WEST 3RD STREET
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: UNDETERMINED Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [X] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking SE Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [X] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one-story, stucco-clad, single-family dwelling. It features a side gabled roof steeply pitched. An enclosed front porch with shed roof is situated on the facade. The first floor of this building stands close to grade.

This house may or may not be significant architecturally as a stucco resource in Ames. It might have originally been constructed as a brick building and later clad with stucco. If so, this building calls attention to this trend, which was current in Ames during the first two decades of the Twentieth Century as a method to update the appearance of an older house. If this house contains a balloon frame, it should be evaluated as a very modest resource executed under the influence of Nineteenth Century vernacular traditions, but employing a new building material, stucco.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7D-62
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 601 CARROLL AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
   (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1924 Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [X] stucco
    [ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [ ] original site [X] moved--if so, when? moved from McFarland Clinic parking lot in 1980s
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking W Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [X] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one-story, stucco-clad, single-family dwelling. It features a side gabled roof moderately steeply pitched. An enclosed front porch is covered with a facade gable which intersects the main roof. A dormer window covered with a facade gable roof is situated slightly off-center of the main roof. The front porch of this house is its most noticeable architectural element. It features piers with slanting sides and caps. The porch windows appear to be original to the building and their upper framing element curves on both sides. A wooden water table surrounds the house. The stucco applied to this house results in a particularly rough finish.

This house is architecturally significant as a stucco resource in Ames, because it calls attention to the various textures, which stucco could achieve. This example illustrates a particularly rough finish, which might be the result of larger aggregate than usual, a higher or lower air pressure used to blow on the stucco, or a combination of both. The relocation of this building to its present site poses questions of integrity.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

7E

AMES APPLIES SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, CIRCA 1891-1943

STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXT

In addition to serving as a research and educational facility of national importance, the faculty, staff, student body, and alumni of Iowa State have often exercised their knowledge of science and technology by applying it to the design and construction of their own homes, businesses, houses of worship, schools, and other public facilities in Ames. This city has historically shown predilections for new technology, building materials, construction techniques, and gadgetry. One oral history informant discussed, for example, how he regularly recorded amounts of coal he used stoking a new coal furnace design to prove or disprove the appliance's claimed efficiency (Robley Winfrey, March 1991). The Robley and Verne Winfrey House at 535 Forest Glen calls direct attention to unusual experimentation with technology in the home.

The Larson House in Timberland Heights provides another example. Possibly built by contractor-builder Carroll Tweedt, this house was constructed in 1964. Robert K. Larson, who designed the house, graduated from Iowa State about 1949. He had grown up in the lumber business in Slater, Iowa. He wanted to design a house and thought he had worked with the building trades long enough so that he could design one successfully. He wished to achieve an efficient design so that a minimum of material would be scrapped, so rooms were planned with measurements to fit into this. He thought it would be cheaper to build a house than to buy a ready built one. People could also see the house a model home. The house featured five huge Anderson gliding window units, and each room was built using another type of wood paneling. Oak was featured in the living room, dining room, and kitchen; cherry in some of the bedrooms; ash and walnut were also used. The house had five bedrooms and a den, three bathrooms, an 12'x27' indoor swimming pool and bath. The exterior featured multi-colored brick.

Affordable housing has engaged the interest of designers in Ames for many years. Already prior to 1926, for example, Iowa State College coursework experimented with modest, low-cost housing design. Two tiny, apparently single-roomed examples remain extant at 215 and 219 Chamberlain Place. Other examples of affordable housing reportedly stand between West 7th or 8th on the west side of Grand Avenue. Also designed as a class project, these resources relate to the desperate need for housing in Ames immediately following World War II.

Relocating buildings has long been practiced in America where frame construction enables this operation with relative ease. In 1917, two businesses advertised in the Ames city directory as house movers. These advertisers included Jim Jones, of Cambridge, Iowa, ("raising and moving buildings and heavy work, raising smoke stacks is my speciality") and Haverly Transfer Company of Ames, Iowa.

The incidence of relocated buildings in Ames appears rather high. It seems to be related to Ames' commitment to the scientific method and the practical attitude associated with agricultural endeavors. A respect for efficiency can be understood as one by-product of these attitudes. Sometimes unusually creative design solutions have characterized these relocated buildings. The houses at 320 and 324 East 6th, for example, call direct attention to this theme.

Statement of Significance

This historic context is significant because it calls attention to the practice of science and application of technology. These activities have engaged the interest and study of Ames residents, both professional and amateur, from the early years of the community. These characteristics distinguish Ames from many other towns and cities in Iowa and help the community define its own self-image.

Recommendations

Resources associated within this historic context are situated throughout the community. Although they merit intensive survey in their own right, a prioritized survey program in Ames should not place an intensive survey of these resources as a priority. These resources should be surveyed and evaluated as they occur within neighborhood surveys.

Representative Resources

Representative resources are presented on site sheets which follow this section.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7E-1
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name PRACTICE HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 1203 NORTH KELLOGG AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original EDUCATIONAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1916 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [X] other COVER-UP SIDING
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking SW Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [X] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2-story, frame, single-family dwelling. It features a side gable gambrel roof with inset dormer covered with a shed roof, front entry wing also covered with a shed roof, and 1/1 double hung windows. A one-story wing stands at the rear covered with a shed roof.

This building obtains architectural significance because it calls attention to Iowa State College and the role of this institution in architectural design and home economics. Opened in 1916, this building provided facilities for Iowa State Home Economics students to implement their studies with practice. Farwell T. Brown has documented this building through the *Ames Eventing Times* of September 27, 1916.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [X] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Further information is needed on this building and its uses, but a good claim could probably be made for its historical signficance.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7E-2
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name PRACTICE HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 1505 NORTH KELLOGG AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original EDUCATIONAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1918 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [X] shingles [X] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [X] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2-story, stucco clad, single-family dwelling. It features a side gable roof with a projecting front wing covered with a facade gable roof, and 1/1 double hung sash windows Architectural details are very restrained. Stepped ribbon windows and shingle siding in the gable ends provide some relief.

This building obtains architectural significance because it calls attention to Iowa State College and the role of this institution in architectural design and home economics. This building was reportedly used by ISC as a practice house for educational purposes. The use of this building is similar to the one at 1203 North Kellogg Avenue, although 1505 appears to post-date it somewhat.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[X] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Further information is needed on this building and its uses.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7E-3
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name MODEL HOME
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 320 8TH STREET
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

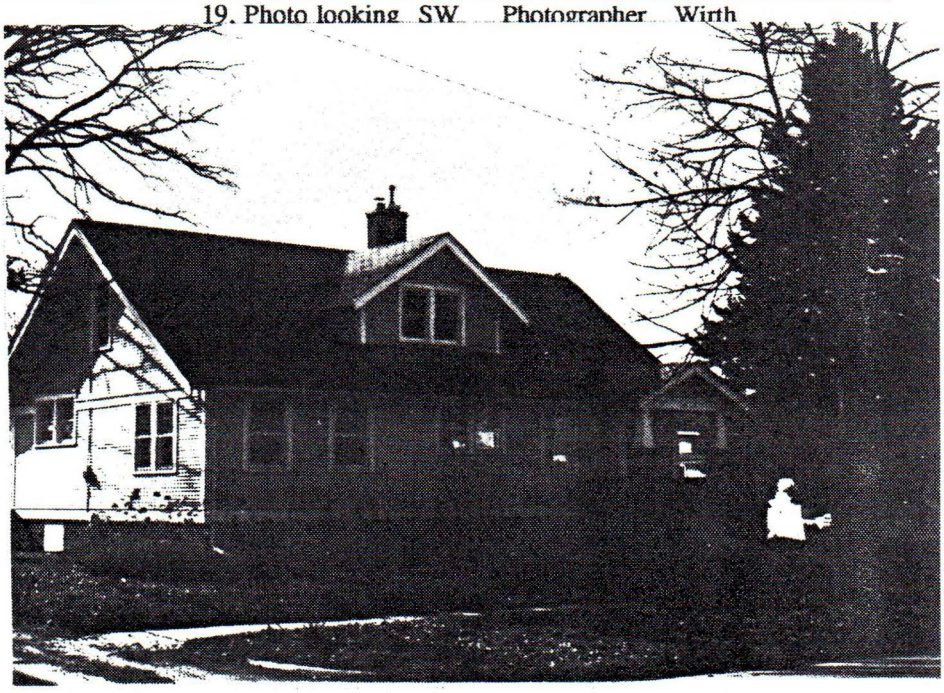
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original EDUCATIONAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1926 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking SW Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2-story, frame, single-family dwelling. It features a side gable roof with wide overhanging eaves, dormer window covered with a facade gable roof, a front porch supported by brick and slanted wood piers and covered with a facade gable roof, and paired windows. Windows feature 6/1 double hung sash.

This building is significant because it provided a model home facility developed by Iowa State College for educational purposes. In 1926 this building was constructed and open for public view (*Ames Daily Tribune*, May 19, 1926, page 1). The purpose of this project was to provide a model home to demonstrate modern domestic equipment and layout. The building is influenced by Craftsman styling. Its location in the heart of Downtown Ames provided a convenient site for community viewing. Iowa State also constructed other model homes in Ames. One, located near Lincoln Way, is no longer extant, and there were probably others in the community, which are, as yet, unidentified. The practice homes identified in this survey (1203 and 1505 North Kellogg Avenue) are strictly utilitarian buildings. This model home, in contrast, features more architectural detail and is conceived on a larger scale.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [X] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Further information is needed on this building and its uses.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7E-4
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 324 EAST 6TH STREET
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

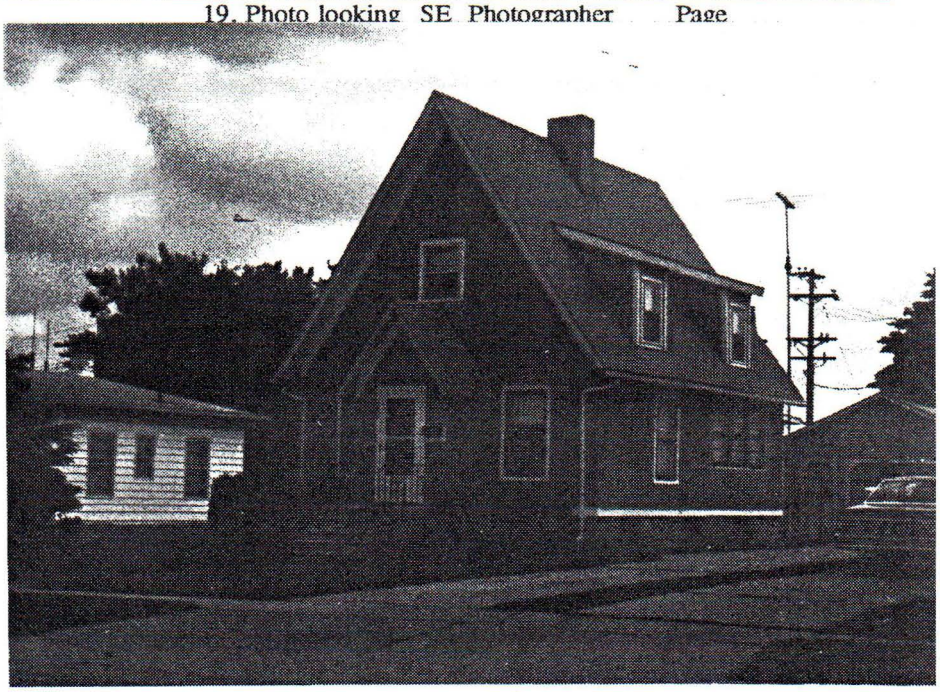
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
   (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original RELIGIOUS

Description

9. Date of Construction: RELOCATED 1930 Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [X] stucco
    [ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [ ] original site [X] moved--if so, when?
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking SE Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[X] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2-story, stucco clad, single-family dwelling. It began life as Saint John's Episcopal Church on 5th Street. When the parish decided to relocate to its present site, the former sanctuary was sold. The building was divided in two, and the parts moved to this location for adaptive reuse as single-family dwellings. The front portion of the building is located on this site. The rear portion is located at 320 East 6th Street, the adjacent lot to the west.

This building obtains architectural significance because it calls attention to the relocation of buildings in Ames. More frequently done than now known, the relocation of buildings points out an earlier age's regard for economy and the recyling of resources. Although this building may not be individually significant, it might support a historical designation package, which focuses on Ames' interest in science and technology and the community's fascination with efficiency.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   [ ] County Resource File _____
   [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   [ ] National Register _____
   [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____

[ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
[ ] Other _____
[ ] Other _____
[ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7E-5
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 320 EAST 6TH STREET
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

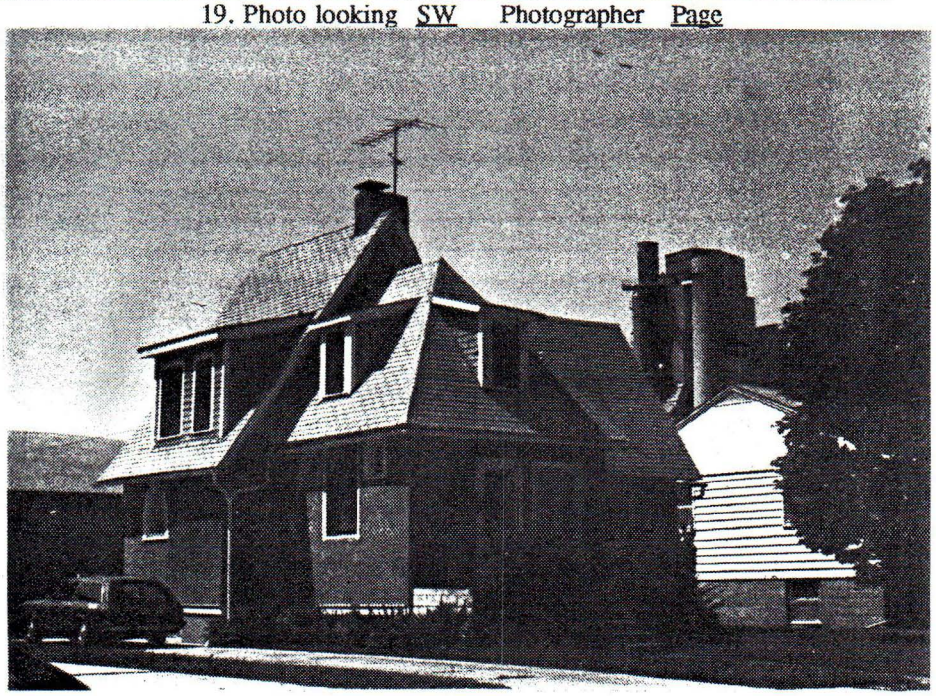
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original RELIGIOUS

Description

9. Date of Construction: RELOCATED 1930 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [X] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [X] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking SW Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [X] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2-story, stucco clad, single-family dwelling. It began life as Saint John's Episcopal Church on 5th Street. When the parish decided to relocate to its present site, the former sanctuary was sold. The building was divided in two, and the parts moved to this location for adaptive reuse as single-family dwellings. The rear portion of the building is located on this site. The front portion is located at 324 East 6th Street, the adjacent lot to the east.

This building obtains architectural significance because it calls attention to the relocation of buildings in Ames. More frequently done than now known, the relocation of buildings points out an earlier age's regard for economy and the recyling of resources. Although this building may not be individually significant, it might support a historical designation package, which focuses on Ames' interest in science, technology, and affordable housing.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7E-6
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name DR. & MRS. O. R. SWEENEY HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 538 HAYWARD AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1916 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [ ] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Schafer



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

(See Continuation Sheet)

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

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Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7E-6
District Name
Map Reference

CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance

This house is significant because it calls attention to architectural designs stemming from professional interests in science, technology, and their application.

Dr. Sweeney was head of the Department of Chemical Engineering at Iowa State and remained on the faculty into the late 1940s. According to Verne Winfrey, he strongly disliked hallways in homes, believing that they wasted space. The Sweeney House incorporated in its construction some of his ideas. These included the liberal use of built-in units. Mrs. Sweeney continued to live in the house many years after the death of her husband.

LaVerne Paulson owned this house from about 1974 to 1978. He may have bought this house from Sweeney. He might have more information. Both Dr. and Mrs. Sweeney had strong opinions about innovation. He was an innovator. He came to Iowa State in about 1918, and unhappy with his lot, he chose to turn his fortunes in his favor. First of all he became a millionaire through the invention of corn board (wall board made out of corn stocks), "ferferal," an additive to feeds, and Calgon, the well-known water softener. This last invention was the most profitable for him. He invented yet another product. Clair B. Watkins described its inception: "In Sweeney's lowest moods, he was wandering the hills west of Ames (Ontario area) wondering why he ever left Boston for Ames when he saw corn stubble, waste product, standing in the fields. This set him thinking about corn board imaging what could be done with waste products from the corn plant."

Corn board was used for interior construction and for many applications--in attics, for example, and other partially finished areas. It came in 7/8" in 4'x8' panels, which were very soft, but an acoustical aid and and good insulation. Corn board was relatively inexpensive (less expensive than wall board) and much less expensive than plaster and lathe. Remodeled apartment houses frequently had room separators finished on 2x4 studs, sheathed with corn board, and painted several coats of paint, which made the corn board hard surfaced. Sweeney probably sold his rights to the product. It might have been manufactured here in Iowa. It was for sale in lumber yards in Iowa. Corn board was "nasty looking stuff, " according to Watkins, and comprised of pressed fibrous material from stalks and stubble of corn plant and leaves.

Particle board, a somewhat similar material was invented, presumedly, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by a German immigrant refugee after World War I. In sweeping a the craft studio, he found these curls of fresh wood lying on the floor. Thinking Americans wasteful,.he added resin to the shavings and became, supposedly, the inventor of particle board. Corn board a later development in prefabricated panels. Sheet rock is yet a later invention.

Mrs. Sweeney was also a strong individual. Whether she had influence on the building of the house or not is known. She gave a sum of money for interior lighting in Helser Chapel

at Collegiate Presbyterian Church, as the Dean Helser Memorial. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sweeney were philantropists. They did not have children to Watkins' knoweledge.

Dr.Sweeney was known to have one of the best art book libraries in Ames at the time. He referred to art books not only for pleasure but also to solve problems, "by allusion." According to Watkins, Sweeney would say "if art could do it, he could do it by analogy."

Sources of Information: *Clair B. Watkins, Robley and Verne Winfrey, Farwell T. Brown*

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7E-7
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name MR. AND MRS. MARION CUPPS HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 227 EAST 6TH STREET
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1926 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [X] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [X] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [X] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

(See Continuation Sheet)

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

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Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7E-7
District Name
Map Reference

CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance

This house obtains architectural significance because it calls attention to the interest in Ames residents in new technologies for home construction. Built by Marion Cupps, yard manager of the Munn Lumber Company in Ames, this Craftsman influenced building features an unusual kitchen design. Originally, the kitchen was located in the basement because of Mrs. Crupps wishes. Another interesting feature is the window access on the north side of the rear porch. This window appears to be designed to facilitate grocery deliveries to the house. As an employee of a lumber yard, Cupps had easy access to new building products and exercised this advantage as evinced in the building.

Wayne Cupps, son of the original owners, lived near 227 for a while and eventually he and his family occupied the house.

George Simpson, an accountant with Mutual Benefit Association of Ames, lived at 227 or nearby. He presently lives on Northwestern Avenue in Ames and might be able to supply additional information.

Sources of Information: *Mary Terpstra; Farwell T. Brown*

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7E-8
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HENRY & SONOVIA NESS HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 821 NORTH KELLOGG AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1906 Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [X] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking WSW Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

(See continuation sheet)

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [X] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This building is significant in calling attention to the career of Henry Ness, who was a nursery inspector for the State of Iowa. Many of Ness's field notebooks and other recorded information remained at this house folowing his death. The plantings at 821 obtain interest because of Henry's associations with nursery operations. Yews front the facade of the house. A Black, Sugar, or Norway Maple stands in the front yard and a hemlock stands to the southeast. A small grove of mixed evergreen trees stand at the south of the building. The choice of this plant material is significant because it represents standard planting material from the interwar years. Ness's occupation suggests that he would chose plant material with disease resistence and a proven track record, such as would be available from a state nursery. (In this regard, Ness's choices can be contrasted with those of Professor J. L. Budd, who might have chosen species for exotic or experimental appeal). The Ness property is also significant because it emphasizes masses of material rather than individual specimens. This also suggests the state nursery approach as a public supplier for quantities of trees to be used for rural windbreaks rather than for ornamental purposes.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Lillie, Alice; "Report to Neighborhood"; Typewritten manuscript prepared for survey of Old Town area in Ames in 1986. In this report Lillie, a resident of the area, writes, "This house is owned by Elizabeth Ness. It was formerly owned by her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ness. She does not know when they bought it but she does known that it has been extensively changed under their ownership. Only the kitchen and bathroom on the first floor remain of the original house, according to her. Mrs. Ness designed the present structure. She taught House Planning as a part of her course work in Applied Art at I.S.U. Mrs. Ness died in 1963."

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Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7E-8

CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance

This is a two-story, frame and stucco, single-family dwelling. It features a side-gabled roof, wide overhanding eaves with braces, paired windows on the second floor, stucco cladding on the first floor and a facade gabled front porch. Clapboard covers the second floor exterior. A water permit exists for a residence at this address in 1906 and is thought to be for the present building.

Sonovia Ness (d. 1963) taught home economics and applied art at Iowa State University. Ness had a wide range of professional interests. She taught house planning as a part of her course work in applied art. She combined with Etta Budd, also of Ames, to establish the Iowa Art Salon, an annual feature for many years at the Iowa State Fair, and which provided Iowa artists a forum to exhibit their work. Ness had a kiln on the third floor of this house, which she used for her own ceramic works. Ness also started the Ladies' Home Hour on WOI-AM radio. This program continued for a number of years. While teaching at Simpson College in Indianola, Iowa, Etta Budd taught George Washington Carver watercolor. She urged him to attend Iowa State and learn something to make his living. He later transferred to Iowa State and Budd introduced him to Ness, who also gave him art instruction.

This building obtains architectural significance because it calls attention to Ness as an architectural designer and the historic context "Ames Applies Science and Technology." According to Alice Lillie, Ness redesigned most of the interior of this building.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7E-9
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 525 FOREST GLEN
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
   (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1927 Architect/Builder REINHARD FRIEDRICH, BUILDER
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [X] other HALF-TIMBERED: WOOD/STUCCO
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking SW Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[x] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2-story, stucco, brick, clapboard, and half-timber clad, single-family dwelling. It features a steeply pitched side gable roof with facade gable wing, inset dormer windows with facade gable roofs, and inset front entryway, half-timbering on the second floor infilled with stucco and brick on the first floor, brick denticulation, and casement type windows.

This building obtains architectural signficance because it is a good example of a residence in Ames influenced by Tudor Revival styling. The building obtains additional significance because it calls attention to Reinhard Friedrich, noted contractor-builder of Ames. When Friedrich built this house, according to Robert K. Friedrich, he used dynamite to excavate the basement because of the hard ground.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   [ ] County Resource File _____
   [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   [ ] National Register _____
   [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____

[ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
[ ] Other_____
[ ] Other_____
[ ] Other_____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images_____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7E-10
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name ROBLEY & VERNE WINFREY HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 535 FOREST GLEN
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1927 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [X] other HALF-TIMBERED: WOOD/STUCCO
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

(See Continuation Sheet)

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

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   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
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Capitol Complex
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Site Number 7E-10
District Name
Map Reference

CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance

ROBLEY AND VERNE WINFREY HOUSE
535 Forest Glen
Ames, Iowa

Designed by Mr. and Mrs. Robley Winfrey
Ernie Anderson, Construction drawings for masonry work and other details.
Mike Griffith, General Contractor
Built in 1927

Robley Winfrey received his B. A. degree in civil engineering from Iowa State in 1922. After a brief stint in Chicago following graduation, he returned to Iowa State where he worked in the Engineering Experiment Station until 1952. From then until his retirement, Winfrey worked with a federal agency in Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Winfrey were married in 1923. During the first few years of their marriage, they lived at the Cranford Apartments near the Iowa State campus. In 1926 they bought land on Forest Glen and began to plan a house. The land contained 1-1/2 lots. For ten years or so, their's was the only new house on the street.

As general manager of the *Iowa Engineer*, a publication of the Experiment Station, Winfrey had access to a lot of talent concerning construction and design of the new home. He talked about it with the heads of the several departments. Dr. Sweeney, head of the Chemical Engineering Department, strongly believed, for example, that residential homes should have the smallest hallways possible for efficiency. The house that the Winfreys built reflects some interesting applications of homebuilding technology and common-sense practicality derived partly from Mr. Winfrey's conversations with others at Iowa State and partly from his and Verne's own common sense.

The Winfreys built their new house with two bathrooms, one on the first and the other on the second floor. This was seen as an extravagance rather than foresighted practicality by some visitors to the home. Other technological features of the Winfreys' house included insulation poured into the attic, 13" of insulation in the exterior walls, Trane Heating Cabinets under the windows (extra deep because of the thick walls), a vapor system heating plant powered by coal and reputedly extra efficient, and buried utility lines.

The most visible feature of the house was the brick used for construction. Originally forming part of a paved street in Boone, the Winfreys recycled these brick pavers when the street was torn up. House brick is softer and more porous than pavers. Pavers are also larger than house brick. The mason for the Winfrey home discovered that pavers

required a special mortar mixture. The mortar he normally used did not dry quickly enough, and the pavers did not absorb mortar liquid. As a result, the weight of the pavers undermined the walls' stability and the walls would "melt" as the mason worked. The pavers proved to be a subject of considerable interest. Their large size, variable color from light to dark, and the unevenness caused by chips from horse hooves, etc., gave the exterior walls an unusual texture.

Interior innovations included the Winfreys' purchase of a Bacheldor fireplace as surplus from the Home Economics Building at ISC. This proprietary brand was noted at the time for its advanced technology.

The Winfreys lived in this house until 1952. Today the house remains extant and well maintained.

Sources of Information: *Robley and Verne Winfrey*

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7E-11
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name DEAN T. R. & LOIS AGG HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 325 PEARSON AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

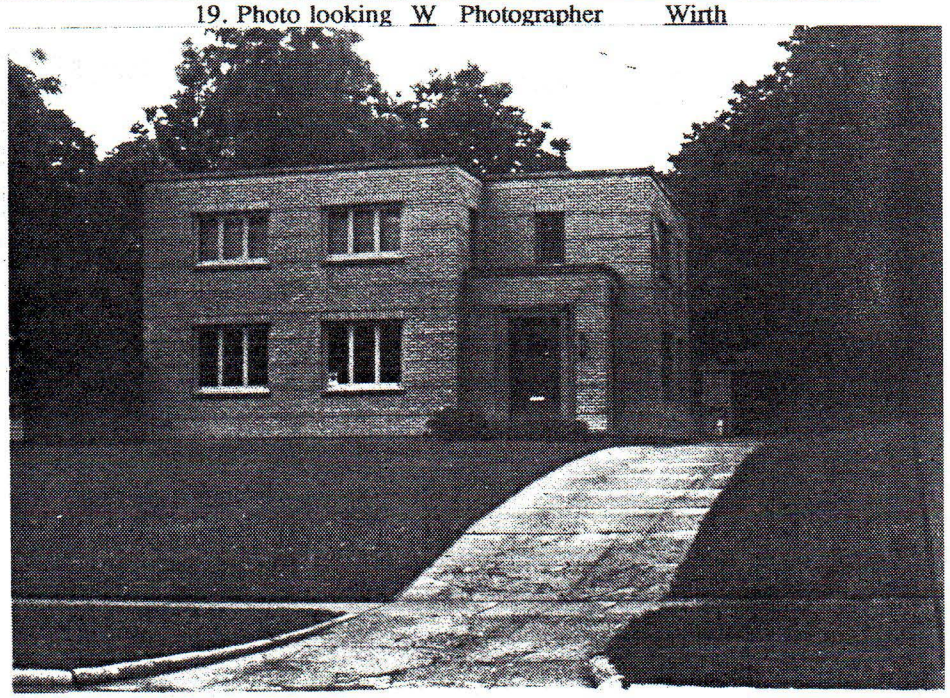
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1938* Architect/Builder GRIFFITH & SON, BUILDER
10. Building Type
[x] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [x] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [x] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking W Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [x] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

(See Continuation Sheet)

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Although historical significance is not claimed at this time, a strong case could be made for this resource and its linkage with the above identified historic context.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

* Building permit for 1938 taken out by Griffith and Son for construction of this house. Office of the Building Inspector, City of Ames, Iowa.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7E-11
District Name
Map Reference

CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance

Dean Richardson, AIA, Architect
Dean Agg, PE, Engineer
M. B. Griffith, General Contractor
Built in 1938

Dr. Agg was Dean of Engineering at Iowa State during the 1930s. When the Aggs raised their two daughters, the family lived on the west side of Hodge Avenue between 7th and 8th Street. Dr. and Mrs. Agg built their new house on Pearson after their children were grown and as their dream retirement home. It employs heavy-duty building materials for permanency, unusual mechanical and drainage systems, and new building technologies, such as plaster lathe, Pella Rolscreen windows, and poured concrete foundations. The building evinces influences of Art Deco design. Planned by Dean Richardson, the building calls attention to Ames residents availing themselves of their friends, neighbors, and colleagues as sources of professional expertise. The building also illustrates the extension of an engineering professional's personality into his home.

The Agg House exhibits many notable features. Structurally, the building rests on foundations of poured concrete about 12" thick. The inner walls of the building consist of hollow clay tile faced with brick veneer on the exterior. The brick is buff in color. The tile was reportedly manufactured in Fort Dodge, Iowa. The mortar is said to be particularly hard. A cavity of approximately 2" stands between the brick and the tile. The cavity is filled with Zonalite insulation, a product poured into place and used in other Ames homes during the period. The walls of the house use 2x6 studs in the load bearing walls rather than the usual 2x4s. Floor joists are, in some instances, heavier than standard.

The roof of the house is basically flat with a parapet wall surrounding it. Originally the roof was standing metal seam, but the present owner replaced this about 1983 with rubber membrane.

On the exterior, architectural details include Mankato limestone trim in a pinkish tone at the main entryway, thin vertical elevator lights, and Pella Rolscreen double paned casement type windows original to the house. The feeling of the building is one of emphatic solidity..

On the interior, the building features solid wood slab type doors swinging on three hinges. Door knobs and lighting fixtures have Art Deco styling. The building is heated by a hot water system using scaled down radiators. There are two full-sized bathrooms. The floors consist of 4" concrete slabs. Small pieced ceramic tiles are set directly into the concrete. The living room has a fireplace with black ceramic tile framing the grate. The hearth is flush with the floor and is also constructed of black ceramic tile. Some of the lighting fixtures in the house resemble brushed pewter.

Unusual mechanical and drainage systems characterize the house. These include a non-extant ventilation system, the fan for which was placed in a joist area above the ceiling and activated by a 5 h.p. motor. This fan ventilated the area between ceiling and roof and, when a door was opened to the joist area, also ventilated the entire house. (The house has no attic). There is a foundation drainage system for the ground adjacent to the house. Water is channeled into the basement area. Although there is no sump pump, a 2" square steel plate in the basement floor when removed reveals an opening where four tile pipes drain into the storm or sanitary sewer. The house stands about 6-8' above street level and all water runs out of this foundation drainage system by gravity.

The building also features plaster lathe, prefabricated sheet rock approximately 32" wide by 18" high containing 3/4" holes about 6" on center. The interior walls of the house were covered in this material and then plaster was applied on top of it.

Mike Griffith is documented as the contractor for this house by grease pencil writing on building materials discovered when the present owner removed some cupboards in the kitchen. The writing indicated that these materials should be sent to Griffith's business in Ames.

As can be imagined from the emphasis on permanency, the Agg House shows no problems with settling or other structural difficulties. Heavy-duty, commercial quality materials were employed in this building and its design shows a professional engineer's concern for sound construction, low-maintenance, no-nonsense design.

Dean Richardson, architect of the house, participated in the Kiwanis Club of Ames, one example of the Iowa State faculty's involvement in the Ames business community's activities.

Dean Agg was a key member of the Iowa State faculty. Born in Fairfield, Iowa, he graduated from Iowa State in 1905 and taught at the University of Illinois. Returning to Ames in 1913, Agg served as assistant dean of Engineering until 1930 when he became dean.

Throughout his career, Agg was worked with concrete, particularly in its application as a road surface material. He participated in national organizations, including the American Society of Civil Engineers (as a director), American Society for Testing Materials, International Association for Road Congress, and the Highway Research Board of National Research Council.

Sources of Information: Ron Baker. Mr. Baker interviewed John Hinrichsen, Head of the Math Department at Iowa State, who, before his death, recounted to Baker what he saw when the Agg House was under construction. Hinrichsen lived next door at 321 Pearson when the Agg House was under construction. Addition information supplied by Farwell T. Brown; The Iowa Press Association's Who's Who in Iowa (1940).

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7E-12
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name WALTER DUNAGON HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 3424 OAKLAND STREET
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

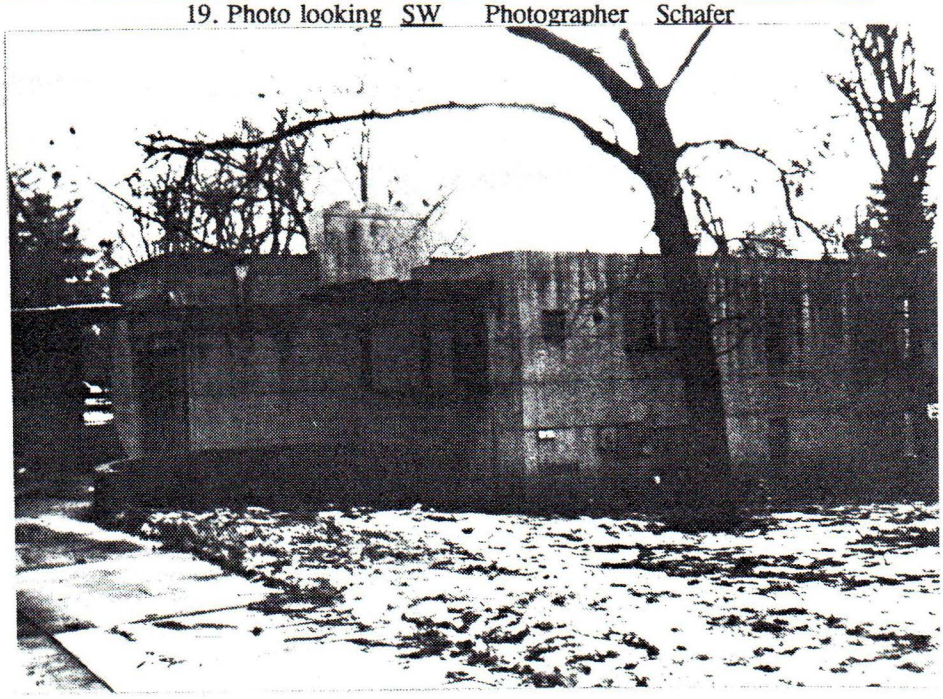
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: POST W. W. II Architect/Builder WALTER DUNAGON, ARCHITECT
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[X] other CONCRETE
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [X] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking SW Photographer Schafer



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a newer, reinforced concrete home. Designed by Walter Dunagon, an architect associated with Iowa State, this building, although a private residence, calls attention to architectural practice and experimentation in Ames. While older homes in the community are also linked with new ideas, such as the practice houses at 1203 and 1505 North Kellogg Avenue and the model home at 320 West 8th Street, these buildings provided Ames with ad hoc ideas for home economy. The Dunagon House, in contrast, presents Ames with a radically new agenda for residential housing.

Dunagon, a member of the Iowa State College Civil Enginnering Department, built this house to sit slightly below the grade of the adjacent paved street. This building features poured concrete construction. Modernistic in design, the building also contains innovative features like metal window surrounds. The present owners of the building are Leo C. and Suzanne Peters.

Dunagon bought this lot from the Porter family in the early 1940s. The Porters lived at 3410 Oakland. At the time of Dunagon's purchase, the lot was a wildflower ground.

Architectural significance is not claimed for this building because it falls far outside the arbitrary 50-year limit for historical designation. When this building reaches this limit, it should be reevaluated with designation in mind. In the meantime, preservation of this resource is encouraged, and criteria exceptions might obtain for its earlier designation.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   [ ] County Resource File _____
   [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   [ ] National Register _____
   [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____

[ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
[ ] Other _____
[ ] Other _____
[ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7E-13
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 215 CHAMBERLAIN PLACE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: PRIOR TO 1926 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [X] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [X] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking SW Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [x] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-story, frame, single-family dwelling. It features a hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves, a facade gable roof with hip covering a projection to the building, shingle siding on the upper portions of the exterior walls and cover-up siding on the lower walls, and a facade gable roof with braces over the front stoop. This building is the same design as its neighbor to the south, 219 Chamberlain Place, although each building has a few variations in detail. The resource at 215 has a basement, while the one at 219 might or might not.

This building is architecturally significant because it calls attention to Iowa State's experimentations with affordable housing. Constructed, reportedly, as part of a design project, this resource (and its neighbor) is the most absurd building evaluated in this report. Its Lilliputian size is laughable to all, yet the fact that it continues to serve its original purpose as a single-family dwelling corroborates the validity of its original design. Intended probably for short-term residence, this building, as a type, may also have been developed for use for tourist cabins.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7E-14
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 219 CHAMBERLAIN PLACE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: PRIOR TO 1926 Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [X] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [X] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking SW Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-story, frame, single-family dwelling. It features a hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafters, a facade gable roof covering a projection to the building, shingle siding on the upper portions of the exterior walls and clapboard siding on the lower walls, an exterior wall brick chimney, and a steeply pitched shed roof over the front stoop.

This building is architecturally significant because it calls attention to Iowa State's experimentations with affordable housing. Constructed, reportedly, as part of a design project, this resource (and its neighbor to the north) is the most absurd building evaluated in this report. Its Lilliputian size is laughable to all, yet the fact that it continues to serve its original purpose as a single-family dwelling corroborates the validity of its original design. Intended probably for short-term residence, this building, as a type, may also have been experimentally developed for use as tourist cabins.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

7F

HOUSING THE FAITH:
THE ARCHITECTURE OF RELIGION, 1864-1943

STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXT

Buildings constructed to house corporate worship provide challenges and opportunities to an architect. Many religions have evolved specialized requirements for rituals and traditions. Although these considerations can impose limitations on design, religious buildings often offer architects the opportunity to make a major visual statement in the community, to use quality construction materials (often, in the past, the very best), and to be remembered by an important work.

Religious architecture, particularly in the past, has often allied itself with the ethnic traditions of those it serves. The Baptist Church in America, for example, has frequently employed Colonial influenced designs--harkening back, as it does, to the denomination's associations with Seventeenth Century New England. The Episcopal Church in America has extensively employed English Gothic designs. Other Protestant and Roman Catholic communities also employ Gothic designs in a less English form.

The architecture of religion is included as a separate section of this report for two reasons. First, it comprises a specialized type of architecture, readily recognizable and distinct from other buildings in a community. Second, because the National Register of Historic Places evaluates religious architecture by special criteria.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Religious properties are architecturally significant because they offer architects an outstanding opportunity to design a major building in the community, to use high quality building materials, and to implement creative force. Because religious groups are often conservative in their tastes and particular in their needs, religious designs must also frequently work within a restricted range of options creating, thereby, additional challenge.

Religious properties must call attention to architectural significance unless buildings associated with religious organizations can claimed exceptional historical significance under National Register criteria exception guidelines. Criteria exception is not necessary under Ames local preservation ordinance.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Religious properties can pose problems for historic preservation planning. Guidelines for National Register designations specify that "Ordinarily . . . properties owned by religious purposes, or used for religious purposes . . . shall not be considered eligible for the National Register." Religious properties can be eligible, however, if they derive "primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance." The local Ames preservation ordinance does not contain these restrictions.

Because the historical designation of religious properties requires special considerations under local and National Register criteria, the City of Ames should not, as a priority,

survey religious resources as a property type. Religious properties could, more appropriately, be included in survey projects which, for example, might focus on the work of an architect. A survey of Alan H. Kimball's opus might, as an example, include academic architecture, residential architecture, as well as religious architecture like St. John's Episcopal Church.

The religious architecture of Ames contains good examples of ecclesiastical design. As such, individual examples may be eligible for nomination to the National Register and designated as local landmarks. Activity in this regard is restricted by criteria exceptions which obtain, both in federal and local regulations, and which require religious resources to have exceptional significance. Two avenues are open for further preservation activity. One is to include religious resources designed by notable architects in package survey and designation projects focusing on these architects and their design. The other is for religious organizations to undertake the designation process individually. Because of criteria considerations, the survey and designation of religious resources as a property type should not be a priority for preservation planning in Ames.

REPRESENTATIVE RESOURCES

Representative resources are presented on site sheets which follow this section.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7F-2
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 516 NORTH KELLOGG AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION Original RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1901 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [X] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[X] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [ ] residential [X] other CBD FRINGE AREA

18. Map

19. Photo looking E Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a large building, which serves Downtown Ames. Constructed of a beige colored brick with architectural details of cast concrete, this building features a prominent cupola. This element dominates downtown Ames as a county courthouse does in many Iowa communities. This building obtains architectural significance as one of Ames' early church edifices erected on a large scale and with quality building materials. As already mentioned, the cupola is an outstanding feature. It may have been consciously intended to provide Ames with a visual focal point. The building also features eclectic styling.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7F-4
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name COLLEGIATE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address SHELDON AVENUE SOUTHWEST CORNER WEST STREET
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION Original RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1911 Architect/Builder Proudfoot and Bird
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [X] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[X] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [ ] residential [X] other CAMPUS EDGE AREA

18. Map

19. Photo looking SW Photographer Schafer



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

The sanctuary of this institution dates from 1899, but the church complex was expanded and altered in 1930. These major alterations include a redesign of the bell tower, installation of additional architectural details, and construction of a new parsonage, which stands directly to the east. Because of these changes to the building, it should be evaluated as a redesign rather than a Nineteenth Century resource. An architect for the redesign was not identified in the reconnaissance survey. This information, and the placement of this design in the architect's overall output, would provide important data, which might help support historical designation.

Architectural significance is not claimed at this time.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   [ ] County Resource File _____
   [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   [ ] National Register _____
   [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7F-6
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 2338 LINCOLN WAY
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

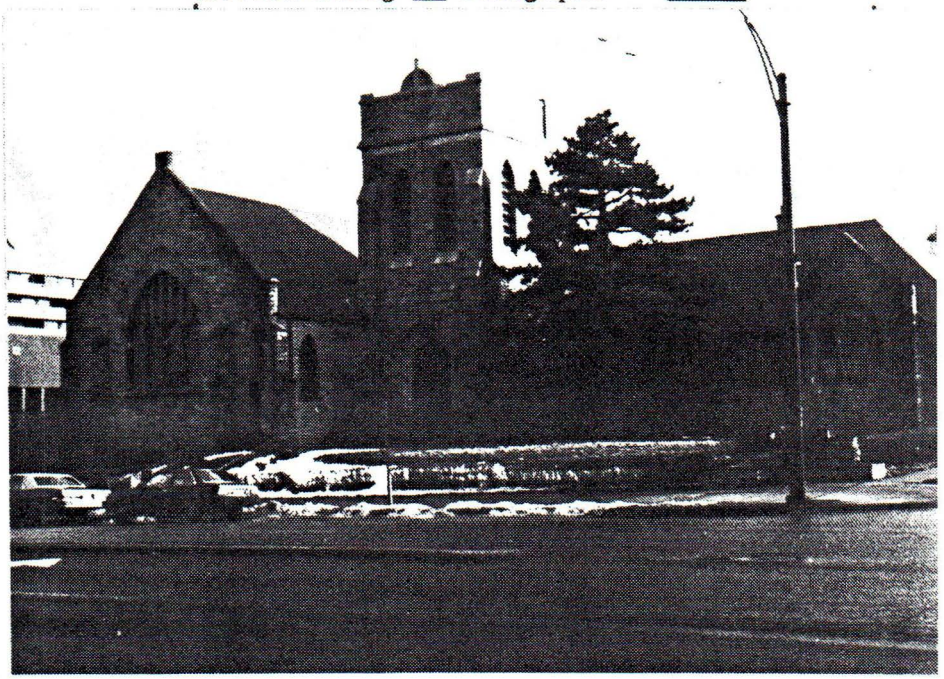
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION Original RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1930 Architect/Builder ALAN H. KIMBALL, ARCHITECT
10. Building Type
    [ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [X] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [X] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [X] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [ ] residential [X] other CAMPUS EDGE AREA

18. Map

19. Photo looking SE Photographer Schafer



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a large, stone church building occupying a prominent location near the crest of a hill and at the intersection of Lincoln Way and Stanton Avenue. Designed by Alan H. Kimball, founder and head of the architectural department at Iowa State, this building was dedicated in 1930.

This building is architecturally significant because of its use of stone as a building material, because it is the work of an important local architect, and because the design of the building is particularly fine.

The massing of the sanctuary, tower, and parish wing and its location on the site allows for an open green space in front of the building. This conveys something of a rural feeling to the church.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7F-7
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name ASCENSION LUTHERAN CHURCH
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 7TH STREET & KELLOGG AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

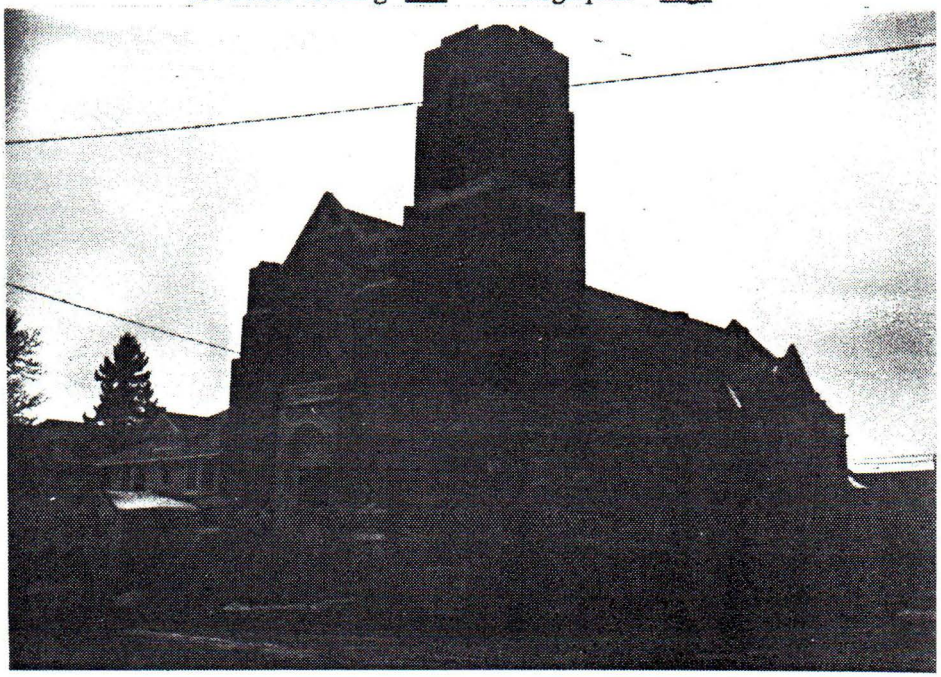
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION Original RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1932 Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [X] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[X] other STONE TRIM
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[X] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [ ] residential [X] other CBD FRINGE AREA

18. Map

19. Photo looking SW Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a large, brick edifice trimmed with stone and featuring a prominent tower placed on its northeast corner. The building is conceived in the traditional cruciform shape of Christian churches. Undoubtedly architect designed, the name of the architectural firm did not come to light in the reconnaissance survey. A Gothic idiom strongly influences this building, but it conceived in a bolder design than similar churches in Ames, like the Wesley Methodist Church.

The first story of this building is raised high above grade. A long flight of outside steps lead to the main entry. (This is unusual in Ames because most church have a half flight of outside steps, with another half flight of inside steps leading to the sanctuary. The design at Ascension may relate to ethnic traditions.) These steps coupled with the adjacent tower give the building a monumental feeling. The massing of the tower adjacent to the sanctuary adds to this feeling. The narrow windows of the tower convey a bulwark feeling. While overall a bold composition characterizes this building, the window and door openings of the main floor are richly decorated with Gothic motifs.

This building is significant architecturally as an example of American Gothic Revival styling, which, in the 1930s, is typified by bolder massing. Its eligibility for historic designation would be greatly strengthened by identification of an architect and the placing of this building in the context of the firm or individual's work.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This building might obtain historical significance in calling attention to Scandinavian settlement in Ames. Further research is needed to document this theme. Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

The Lutheran denomination chose to remain in a Downtown location in Ames, while other denominations, like the Methodists, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics, concentrated or extended their activities in the Fourth Ward.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7F-8
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF AMES
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 200 LYNN AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION Original RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION

Description

9. Date of Construction: LATE 1940s Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [X] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[X] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking E Photographer Schafer



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [x] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This building relates to the influence of Neo-Colonial architectural design, a popular and wide-spread style in Ames during the late 1930s through the 1950s. The First Baptist Church is one of the most visible and striking examples of this influence in the city, as evinced by its tower and high spire. An architect's name did not come to light during the reconnaissance survey. This information, and the placement of this building in the architect's overall work, might strengthen the case for historical designation under architectural significance.

This resource would become compatible/contributing and possibly contributing/key (depending on information concerning the architect) when the building reaches the fifty-year limit.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7F-9
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 226 9TH STREET
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION Original RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1937* Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [X] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking SE Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [x] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 1-1/2 story, frame church building. Constructed in 1937, according to Ames City Council Minutes, this building is influenced by Neo-Colonial styling. This influence was popular in Ames during the period, and numerous residential examples are evident throughout the city. Christian Scientists as a denomination have historically shown predilections to a classical style, according to Phoebe Stanton's Built in the U.S.A., p. 140, and this building expresses a modified version. The massing of this building deftly fits it into the surrounding residential neighborhood. The two-story portion of the building, its recessed position, and slender spire clearly delineate its main entrance, while the perimeter wings of the building with their variety of roof forms and shapes break up any feeling of heaviness.

This building is significant architecturally as a restrained example of Neo-Colonial styling. Its eligibility for historic designation would be greatly strengthened by identification of an architect and the placing of this building in the context of the firm or individual's work.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance for this building is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

7G

GREEN HILLS FOR THY THRONE: THE COLLEGIATE ARCHITECTURE OF AMES, 1864-1943

STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXT

Introduction

A 648 acre site for the college and farm was chosen in 1859. The name of the school varied in the early years, with some calling it "College Farm" (Allen, p. 244). In describing the location selected for the site for the new agricultural farm, there was a difference of opinion. One writer characterized it as "but little short of a frog pond." Another replied, "It is a beautifully elevated prairie, moderately undulating, and as beautiful as can well be found anywhere, excepting a little flat land along the creek. The native timber beltings on the east, north and west of the farm are delightful. There is a good spring near the center of it for watering and other purposes" (Allen, p. 145).

In 1864 the Iowa General Assembly allocated $20,000 to help construct a college building, and an additional $91,000 was provided two years later to complete the building. The following year funds were allocated for professors' houses, out buildings, and ornamental grounds, as well as for extra work on the college building. In 1870 the General Assembly provided money to complete wings of the college building and for the construction of a laboratory, work shop, gas house, farm improvements, experimental grounds, tile draining, and professors' dwellings.

Also in 1864, the State of Iowa received a grant of 204,000 acres of land from the federal government to be used as an endowment fund for the new college under provisions of U.S. Congressional (Morrill) Land Grant legislation. The land grant idea enabled states to lease any of the endowment lands for ten years. The lessee had the right, after the ten years, to purchase the land.

Master Planning

Peter Melendy, the Farm Superintendent, first suggested the need for a master plan for the college to the Board of Trustees in January 1865. His idea was seconded two years later, when M. W. Robinson, the Superintendent, attended the trustees' meeting on January 14, 1867. At that meeting, the trustees retained J. W. Williams to "make a Topographical Survey of the College Farm." Following this, Williams and the college's architect were mandated to "prepare a plan" (H. Summerfield Day, *The Iowa State University Campus and its Buildings,* p. 144). An architect was hired in May 1868, but he was discharged in November. The trustees then decided that the Iowa State president and professors of agriculture would develop all plans for the college.

The plan for an open central campus surrounding a lovely tree-studded lawn that has come to characterize Iowa State was developed by the first president, Dr. A. S. Welch.

> He planned a unique campus. It was his idea to have a road circle the campus, around which the buildings were to be located...Doctor Welch studied the landscape problem carefully and decided that the trees should be planted in groups, each species by itself.

(Louis H. Pammel, "Our Campus, Its Planning and Growth," *Horizons*, vol. 6, no. 2, Spring 1930).

Ornamental grounds were, from the beginnings of Iowa State, an important part of the campus. The grounds near the College Building were laid out and ornamented "with lawns, shrubbery and trees" (Allen, p. 241).

Welch's plan provided only for one central building (Main Hall) located on a slight rise toward the south portion of a broad, level area of the campus. The area was bounded nearby on the south and at some distance on the east by a small stream. The gentle side slopes of the stream's shallow valley were planted with trees. The building itself faced east across an open expanse, with even larger open areas to the north and west. Minor buildings were later added to the south and west of Old Main. Subsequent modifications included more ambitious buildings north and northeast of Old Main, placed on the borders of the lawn facing east and south. A large Engineering Hall (later named Marston Hall) was placed to the back and side of Main Hall. Finally, a large Dairy Building was built at the east end of the lawn facing west. It interrupted the view eastward from Main Hall and was later criticized for "frankly closing off the landscape connection of the great central lawn" ("The Olmsted Report" in Ross 1942, p. 404). Finally, At the this point, the campus looked similar to Ohio State University and the Lawrenceville School, with

> a naturalistic park having a central lawn diversified in grades and by groups of trees and single trees surrounded by picturesque buildings of irregular plan and masses and free architectural style intended to harmonize with the irregular masses of foliage and with each other. At Iowa State College, however, there had developed a strong reluctance to place the buildings on all sides of the lawn. (*Ibid.*, p. 404).

All college planning continued to be done by the president and faculty until 1902. At that time the trustees were considering options for replacing Old Main, which had recently been destroyed in two separate fires. The trustees retained O. C. Simonds, a Chicago landscape architect, who advised that the new Main Building (later named Beardshear Hall) should be built substantially on the old site, just shifting it slightly to the west. Simonds believed that "the 'circle' which was planted years ago and has since been developing by the growth of trees until it is the most beautiful feature of the grounds should not be encroached upon" (Day, p. 146).

In September 1903, Simonds submitted a new report, which included drawings of the campus. The report showed the railroad on what is now Osborn Drive, where it was subsequently relocated, and the Library and Domestic Economy buildings on sites where they were later constructed. Other proposed changes were not adopted. The more significant of these showed the Farm House relocated to the area of the proposed Agriculture Hall, a gymnasium constructed west of the Library, an auditorium south of this structure, and athletic fields further west. In addition, faculty residences were shown west of Wallace Road. Simonds was later hired to develop the lake named for LaVerne Noyes, and he contributed to the development of the landscape plantings on campus.

In 1906 the trustees retained John Charles Olmsted of the well-known Boston firm, Olmsted Brothers, to help resolve two basic problems: the location of the proposed new Agriculture Hall (subsequently named Curtiss Hall) and the route of the proposed interurban transit line to replace the old steam railroad that cut across the campus. The Olmsted report constitutes an important resource for the university. It summarized in detail

all of the significant architectural plans to that time, evaluating the positive and negative features (in Olmsted's opinion) of each.

Olmsted believed there were two serious problems with the modified Welch plan as it had developed. First, the trees were mostly soft woods, and many had succumbed to disease and decay. To rectify this was relatively simple, with the university gradually replacing the worst trees over the next few years. The second problem was far more serious, and would require more significant decisions. He believed the college had outgrown the informal landscape plan and had abandoned the informal style of the older buildings. By constructing the newer ones in a formal, classic style with pronounced symmetry, the trustees had created a decidedly mixed environment. Olmsted proposed a detailed building plan that, if adopted, would gradually change the appearance and character of the university over the coming years, retaining and harmonizing with the classic formal elements already introduced.

He proposed a series of principles to govern future development. The students' working buildings should form a nucleus corresponding to the City of Ames' business center. Residential buildings would be relegated to the outer edges of the campus. All business buildings would be assembled according to use, with a group in the center "the purposes of which are quiet and dignified and for which a relatively costly and formal style of architecture is appropriate." Such buildings included the library, chapel, and administration. Laboratories that produced "disagreeable noises or smells" would be put in outlying areas.

Other buildings, small and numerous rather than large and few, would house each department. Olmsted believed Engineering and Agriculture needed the most room for development, but every department should have a building aligned on a rectilinear grid near the center of campus. Streets should radiate outward from the center, and room on these streets should be allocated for new buildings for each department as they became necessary. The exteriors should "secure a harmonious general effect" in style and materials, and all should be limited in height and constructed of modest materials until funds could be found to fireproof all new structures. Following this statement of principles, Olmsted devoted the remainder of the report to a lengthy critique of the current structures, integrated with details for implementing his master plan and specific suggestions for locating many new buildings ("The Olmsted Report," in Ross, pp. 403-416).

The trustees did not adopt Olmsted's plan. They felt his rectilinear grid with formally aligned buildings would make Iowa State too "urban." They wanted a plan that would retain the large tree-lined center created by Welch. Numerous other plans were submitted to the trustees over the next decade. Some were prepared by Des Moines architects, Proudfoot and Bird and successor firms, when they designed individual buildings. No single master plan was accepted by the trustees.

In 1916 the general scheme showed the agricultural departments on the east side of the central campus, engineering on the west, veterinary medicine on the northeast of the central campus area, fundamental sciences on the north and in the center, and home economics also on the north near the old residence hall which occupied the current LeBaron Hall site. The Simonds planting plan had been developed, and many of the trees and shrubs had been labeled It was about this time that the first electrical plan was implemented to light the campus (Day, pp. 147-151).

The years prior to World War I saw further expansion of campus facilities. In 1910-1912 alone the Home Economics Building (later named McKay Hall) was expanded to its present size, and the gymnasium buildings and the Veterinary Medicine Quadrangle were

completed (Ross 1958, p. 139). The latter was augmented by the Hog Cholera Serum Plant in 1913. The 1920s continued the expansion. Four new buildings were begun in 1922. They included the $400,000 library building, a women's dormitory, a sheep barn, and a hog pavilion ("College Plans Biggest Campaign of Building in History of Campus"' *Ames Daily Tribune*, October 13, 1922).

When the Department of Landscape Architecture was formally established, the chairman assumed the job of preparing master plans for the university and overseeing all campus construction. P. H. Elwood, first head of the Department of Landscape Architecture, and Alan. H. Kimball, head of the Department of Architectural Engineering, were two faculty members who contributed significantly to campus development in the post World War I period (Day, p. 151).

Building Design

"Architects: Interpreters of Design," an historic subcontext within "Ames Architecture," discusses the role of Proudfoot and Bird and their contributions to the Iowa State campus.

ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

In 1980 H. Summerfield Day, University Architect for Iowa State, wrote "The Iowa State University Campus and Its Buildings 1859-1979." The table of contents of this monograph provides an excellent typology of resources associated with Iowa State, and it follows verbatim:

> Land use: land, arboretorium, cemetery, Lake LaVerne, landscaping, Pammel Woods, roads & bridges, walks, West Court, & trailers
>
> Transportation: railroads, bus, bicycles, traffic & parking
>
> Athletic & recreational areas: athletic fields, baseball diamonds, golf courses, recreational & intramural areas, tennis courts
>
> Utilities: water supply, sewers & drainage, electric power & light, gas supply & distribution, steam distribution, tunnels & chilled water, telephones
>
> Special areas: Ames Laboratory, Iowa State Center, Poultry Farms & buildings, Veterinary Medicine Research Institute, YMCA & Lynn Fuhrer Lodge
>
> Miscellaneous: brickyards, fire protection, fires, flagpoles, memorials & class gifts, post offices & mail service, radio & television, sculpture, signs, storms, floods & cyclones, Victory Bell

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The collegiate architecture of Ames is, because of its architectural significance, one of the most important property types in the entire city. Proudfoot and Bird, architects of Des Moines, designed many new buildings for the campus. The firm was later retained by private property owners to design other buildings in the wider Ames community. Here one sees the influence of college decisions over the broader architectural development of the community.

The Iowa State campus obtains historical and architectural significance on the state and local levels. The significance of Iowa State as a land-grant institution obtains historical significance on the national level.

The process whereby architects for buildings at Iowa State were chosen is not altogether clear. In many instances, out-of-town architects were chosen for these jobs. Although in some instances, faculty at the school provided designs, this was the exception and these jobs appear to have been of an ad hoc nature. In 1931, for example, Alan H. Kimball, head of the Department of Architectural Engineering, designed an addition to the Chemical Engineering Building. Erected at a cost of $13,657.47, this addition added a wing to the core building constructed in 1927 from plans by Proudfoot, Rawson and Souers, architects of Des Moines. Other designs by Kimball on campus include the 1933 Genetics Laboratory built by Tapager Construction Company at a cost of $11,173.80, the 1938 Charles Stange Memorial Clinic built by James Thompson & Sons at a cost of $123,361.63.

The landscape architecture of the Iowa State campus is significant in its own right and comprises one of the largest and most complex public spaces in Iowa. While the University of Iowa campus is urban in its setting, the campus at Iowa State has always striven to convey a pastoral feeling. The Iowa State campus represents a designed historic landscape blending two distinct landscape architectural traditions, the Romantic landscape of the Welch plan, and the formal Neo-Classicism popularized by the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition. Although neither has been fully implemented, elements of both coexist in overall harmony.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The entire Iowa State University Campus should be intensively surveyed.

At the minimum, the area commonly understood as Central Campus deserves intensive survey. This includes the university's central open space bounded by Osborn Drive to the north, Knoll Road on the east, Union Drive on the south, and Morrill Road on the west, and all buildings lining those roads except those on the north side of Osborn Drive.

Survey and historical designation activities are the responsibility of university administration and the Iowa Board of Regents. Because Regents institutions are not required by law to comply with state historic preservation planning procedures, those agencies of state government which represent historic preservation have little authority in this area.

The City of Ames, in this respect, can make the most impact on the future of historic preservation at Iowa State University by continuing to provide a role model for the university to follow.

Although the collegiate architecture of Ames is exceedingly rich, Iowa State University's status as a regent institution circumscribes local preservation planning. In fact, the Bureau of Historic Preservation of the State Historical Society of Iowa (the agency which administers historic preservation programs in the state) has only limited authority over historic resources at the Board of Regents institutions. The City of Ames has shown great good faith in including the Iowa State campus within the scope of this report. Although preservation planning in Ames should recognize the towering significance of the Iowa State campus to the historic context of Ames, local preservation planning is restricted in this

regard. Further survey and preservation planning for the campus should come from the university. The city should continue the encouragement of historic preservation on campus by acting as a role model for Iowa State.

REPRESENTATIVE RESOURCES

Representative resources are presented on site sheets which follow this section.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7G-1
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name SLOSS HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address IOWA STATE CAMPUS
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present CAMPUS OFFICES Original SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1882 Architect/Builder V. TOMLINSON, CONTRACTOR-BUILDER
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [ ] residential [X] other UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

Originally built in 1882 by V. Tomlinson contractor-builder for a faculty member named Sloss, this house was completed in 1884 for Professor Bessey. It cost $2,490. This building is architecturally significant because it is one of the few remaining buildings on the Iowa State campus from the early period of the university. The building is also significant because it remains one of the few extant examples of a design influenced by Italianate styling on the campus, which dominated the school for about three decades.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

[X] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This building is historically significant because it calls attention to the early history of Iowa State and to a time when, because of inadequate private housing near the university, faculty members were provided living accomodations on the campus itself.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Kooser, Margaret L.; History of Buildings: Iowa State College; 1939.
Ross, Earle D. The Land-Grant Idea at Iowa State College; 1958
Day, H. Summerfield; "The Iowa State University Campus and its Buildings"; 1980.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   [ ] County Resource File _____
   [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   [ ] National Register _____
   [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7G-2
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name ENGINEERING MECHANICS LABORATORY (ORIGINALLY ENGINEERING HALL)
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address IOWA STATE CAMPUS
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

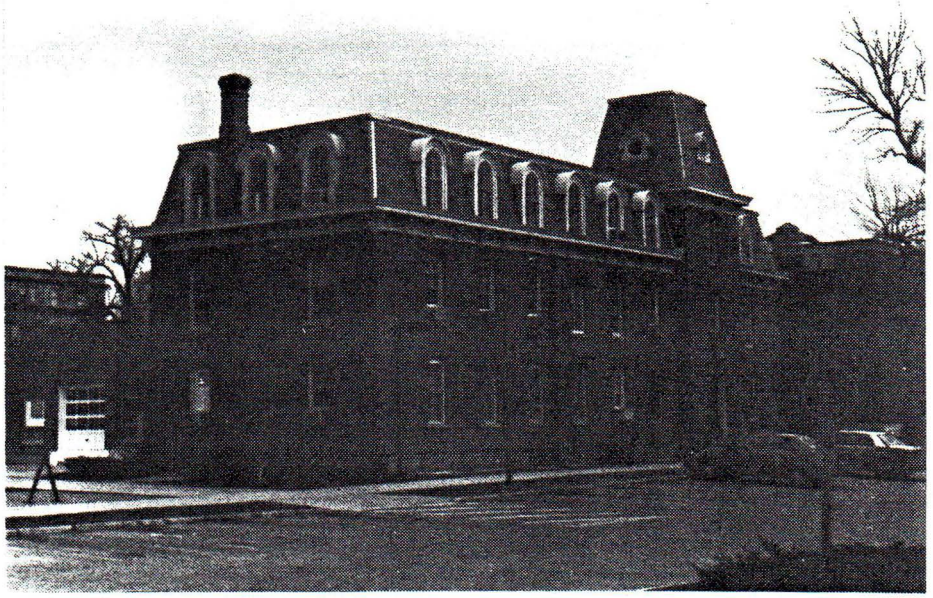
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present EDUCATIONAL Original EDUCATIONAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1883 Architect/Builder J. B. BALLANGER; FOSTER & LIEBBE
10. Building Type
    [ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [X] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [X] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [ ] residential [X] other UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is 2-1/2 story, brick, college building. It features a dormered mansard roof and a tower with cornices and brackets, hood molds over the windows, which contain 4/4 double hung sash, and horizontal bands worked into the exterior wall brick.

The building is significant because it remains an unique example of Second Empire design on the campus. The building is additionally significant because it remains one of few examples of Second Empire influenced designs in Ames.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

[X] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Although research was not undertaken to document the historical signficance of this building, a strong case could be made for its scientific contributions to the historic context "Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education."

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Kooser, Margaret L.; History of Buildings: Iowa State College; 1939.
Ross, Earle D. The Land-Grant Idea at Iowa State College; 1958
Day, H. Summerfield; "The Iowa State University Campus and its Buildings"; 1980.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   [ ] County Resource File _____
   [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   [ ] National Register _____
   [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7G-3
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name MORRILL HALL
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address IOWA STATE CAMPUS
4. Legal Location

	subdivision	block	parcel	subparcel
Urban:				
Rural:	township	range	section	1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present EDUCATIONAL Original EDUCATIONAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1891 Architect/Builder JOSSELYN & TAYLOR
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [X] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[X] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [ ] good [X] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [ ] residential [X] other UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

Begun in 1890 and completed in 1891 from designs of Josselyn and Taylor, architects of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Morrill Hall originally provided classrooms, the college library, chapel, museum, and laboratories, as well as department offices. The building obtains threefold architectural significance. First, it shows restrained influences of Richardsonian Romanesque styling and is one of the finest buildings of this sort in Ames. Second, the building calls attention to the first generation of red brick buildings constructed on the Iowa State campus. Although limestone subsequently replaced red brick as the preferred building material for central campus buildings, red brick did prevail some thirty years. Few of those resources remain extant. Third, the building helped shape the evolution of the campus. Its prominent site north of Old Main (which was located slightly east of where Beardshear Hall now stands) reinforced the concept that Central Campus was to be free of buildings.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Named for Justin S. Morrill, U. S. Senator from Vermont and author of the Land-Grant Act of 1862 (since called the Morrill Act), this building is one of the oldest and largest of the first generation of college buildings erected at Iowa State, and one of the few such remaining on the campus. The building's name commemorates both the Senator and the importance of the Morrill Act to American agricultural history.

The Morrill Act granted to every state in the Union 30,000 acres of publicly owned land for each Representative and Senator in the U. S. Congress. While in some states (like Wisconsin) this land was given to existing institutions, Iowa is among the states in which it was used to create new institutions for agricultural and technical education. Senator Morrill subsequently became known as the "Father of the Agricultural Colleges."

Although a claim for historical significance is not made at this time, a strong case could easily be made because this was an important all-purpose building for Iowa State.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7G-4
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name BEARDSHEAR HALL (ORIGINALLY CENTRAL HALL)
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address IOWA STATE CAMPUS
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present EDUCATIONAL Original EDUCATIONAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1906 Architect/Builder PROUDFOOT AND BIRD
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [X] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [X] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [X] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [ ] residential [X] other UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

18. Map

19. Photo looking SW Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[_] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[_] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

Originally named Central Hall, Beardshear Hall was built in 1906 to replace the college's first main building that had been destroyed by fire. It was designed by the prominent Des Moines architectural firm of Proudfoot and Bird, whose buildings dominate the Iowa State campus. Beardshear Hall was designed as (and remains) the pre-eminent building on the campus. It occupies the approximate site of the original main building.

It is significant for several reasons. It was the first campus building to employ stone for the exterior walls, setting the pattern for successive buildings facing the Central Campus, including Marston (formerly Engineering) Hall, the Library, McKay (formerly Home Economics) Hall, Curtiss (formerly Agriculture) Hall, the Dairy Industries Building, and the Memorial Union. Beardshear Hall is also significant because it was the first building on the campus to employ Neo-Classical Revival styling. All of the previously mentioned buildings except the Memorial Union were subsequently designed in the same architectural style. It is additionally significant because its location was the determining factor in siting those buildings.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

It is named for College President William M. Beardshear. In addition to serving as the university's administration building--a function that continues to this day--it has housed the Botany, English, Mathematics, History, Political Economics, Elocution, and Bacteriology Departments, and the Library (Kooser, p. 10). Although research was not completed in this reconnaissance, an easy case could be made for the historical significance of this building as it relates to "Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education," as outlined in the historic context text of this report.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Kooser, Margaret L.; History of Buildings: Iowa State College; 1939.
Ross, Earle D. The Land-Grant Idea at Iowa State College; 1958
Day, H. Summerfield; "The Iowa State University Campus and its Buildings"; 1980.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
[ ] County Resource File _____
[ ] Windshield Survey _____
[ ] National Register _____
[ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
[ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
[ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
[ ] Other _____
[ ] Other _____
[ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7G-5
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name CURTISS HALL (ORIGINALLY AGRICULTURE HALL)
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address IOWA STATE CAMPUS
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present EDUCATIONAL Original EDUCATIONAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1909 Architect/Builder PROUDFOOT AND BIRD
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [X] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [X] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [X] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [ ] residential [X] other UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

18. Map

19. Photo looking E Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

Originally named Agriculture Hall, Curtiss Hall was built in 1909 as the administrative building for the Agricultural Department (now College).

It is significant because, like all the other primary Central Campus stone buildings, it was designed by the prominent Des Moines architectural firm of Proudfoot and Bird. Agriculture Hall was designed in the Neo-Classical Revival style to complement Central (now Beardshear Hall), which sits directly opposite it on the western part of Central Campus. John Charles Olmsted of the well-known Boston firm, Olmsted Brothers, was retained in 1906 to select the site for Agriculture Hall. The siting and style of this building expanded the motif of Neo-Classical Revival stone buildings to the east side of Central Campus and established the use of axial relationships there to tie together buildings separated by great distances.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[X] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This building is the administrative building of the Agriculture Department (now College). Named for Agriculture Dean Charles Curtiss, this building calls attention to the historic importance of agriculture as an academic discipline at Iowa State. Its position on Central Campus directly opposite Beardshear Hall is second in prominence only to Beardshear Hall itself (and not even Beardshear Hall sits *within* the circular drive first laid out by President Welch). It almost appears symbolically to challenge the dominance of Beardshear Hall, the administrative headquarters and the former location of several of the science and liberal arts departments. Curtiss Hall clearly occupies a more prominent site than any other Central Campus building except Beardshear Hall, including Marston (formerly Engineering) Hall, the Engineering College's administrative building.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Kooser, Margaret L.; History of Buildings: Iowa State College; 1939.
Ross, Earle D. The Land-Grant Idea at Iowa State College; 1958
Day, H. Summerfield; "The Iowa State University Campus and its Buildings"; 1980.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7G-7
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name MEMORIAL UNION
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address IOWA STATE CAMPUS
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present EDUCATIONAL Original EDUCATIONAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1927*; 1939 ADDITION Architect/Builder PROUDFOOT, RAWSON & SOUERS
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [X] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [X] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [X] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [ ] residential [X] other UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

18. Map

19. Photo looking S Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This building shows the influences of early Twentieth Century Italian Renaissance styling with its bilateral symmetry, hipped roof, and prominent main floor arched windows. The building is complex in terms of its massing, its multifacaded orientations, size, site requirements, and its phased construction. All these factors required a well-thought out master plan for its successful implementation. This building is architecturally significant as one of the outstanding Proudfoot, Rawson and Souers designs in Iowa.

The use of stone and elaborate stonework detailing, including quoins, pedimented windows, and rustication of the lower levels reinforce the building's monumentality.

To the north of the main entrance on the building's central north-south axis is a stone fountain by sculptor Christian Peterson. Symmetrical walks curve from the main entrance toward central campus and the Campanile, extending the building's formality beyond its walls to a greater extent than other major buildings fronting the university's central open space.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

[X] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

The building is significant historically because it provided a new social center for the campus and helped cement the south-of-campus area as the center for off-campus housing. The building's setting midway between the men's and women's dormitory complexes, located respectively at the southwest and southeast corners of the main campus, reinforced its importance as a social gathering place.

It has served from its beginning as a forum for the formal and informal exchange of ideas, hosting the countless conventions, lectures, concerts, performances, and exhibits so vital to university life.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

* Construction on the Memorial Union was begun in April 1927; *Ames Daily Tribune*, April 5, 1927, page 1.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
[ ] County Resource File _____
[ ] Windshield Survey _____
[ ] National Register _____
[ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
[ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
[ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
[ ] Other _____
[ ] Other _____
[ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7G-6
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name LIBRARY
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address IOWA STATE CAMPUS
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present EDUCATIONAL Original EDUCATIONAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1922-1923* Architect/Builder PROUDFOOT, BIRD & RAWSON
10. Building Type
    [ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [X] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [X] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [X] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [ ] residential [X] other UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

18. Map

19. Photo looking SW Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

Constructed between 1922-1923, the library building was designed by Proudfoot, Bird and Rawson, architects of Des Moines. It was sited on a line with Beardshear (then known as Central) Hall and faced east. Like Beardshear, this building featured a stone exterior. Its design was influenced by early Twentieth Century Italian Renaissance styling, expressed in the large upper story arched windows, the lower level rusticated stonework, and the pedimented lower level windows.

The building obtains architectural significance for many reasons. First, it is a monumental building in its own right and expresses the importance of a library to the success of a university. The use of stone echoes employment of this material in other buildings constructed during the second phase of campus development. Third, it is another of the major campus buildings designed by the architectural firm of Proudfoot and Bird. Finally, the building anchors the northwest portion of central campus and reinforces its unified design. Major additions to the building have subsquently lessened its integrity. Such alterations as these need to be carefully evaluated to determine how the building would fit into an historic campus district.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[X] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed for this building at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Kooser, Margaret L.; History of Buildings: Iowa State College: 1939.
Ross, Earle D. The Land-Grant Idea at Iowa State College, 1958
* "Will Start Work on New $425,000 Library, Excavation for College Structure Will Begin at Once", *Ames Daily Tribune*, November 22, 1922.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   [ ] County Resource File _____
   [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   [ ] National Register _____
   [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

7H

ADDRESSES FOR GREEK LETTERS: FRATERNITY AND SORORITY ARCHITECTURE, CIRCA 1910-1941

STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXT

American universities and colleges have a long-standing penchant for on-campus, student residence. This tradition was reinforced by necessity at Iowa State because the college was located far removed from any previous settlement. When the Iowa State Agricultural College was opened for instruction in 1869, it was necessary for the school to supply a boarding department for students, because no private facilities existed nearby and the fledgling town of Ames was difficult to reach.

The 1912 History of Story County, Iowa describes arrangements for student housing during the early years of the college's existence:

> The students very generally lived upon the campus, and their number was not so great but that the most of them could find accommodation in the dormitories provided. The old main building of the college was admirably suited to the uses of such an institution in the country, and the other homes and houses upon the campus, which in increasing numbers, supplemented the main building as the years passed by, helped the institution to grow without in any wise impairing its unity or compactness (page 409).

The loss of "Old Main" to fires in 1900 and 1902 placed pressure on the young town of Ames to provide housing for the increasing number of students. Fraternities and sororities had been gaining in popularity on other campuses nationwide during the latter part of the Nineteenth Century. These organizations found Iowa State to be fertile ground for establishing local chapters. Their acceptance in Ames may have been due, in part, to the need for student housing.

Most chapters initially located their houses in the residential area immediately west of campus, although some preferred the Downtown residential district north of the business district. Convenient pedestrian access to campus probably influenced the choice of the west campus area. Downtown locations were made possible by the existence of the trolley line linking that area to the campus. The prestige associated with the Downtown residential area, its proximity to service, commercial, and social activities, as well as the availability of large houses, were important factors in locating there.

Some chapters purchased or leased existing buildings. Others occupied new houses built specifically for them, usually after the chapter had been in existence for several years. In some instances, single-family dwellings were altered for Greek use. The Wallace and Mary Greeley House at 502 Douglas Avenue provided the most visible example of adaptive reuse in Downtown Ames. In the 1920s it was used as a fraternity house. Documented examples of other Downtown locations include houses at 803 and 815 Burnett Avenue, 829 and 905 Douglas Avenue (the latter being Sigma Nu), and 604 Grand Avenue. Whether these were adaptations of existing houses or newly built chapter houses is uncertain.

Despite the advantages of being Downtown, however, other fraternities and sororities chose to locate west of campus. Prior to World War I, Hyland and Sheldon Avenues were

popularly known as "fraternity row." Some chapter houses were clustered on or near West Street. This street also had a minor commercial character due to its prominence as the major approach to the campus from the west prior to the completion of Lincoln Way. The businesses included the Athletic Drug Store, a grocery store, a barber shop, and other establishments.

Few Greek Letter chapter houses remain in the area west of campus today. Some of the buildings originally built for them continue to serve students today as rooming houses. They are mostly frame construction. An exception is the Triangle fraternity house, built as the Sigma Chi fraternity house. It is a large, imposing brick structure located at 125 North Hyland. While it is perhaps the last Greek Letter chapter house to be built west of campus, it may be the first such house in Ames to be designed for that purpose by an architect.

In the years preceeding World War I, portions of Lincoln Way and streets leading south from it emerged as popular areas for fraternities and sororities. In 1913, for example, researched provided by Kay H. Silet, project volunteer, indicates that Pi Kappa Alpha constructed a new building at 2112 Lincoln Way. Designed by Vorse, Kraetsch and Kraetsch, architects of Des Moines, this building was constructed by Ben J. Cole, contractor-builder of Ames, at a cost of $55,000. Phi Delta Theta also engaged Vorse, Kraetsch and Kraetsch for their new house at 325 Welch Avenue. It was erected in 1913 by Hays Construction of Davenport. Norman T. Vorse worked for a time as draftsman with Proudfoot and Bird. Kraetsch and Kraetsch designed many prominent buildings in central Iowa, including the Boone County Courthouse, and in Des Moines Grace Methodist Church, Saint Augustine Church, and a house at 2633 Southwest 21st for E. E. Butler.

Following World War I, land south of the eastern portion of campus opened up for development. This occurrence coincided with a growth period for the student population at Iowa State. The prosperous decade following the war saw a boom in construction of fraternity and sorority houses as those organizations came into their own. Greek Letter organizations are social creatures and typically enjoy proximity with one another. Architectural pretension among Greek organizations has also characterized the movement. The new area in College Heights provided an ideal location for larger residences in an attractive setting. Built with permanent, quality materials, many of these houses boasted professional architectural designs.

Most of the new Greek Letter chapter houses south of campus were concentrated in two distinct areas. The older one, centered along Welch Avenue, was smaller and actually began to develop prior to the war. The newer, larger one was bounded by Lynn Avenue, Lincoln Way, Beech Avenue, and Knapp and Greeley Streets. This area contained three distinct clusters where virtually all the buildings were fraternities or sororities. One of the clusters formed along Ash Avenue and claimed the popular designation "fraternity row," supplanting Hyland and Sheldon Avenues west of campus. Another cluster east of Ash Avenue in the vicinity of Sunset Drive became known as "sorority circle." The third cluster formed along the south side of Lincoln Way west of Beech Avenue. These collections of buildings contributed to an impressive new residential section in Ames.

Many stylistic influences are evident in Greek Letter Houses built in Ames. They include Beaux-Arts, Colonial Revival (English and Spanish), and Tudor Revival, as well as the "Collegiate Gothic," popular early in the Twentieth Century and best exemplified by Ralph Adams Cram and his work at Princeton and Henry Ives Cobb at the University of Chicago. One of the earliest architect-designed Greek Houses south of campus is the Sigma Alpha Epsilon House at 140 Lynn Avenue. This building was probably designed by Alan H. Kimball, founder and head of the Department of Architectural Engineering at Iowa State.

Kimball's other credits include St. John's Episcopal Church and Collegiate Methodist Church.

Amos Emery, architect of Des Moines, planned numerous fraternity and sorority houses in Ames in the 1920s into the early 1930s. Known locally in his profession as "Famous Amos," Emery has to his credit the design of more Greek houses in Ames than any other architect. (Walt Hotchkiss, who now works with Hubbell Realty in Des Moines was in the firm during a portion of this time.) A short list of Emery's buildings includes:

Alpha Delta Pi Sorority
Chi Omega Sorority (since remodeled)
Kappa Sigma Fraternity
Sigma Kappa Sorority (one of his last, or perhaps the last)
Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity

Phi Kappa Psi at 316 Lynn Avenue was another architect-designed house built during this time in Ames. The house is a mirror image and identical to the one at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln.

The Great Depression brought an end to virtually all design and construction of fraternity and sorority houses in Ames. The outbreak of World War II further curtailed Greek activities on campus because student populations declined. Although these organizations gained new life in the late 1940s and 1950s and remain popular to this day, the outbreak of the war brings to a convenient close the period of significance for this historic context.

Statement of Significance

Properties associated with Greek Letter Houses can be significant under Local Criterion C and National Register Criterion A (historical significance) and under Local Criterion E and National Register Criterion C (architectural significance).

Historical significance relates to these organizations and the evolution of local chapters and/or national organizations. This can embrace the development of the fraternity and sorority systems in Ames, in Iowa, or in the nation. Architectural significance relates to the design of the local chapter houses built in Ames.

Recommendations

Fraternity and sorority architecture in Ames constitutes an important collective resource. Most of the resources cluster geographically, although some are non-contiguous. All of them comprise a property type which can legitimately be surveyed, analyzed, evaluated, and designated as a unit. Both National Register and local designation programs are appropriate. The process should probably begin with National Register listing, since this provides basic although not restrictive benefits.

Preparation of an application for the historical designation of individual Greek Letter homes or for an historic district calling attention to them is very appropriate for preservation planning in Ames. For National Register listing, a Multiple Property Documentation Form might be prepared, which would address the historical and architectural significance of Greek Letter Houses. Individual houses in areas of mixed land-use could be listed under this document and an historic district or districts of Greek Letter Houses could also be nominated.

The architectural significance of many of these buildings is high and good cases can be made for this significance. Information concerning Greek organizations should be easily obtained from their local chapters and national headquarters. A reservoir of potential volunteers to participate in survey and nomination procedures should also be readily available. The methodology to prepare applications for the designations of these properties need not be complex. For all these reasons, an intensive survey of Greek Letter houses in Ames should seriously be considered.

The area of highest potential for an historic district lies immediately south of campus and east of Lynn Avenue. The boundaries are described as beginning at the intersection of Lincoln Way and Beech (now sometimes called Beach) Avenue, then south along Beech Avenue to Greeley Street, then west along Greeley Street to Pearson Avenue, then a line drawn west to the intersection of Ash Avenue and Knapp Street, then west along Knapp Street to Lynn Avenue, then north along Lynn Avenue to Lincoln Way, then east along Lincoln Way to Ash Avenue, then south along Ash Avenue to Gable Lane, then east along Gable Lane to Gray Avenue, then north along Gray Avenue to Lincoln Way, then east along Lincoln Way to its intersection with Beech Avenue.

Other resources exist in the south campus area which also might be eligible for nomination. These resources occur mostly along Welch Avenue between Chamberlain and Little Streets, with a single building located at the southwest corner of Knapp Street and Hayward Avenue.

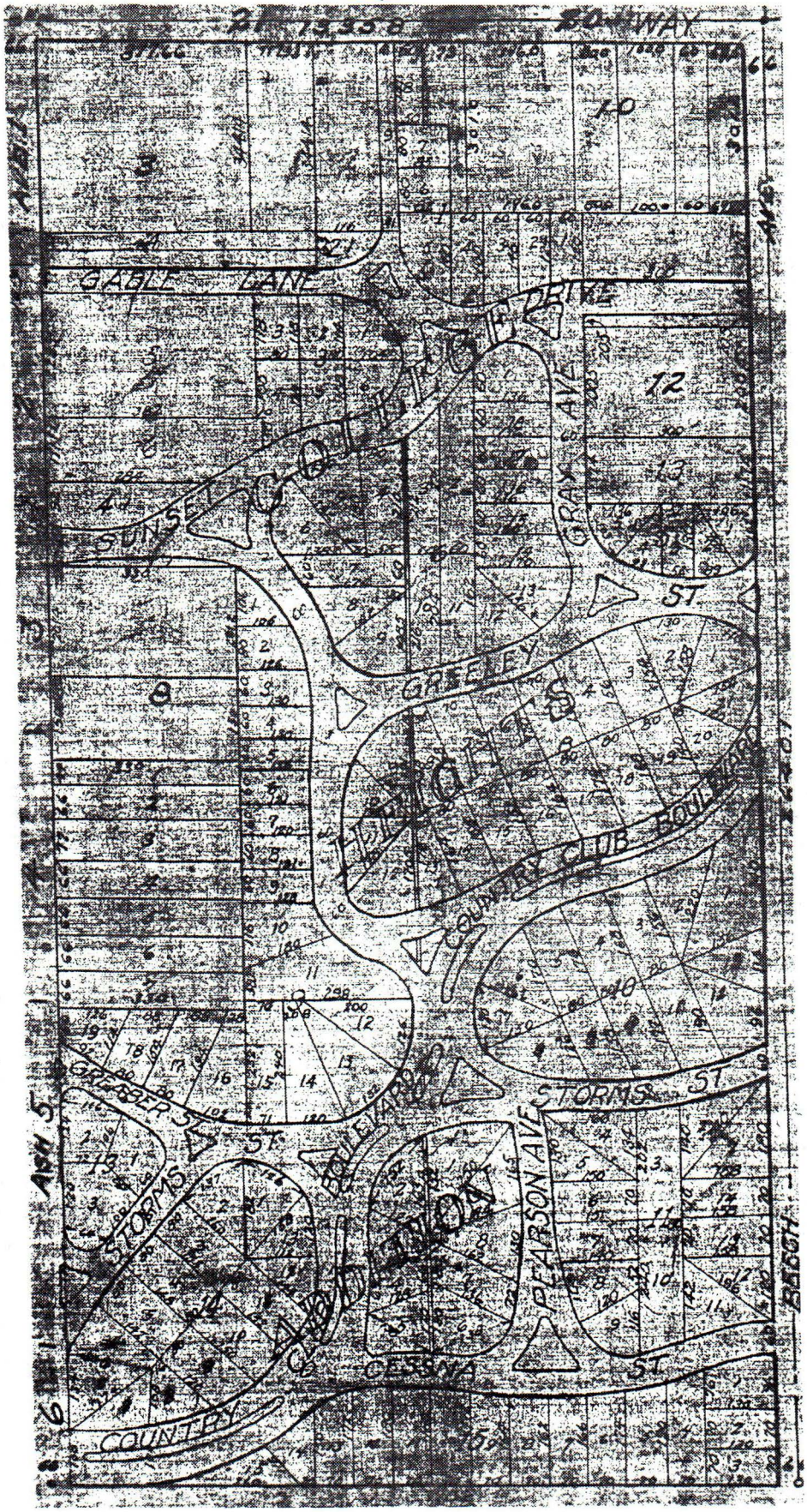
Although the level of significance for many of these resources will be local, there is also the possibility that national levels of significance might be identified. Phi Kappa Psi House at 316 Lynn Avenue is a case in point. Identical to the one at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln, national headquarters of the organization may have had stock architectural plans available for local chapters when they constructed new houses. The likelihood exists, therefore, that other Greek organizations also had set plans for chapter houses which they made available. Research along these lines might, therefore, develop a national typology and provide criteria to evaluate whether Ames' examples obtain architectural significance on a national level. The comparison of Ames' houses with those of other chapter houses in Iowa might also provide a basis to claim and develop a state level of significance.

Iowa State has historically had a strong tradition of Greek organizations. In addition to architectural significance, therefore, local Ames chapters might also obtain historical significance. Such significance might link, for example, broad patterns and events between local chapters and national organizations, as well as important individuals involved in the evolution of Greek organizations. This significance might obtain on a local, state, or national basis.

REPRESENTATIVE RESOURCES

Representative resources are presented on site sheets which follow this section.

College Heights Addition
Ames, Iowa



SOURCE:
MAP OF THE CITY OF AMES
OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, JANUARY 1916

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7H-1
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 803 BURNETT AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present DUPLEX Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: BETWEEN 1900-1911 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [X] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [X] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[x] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 2-1/2 story, frame, single family dwelling influenced by Queen Anne styling. It has a cross gable roof. The building features a wrap-around one-story porch with a conical roof at the corner. It also has fish-scale siding in the gables and a two-story bay window on the south. Sited on a corner lot, this building makes a strong visual impact on the viewer.

This building is an example of successive adaptive reuses. It was converted from a single-family dwelling to a fraternity house in the early years of the Twentieth Century. It remained in this use until at least 1911 when the Sanborn fire insurance map classified it as a "club house." By 1920 it had been converted to a rooming house. More recently, it has been made into a duplex.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

[x] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This building is historically significant because it calls attention to the decisions of several Greek Letter chapters to locate their houses near the Downtown business district during the first decades of the Twentieth Century, and of the subsequent relocation of these organizations to the campus environs. In this regard, the building is linked historically with the growth of Iowa State University as an institution.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1911.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
[ ] County Resource File _____
[ ] Windshield Survey _____
[ ] National Register _____
[ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
[ ] Determination of Eligibility _____

[ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
[ ] Other _____
[ ] Other _____
[ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7H-2
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 815 BURNETT AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present MULTIPLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: PRIOR TO 1911 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[?] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[?] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[X] other COVER-UP SIDING
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [ ] good [X] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 2-1/2 story frame building with a facade-gabled roof. Cover-up siding now masks other architectural details. A front porch and side porch on the south have replaced an original wrap-around porch. Architectural significance is not claimed for this building because of these alterations.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [x] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

In 1926 this building was being used as a fraternity house according to the Sanborn map of that year.

This building is historically significant because it calls attention to the decisions of several Greek Letter chapters to locate their houses near the Downtown business district during the first decades of the Twentieth Century, and of the subsequent relocation of these organizations to the campus environs. As such, this resource calls attention to the growth of Iowa State University as an institution. Cover-up siding poses questions for the historical designation of this building.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7H-3
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 604 GRAND AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
   (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present MULTIPLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original MULTIPLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1910 Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
    [ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [X] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [X] other COVER-UP SIDING
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking SE Photographer Schafer



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [X] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 2-1/2 story frame structure which at one time served as a fraternity house. It features a side-gambrelled roof with a prominent gabled central dormer and a smaller hipped roof dormer. It also features a one story front porch.

It is significant architecturally as a good example of a fraternity house designed to blend in with a neighborhood of primarily single-family dwellings. It was probably designed by an architect (although one has not been identified during this survey). The building's design avoids symmetry and juxtaposes prominent elements in a way that divides up its overall massiveness, making it more compatible in appearance with the surrounding buildings. The application of cover-up siding on this building poses questions concerning its historical designation.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [X] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Completed circa 1910, this building calls attention to the decisions of numerous fraternities and sororities to locate in the vicinity of the downtown business district during the first three decades of the Twentieth Century. As such, this resource calls attention to the growth of Iowa State University as an institution. Cover-up siding poses questions for historical designation.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7H-4
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name SORORITY HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 129 ASH AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present MULTIPLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original MULTIPLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1913 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[X] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[X] other COVER-UP SIDING
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking W Photographer Schafer



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This building is significant as a documented, surviving example of a wood frame Greek Letter chapter house. It was at one time the Pi Beta Phi sorority house. The asymmetrical massing of the building and its two-level bay protruding turret-like to the south show influences of the Queen Anne style. The cover-up siding, which now probably hides much architectural detail, detracts from its appearance. Although no front porch appeared on the 1926 Sanborn, an unenclosed porch probably was part of the building's original design.

The 1926 Sanborn map documents this building as a sorority house. Although Ash Avenue by that time had several other fraternities and sororities, numerous single-family residences remained. The building calls attention to the penchant of such organizations for deeper setbacks than single-family residences. The imposing front lawns provide a pastoral-like setting for these larger buildings. Cover-up siding poses questions of integrity.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [x] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This may be the chapter house for one of the earliest of the Greek Letter organizations to locate south of the campus. It calls attention to the migration of like organizations from west of campus to the nearby College Heights area and its development as a neighborhood of choice for them.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1926.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7H-5
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name PHI DELTA THETA FRATERNITY HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 325 WELCH AVENUE (NORTHWEST CORNER KNAPP & WELCH)
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

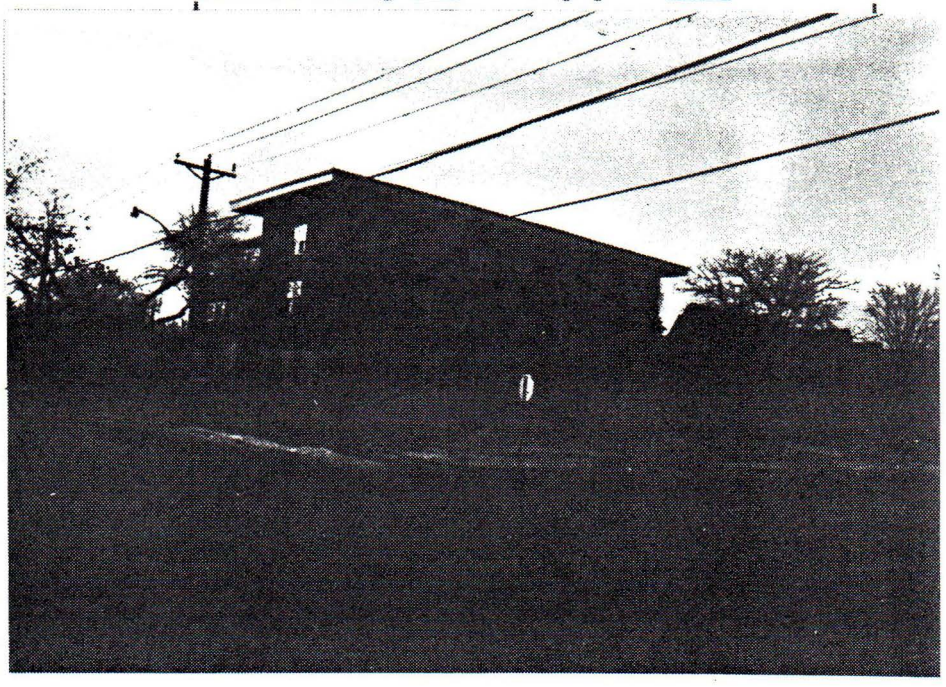
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present MULTIPLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original MULTIPLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1915 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
    [ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [X] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This building is significant for its imposing appearance created by its large, block-like massing. It features paired windows symmetrically arranged in seven bays on three floors. This is one of the few Greek Letter houses in Ames influenced by Prairie styling. Its widely overhanging eaves, characteristic of the style, emphasize the horizontal plane. Despite the large wing added to the west, the original building retains much of its character except for the relocation of the main entrance and removal of the main stairs.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [x] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This building may obtain historical significance due to its long-term function as the local chapter house of a large national fraternity. It may be one of the earliest of the Greek Letter chapter houses to be built south of campus. Although it is now outside the neighborhood of choice of like organizations, it may have influenced other fraternities and sororities to migrate to the area south of campus.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7H-6
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name THETA DELTA CHI FRATERNITY HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 217 ASH AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

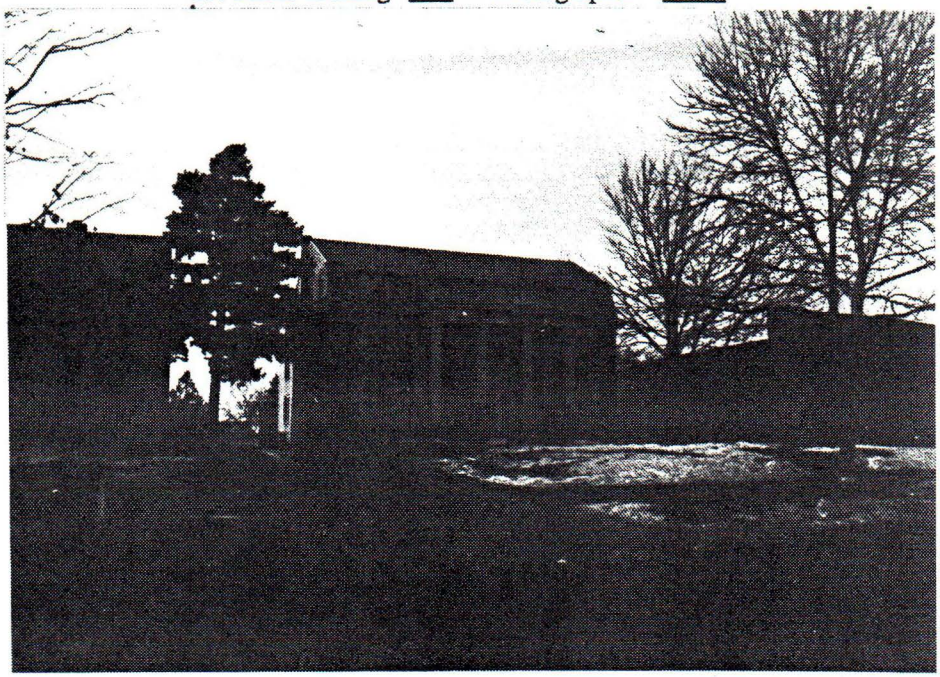
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present MULTIPLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original MULTIPLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1915 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[X] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [x] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 2-1/2 story brick fraternity house. It has a side-gambrelled gable with three dormer windows on the facade. Influenced by Neo-Classical revival architectural styling, the building features a prominent full-height entry porch supported by four columns and surmounted by a balustrade. The building also features stone trim and other Neo-Classical details.

It is architecturally significant as a good example of a Neo-Classical revival influenced building. It was erected circa 1912 and retains much of its integrity. It is similar in appearance to Alumni Hall on the Iowa State campus, although on a smaller scale.

Undoubtedly designed by an architect, this individual was not identified during the survey. The architect's identity and the placement of this building in his or her work may strengthen this building's significance.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [x] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This building is historically significant due to its early presence on Ash Avenue (which later became known informally as "Fraternity Row") in the newly-forming neighborhood of choice for fraternities and sororities south of campus.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7H-7
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name DELTA CHI FRATERNITY HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 405 HAYWARD AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present MULTIPLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original MULTIPLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1922 Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[X] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [X] other CAMPUS ATHLETIC FIELDS

18. Map

19. Photo looking SW Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 2-1/2 story brick fraternity house which features a hipped roof with intersecting gables, stone trim, and a porte-cochere. Probably constructed shortly after World War I, the building remains without large-scale later additions and hence retains much of its original character.

This building is significant as a representative example of a fraternity house designed on a relatively large scale and erected during a period of great construction activity by like organizations.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [x] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Located at the corner of Knapp and Hayward, this building stands outside the neighborhood of choice for many of the Greek Letter organizations which erected houses in the 1920s. It may be an early example of the migration of the Greek Letter organizations to the area south of campus.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7H-8
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON FRATERNITY HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 140 LYNN AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

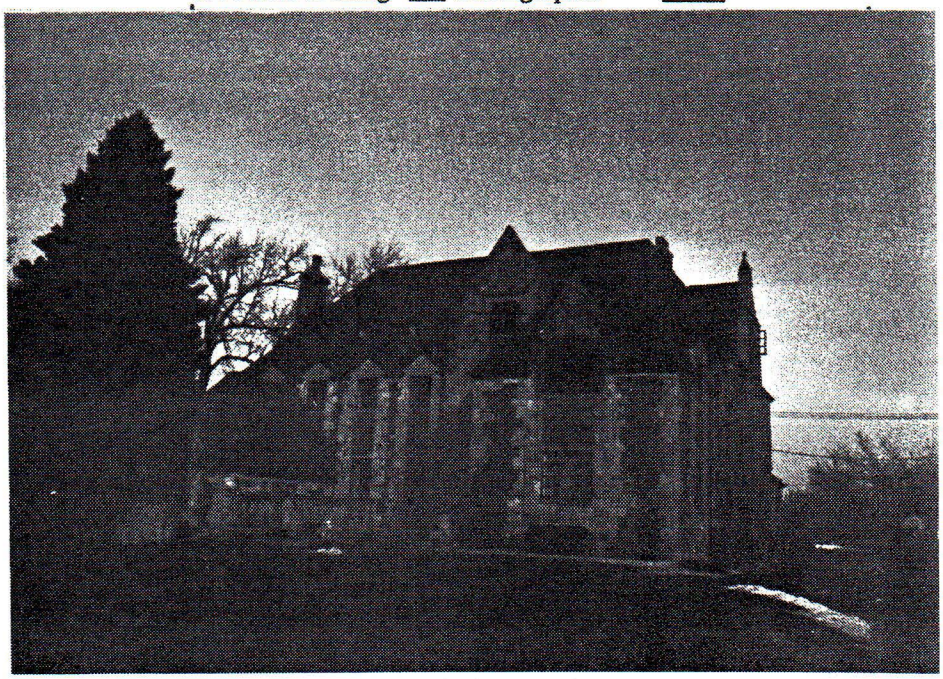
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present MULTIPLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original MULTIPLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1930 Architect/Builder ALAN H. KIMBALL
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[X] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [X] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is designed in the style of a European manor house. It features a tall, steeply pitched hipped roof and extensive use of stone trim. Its monumental scale coupled with such details as its massive chimney and balustraded entry porch convey an air of permanence and dignity.

This building is significant because of its design and the quality of its construction materials, which helped establish a standard of excellence for later Greek Letter houses to emulate. It may obtain additional significance as an example of Alan H. Kimball's work in Ames. Its integrity is relatively high, although somewhat lessened by a newer wing at the rear of the building.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [X] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This building may obtain historical significance as a long-established local chapter of a large national fraternity.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 7H-9
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name SORORITY HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 525 WELCH AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present MULTIPLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original MULTIPLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1923 Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[X] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [X] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking W Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [x] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This building is constructed of tile faced with stucco. It is large-scale, but spare in terms of architectural detail. Its cross-gable roof shows influence of Craftsman styling and features twin dormers. The building is significant as a modest example of Greek Letter organization housing. This significance is lessened by the enclosure of the porch.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [x] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Identified by the 1926 Sanborn maps as a sorority house with the address 521 Welch, this building stands outside the neighborhood of choice for many of the Greek Letter oganizations. Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1926.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

8

DREAM OF ARCADIA: DESIGNED HISTORIC LANDSCAPES IN AMES, 1868-1943

STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXT

Introduction

The appeal of ancient Greece, its democratic government and rural simplicity, has been strong in the United States even before the days of the Early Republic. As the geographic embodiment of rural contentment, Arcadia, a mountainous district in the Peloponnesus, became for Americans, as it had for the ancients, an ideal place of idyllic happiness. Closely associated with this happiness is the notion of the heavenly garden, and, hence, the association with this historic context.

Ames has one of the oldest traditions of landscape architecture in the State of Iowa. This community has planned and cultivated its environment and, in doing so, has developed an ethos of conservation, beauty, and good design. Since 1868 when President A. S. Welch arrived on the campus of Iowa State, Ames has been a home for horticultural and floracultural research and development and for landscaping. Academic figures on the campus, such as Professors Joseph L. Budd and Seaman A. Knapp, have provided international leadership in these sciences. The Department of Landscape Architecture at the university has become nationally recognized for its training program. Because of these influences, Ames as a community matured in an atmosphere that respected plant material and the built environment planned for both utility and beauty.

Campus design showed this influence first. Landscaped grounds became an integral part of Welch's administration. Orchards were laid out and provided experimental opportunities for students and faculty. Grounds near the College Building were laid out and ornamented "with lawns, shrubbery and trees." (Allen, p. 241). Dr. Welch taught "landscape gardening," as this profession was then often known. He came to Ames in the early 1870s and taught in the Horticulture Department. Many of the trees on central campus today refer to Dr. Welch's plan. Welch had studied landscape gardening in the Eastern U.S. at a time when the English landscape school was influential. Welch's ideas reflect the masters of the period like Andrew Jackson Downing.

Charles Bessey was another pioneer in the field, who taught general horticulture from 1869 to 1873.

Ames Cemetery

The Ames Cemetery Association was organized in the 1870s. The association was sufficiently established within several years to undertake a major operation, the development of the cemetery itself. First platted as the Ames Cemetery in 1878, this burial ground was designed by A. N. Carpenter, landscape architect of Galesburg, Illinois.

Although ubiquitous from an early time in Iowa, Nineteenth Century cemeteries were only rarely professionally designed in the state. In this regard, the Ames Cemetery is particularly unusual not only as a designed historic landscape, but also because, at this time, the population of the community only numbered about one thousand. Additional

significance obtains because Carpenter's plan for the cemetery remains extant. (Cemetery plats are not usually entered into the public record in Story County, according to an official in the Recorder's Office).

The plat for this burial ground was again entered into the public record in 1890. This plat is a somewhat abbreviated design for the land, indicating that Carpenter's original design was implemented only in part. In 1901, I. F. T. McLain, president of the association, filed in the public record a third plat for the cemetery. This expansion more than doubled the size of the burial ground Surveyor for this platting was H. J. Burt.

In 1917 cemetery park was turned over to the City of Ames as a municipal facility (perhaps with the stimulus of World War I). In June 1917 the City of Ames purchased additional land from George Henry Maxwell to expand the cemetery. In 1929 an additional 33 acres were added to the cemetery, which brought its total acreage to 52. In the 1960s, Ray F. Wyrick, landscape architect of Des Moines, consulted with the City of Ames to develop these grounds into a unified design. The south addition of the Ames Municipal Cemetery was replatted in 1963.

Public Landscape Architecture

Local government in Ames has nurtured landscape architecture from an early time in the community's development. Ames was incorporated in 1869 after approval by popular vote. Public improvements were soon undertaken. Basic among them were landscape architectural considerations, including drainage, street grading, and putting out shade trees (A History of the Town of Ames, Story County, Iowa).

In 1878 the Ames City Council passed a resolution requiring owners of residential property to set out shade trees (Shrader, Minutes of the City Council). In 1890, the City established a Parks Committee. In doing so, the City took early advantage of recent legislation approved by the Iowa General Assembly, which enabled municipalities to establish parks committees to oversee related affairs.

Prior to 1892, most towns in Iowa were unable to acquire public park lands financed through bonds and tax levies. Although in 1892 the General Assembly enable cities of the first class to do so, this legislation applied only to two cities: Des Moines and Sioux City. (Page, "Greenwood Park," p. 1-11). The acquisition of public parks in Ames was, therefore, narrowly circumscribed and entirely dependent on private gifts of land. In 1909, the Ames Park Committee was established and empowered to receive an appropriation from the General Fund "for the improvement and maintenance of public parks and parking along the streets" (Municipal Ordinance Number 233).

Today, both the City of Ames and the Story County park systems are advanced in comparison with most areas in Iowa with similar population. Individual members of the staff of Iowa State with specialities in forestry, outdoor recreation, fishery and wildlife biology, landscape architecture, horticulture, and other disciplines have contributed significantly to the community by working on committees and boards and by stimulating and encouraging participation in programs related to the environment.

Conservation Movement

Iowa State faculty also provided strong leadership for the Conservation Movement in Iowa, which began in the 1920s but achieved prominence and wide-spread support during the Great Depression.

Federal responses to conservation problems, focusing on land use and land waste, were embodied in many W. P. A. program, beginning with soil surveys and studies of forests and streams.

An active proponent of such measures was Professor Gilmour B. MacDonald, who came to Iowa State after three years with the U. S. Forest Service. He became chief of the forestry section at the state agricultural experiment station. In the mid-1930s he directed Iowa's emergency conservation program.

Another leader of the movement, Professor Louis H. Pammel, was a leading botanist, who inveighed against misuse of public land. For example, he was outspoken in favoring preservation of the natural state of Ashworth Park in Des Moines, rather than its development. The State of Iowa later recognized his contributions to preserving the environment by naming Pammel State Park in his honor. Pammel Woods and Pammel Court commemorate his name in Ames.

Private Landscape Architecture

Beginning in the early 1930s, the Ames Garden Club sponsored an on-going planning program for landscape design. To date there are 13 documented sites that participated in this program, of which all were privately owned. Most of the properties were residential and located in Ames, but one commercial property in Ames was also included, as well as several residences in other parts of Iowa. The plans were of two types: general planting plans and plans for perennial borders. Landscape architects in the Landscape Architecture Department of Iowa State College provided the professional designs. More of these designs were prepared for residences in the College Heights Addition than any other neighborhood in Ames. Lists of these designs and their planners follows in the "Other Identified Resources" section of this chapter. These lists also contain public designs.

There are many additional examples of private landscaping in Ames. Some landscapes, such as the Emil C. and Sallie L. Volz House at 619 Ash Avenue, call attention to important individuals associated with plant material. Professor of Floraculture at Iowa State College, Volz is remembered for his Home Flower-Growing, a widely read and often reprinted guidebook. Other examples, like the Harry F. and Mary T. Brown House at 1004 North Kellogg Avenue, call attention to historic landscapes, which may, or may not, be professionally designed.

ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

Significant examples of property types associated with this historic context must contain most of the following elements:

1. Significance. Must relate to the historic context "Dream of Arcadia, 1859-1943."

   National Register Criterion A and Local Criterion C. Generally not applicable to this historic context.

National Register Criterion B and Local Criterion D. Properties that are associated with persons directly involved with or responsible for landscape architecture activity.

National Register Criterion C and Local Criterion E. Properties that illustrate styles, types, or materials common to this time period or that form an unusual example of designed historic landscapes.

2. Qualifying Use. Includes publicly and privately designed historic landscapes, such as individual residential home design, residential automobile suburb developments, university campuses and nature study areas, cemeteries, institutional landscaping associated with commercial and other activities, municipally sponsored parks, recreational facilities, and other landscape architecture related resources such as corridors of street trees, and other designed historic landscape uses as related to the historic context.

3. Qualifying Materials. Includes a wide variety of landscape architecture applications to topography using a variety of building and planting materials.

4. Original Location or Significance for Relocation. If a building has been moved, the reason for the move must obtain significance for the historic context. The move would also have to have been undertaken during the time period, and the original fabric of the building would not be significantly altered by the move.

5. Integrity Considerations. Alterations may be acceptable if they are sympathetic in terms of building or planting materials, scale, and architectural and/or landscape architectural detail. Presence of original planting materials may not always exist and this may be acceptable if other evidences of the landscape architect's design remain intact. Additional tolerance should be allowed for elements of a landscape architect's master plan which were never implemented. This occurs more frequently, for example, than in an architect's design for a building.

   Concerning districts, they must possess a sense of time and place, must relate to the styles and materials of the period of significance, have relatively few intrusions, and not have been altered to a high degree. Key resources will have relatively few, if any, alterations, while contributing structures may have a somewhat lower level of integrity.

   Concerning individual examples of designed historic landscapes, the requirements outlined above should hold true. For residential properties, a higher degree of integrity is not necessarily to be expected, since residential landscape architect is as subject, if not more subject, to modernization than publicly owned resources.

Property types associated with this historic context include a wide range of landscape architectural plans, embracing diverse land-uses, materials, historical associations, and stylistic influences. Associated resources vary from cemeteries to a collegiate campus, suburban neighborhoods, parks, commercial and public places, and residential design. These resources all relate to the development of landscape architecture in Ames, a phenomenon that plays an integral part in the community's evolution to a degree probably unequalled elsewhere in Iowa. While most of these landscape designs appear to be rooted

in professional concepts, amateur plans, projects, and experiments may also fall under this historic context.

Additional associated resources relate to significant individuals who have taught landscape architecture at Iowa State and who have influenced the discipline on the national, state, and local levels. These resources will comprise the buildings housing the offices of these individuals and/or their private homes, as well as examples of their public and private landscape design in the community.

Resources will include both individual properties, historic districts, and those united by a common them or pattern. Historic districts will include large scale landscape architectural design. For example, automobile suburbs contiguously embrace many individual resources unified by a broad conception of streets, pedestrian walkways, boulevards, drainage systems, uniform setbacks, street lighting, and other landscape architectural elements. Resources united by a common theme recur frequently within this historic context. In the 1930s, for example, the Ames Garden Club sponsored the preparation of residential designs planned by landscape architects at Iowa State. Many of these designs were implemented, and each of them will relate to this common origin, as well as to each other, to the landscape architects who designed them, and to an important era in the development of landscape architecture in Ames. Although non-contiguous, implemented and well-preserved examples of these designs will be collectively eligible for historic listing on the National Register through a Multiple Property Documentation format. This format is, however, currently unavailable under the Ames Historic Preservation Districts Ordinance.

Evaluating the integrity of designed historic landscapes can be difficult. Relatively few such resources, to date, are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and this field has only recently become a topic of mainstream preservation in the nation. As a result, assumptions about methodology and significance vary. A further difficulty arises from the nature of landscape design. In many cases, the plant material itself may have matured and died. The impact of this reduction in the resource's integrity must be evaluated. Even without original plant material in place, however, if other elements of the design remain intact (such as pedestrian walks, retaining walls, vehicular drives, vistas, fences, related buildings and structures, and other landscape elements), the resource may qualify for historic designation.

Significance for this property type is dependent upon the creative planning or experimentation involved and the extent to which this activity was implemented. Clients typically implement fewer elements of a landscape architect's plan, than, say, an engineer's or architect's plan. For this reason, the evaluation of designed historic landscapes should analyze design with great care, and tolerance for unimplemented elements should figure into the process. Criteria exceptions may come into play within this historic context. Cemeteries, for example, are usually ineligible for historic designation. They might, however, obtain exceptional significance because of their landscape design, and thus qualify.

Statement of Significance

The landscapes, buildings, structures, districts, and objects which comprise this property type collectively call attention to the leadership of Iowa State and Ames efforts to educate the public concerning landscape architecture, horticulture, and floraculture, and how this expertise influenced and transformed public and private properties in Ames.

Built in response to many needs--municipal, institutional, private, and commercial--examples of this property types are significant because they call attention to professional landscape architecture planned and implemented, to a degree probably without equal in the State of Iowa. These resources are also significant because they illustrate a wide typology of landscape architectural design. Concern for landscape design surfaced from the early period of Ames development and continues to the present day. Obviously important for an agricultural training institution, the interest in landscape soon expanded into the broader community's agenda. Today, the rich variety of planting material in Ames is apparent to even the most casual observer. Less apparent but more significant is the wide range of the landscape architecture contexts that contain this plant material--suburban developments, cemeteries, street tree corridors, and other applications.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Because this historic context is of high importance for Ames, planning for preservation should address associated property types as a priority. Chief among these resources are suburban residential developments which, like College Heights, Chautauqua Park, and the Ridgewood Addition, take cues for street and lot layouts from the topography. These potential historic districts are relatively easy to designate because their physical condition evinces a high degree of integrity, because individual buildings constructed in them employed quality materials and designs and have homogeneous physical characters, and because preservation planning frequently works with residential historic districts and the procedures for their designation are well-known.

Other designed historic landscapes are also significant. Street tree corridors in Ames (those plantings in public rights-of-way) are cases in point. Corridors of such plantings should be identified, analyzed, and evaluated. The Ames Cemetery is an important historic resource. Although cemeteries are more difficult to designate because of criteria exceptions within federal and local regulations, the significance of the Ames Cemetery should be considered during preservation planning.

Designed historic landscapes can be designated as significant in their own right, or their significance can be coupled with other criteria. Designation of automobile suburbs, for example, could claim both architectural and landscape architecture significance.

Preservation planning in Ames should intensively survey the community's designed historic landscapes and, if warranted, a multiple property documentation project should be prepared for this historic context to facilitate the designation process. Although such a survey would be difficult (because a research methodology is needed) it would break new ground for historic preservation in the State of Iowa because it would be the first such survey of landscape architecture.

REPRESENTATIVE RESOURCES

Representative resources are presented on site sheets which follow this section.

OTHER IDENTIFIED RESOURCES

The following list of original drawings in Special Collections of the Parks Library at Iowa State University. Each of these landscape designs was prepared for public property. These plans appear to have been implemented selectively, if at all.

Anonymous

No date A Plan for Welch School

Anonymous (probably the Landscape Architecture Department, Iowa State College)

1935 Planting Plan for the City (Bandshell) Park

The Landscape Architecture Department, Iowa State College

1935 Planting Detail for the Band Shell

City of Ames, City Planning Commission

No date Sketch Plan of proposed development to municipal cemetery including entrance.

The following is a list of original drawings in Special Collection of the Parks Library at Iowa State University. Residential landscape architectural designs were prepared for each of these properties in the 1930s. Although this reconnaissance survey identified and evaluated only several of them, each design is worthy of further research.

Ashwell, Iris

1932 Planting Design
Dr. A. L. Bakke
Ash Avenue
(includes sketch of house elevation)

B., M. J.

1937 Planting Plan
Dr. and Mrs. E. S. Haber
2125 Country Club Boulevard

Carpenter, Bethane L., L. A.

1932 Planting Plan for a Residential Lot
Ames Garden Club Plan #11
also Planting Plan for Flower Borders
Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Allbaugh

Cornelius, Howard G., L. A.

1938 Preliminary Studies for:
H. C. Gregg Residence
1210 Orchard Drive Avenue

1938 South Terrace Wall Details
Wall Details East of House
H. C. Gregg Residence
1210 Orchard Drive Avenue

Elwood, P. H., L. A.

1936 General Landscaping Plan
C. W. Kimler
612 Brookridge Drive

Jones, C. E., L. A.

1930 General Planting Plan
Dr. and Mrs. G. E. McFarland

Lenz, Herbert R., L. A.

No date Planting Plan
Dr. R. D. Feldman

1935 Mr. Henry Gilman

Merkle, Arthur R., L. A.

1931 A Perennial Border
Ames Garden Club Plan #1
Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Forman
419 Lynn Avenue

1931 Landscape & Planting Plan
Ames Garden Club Plan #2
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Schlick
717 7th

Miller, Jerome C., L. A.

1932 Planting Plan for a Residential Lot
Ames Garden Club Plan #12
Ralph Mayo

1933 General Planting Plan
Mr. John E. Behnke
Parkersburg, Iowa

1933 Proposed Planting Plan
Prof. A. H. Fuller
722 Douglas Avenue

Mitchell, Kenneth, L. A.

No date Suggested Scheme & Planting Plan
Dr. Dio L. Holl

1938 Mr. and Mrs. Walter Mead Residence
(Probably now part of Pyle Office Park on Grand Avenue.)

Paysen, C., Delineator

1937 Planting Plan

Miss Florence N. Walls
2220 Knapp Street

No date Planting Plan
B. H. Thomas Residence
315 Lynn Avenue
(includes vegetable garden & orchard)

No date Planting Plan
J. B. Davidson

Rothacker, R. R., L. A.

1931 Study for the Garden
Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Sexauer

No date Planting Plan
Dr. and Mrs. Forest Barnes
613 Pearson

S., R. D. A.

No date Planting Plan
First Methodist Church
6th & Kellogg

Sapp, Floyd W., L. A.

(Sapp practiced landscape architecture in Ames until about 1932 when he relocated to Colfax, Iowa).

1932 Planting Plan for a Residential Lot
Ames Garden Club Plan #3
Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Galligan
3218 Oakland Street

1932 Plant List (no drawings)
Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Galligan
3218 Oakland Street

1932 Plan for Perennial Border
Ames Garden Club Plan #4
Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Effler
317 Pearson Avenue

1932 Planting Plan for a Residential Lot
Ames Garden Club Plan #6
Dr. H. L. Foust
626 Country Club Boulevard

1932 Planting Plan for a Residential Lot
Ames Garden Club Plan #7
Mr. and Mrs. Clyde R. Andrews
New Providence, Iowa

1932 Planting Plan for a Residential Lot
Ames Garden Club Plan #8
Dr. Max Levine

530 Welch Avenue

1932 Planting Plan for a Residential Lot
Ames Garden Club Plan #9
Ida D. Moore
215 Stanton Avenue

1932 Perennial Border
Ames Garden Club Plan #10
Miss Sims & Miss Friant
307 Ash Avenue

Sapp, Floyd W., L. A. & Merkle, Arthur R., L. A.

1932 Planting Plan for a Commercial Lot
Ames Garden Club Plan #5
Kilmer Coal Company Office & Yard

Scott, M. B., L. A.

1938 Planting Plan for a Residential Lot
Mrs. F. H. Waters

No date Existing Plan of Waters Property
(thought to be by Scott)

1938 Planting Plan
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Robotka

1938 Planting Plan
Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Shedd
333 Pearson

W., C. W.

1938 Planting Plan

Anonymous

No date Design & Planting Plan
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hopkins

Anonymous

1936 Proposed Planting
C. W. Kimler

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 8-1
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name AMES CEMETERY
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address E. 9TH STREET AND MAXWELL AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present CEMETERY Original CEMETERY

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1878, 1901, 1929 Architect/Builder A. N. CARPENTER, L. A.
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [x] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking E Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[x] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This resource is significant as a designed historic landscape in Ames. Conceived by A. N. Carpenter, landscape architect of Galesburg, Illinois, the original plat was implemented only in part. This is typical of designed historic landscapes. The cemetery was substantially expanded in 1901 and 1929.

(See continuation sheet).

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
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   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance

Designed by A. N. Carpenter, landscape architect of Galesburg, Illinois, the Ames Cemetery is a rare example of a designed historic landscape from the last quarter of the Nineteenth Century. Relatively few such landscapes have been documented to date anywhere in Iowa. The Ames Cemetery certain obtains local significance and perhaps statewide significance as well.

Although much expanded from its original scope, the cemetery continues to convey a united feeling of design. Notable in this regard is the rich variety of foliate species among the cemeteries plantings. Also notable is the number of these plantings.

Designed historic landscapes have not, to date, been aggressively listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Because there now is a new interpretation bulletin, published by the National Park Service, to aid in this process, more designed historic landscapes perhaps will be studied and listed.

The Ames Cemetery should be intensively surveyed, analyzed, and evaluated for potential National Register eligibility. This might be done through a study which evaluates this and other examples of designed historic landscapes in Ames.

The Ames Cemetery contains a number of property types. Some of these relate to other property types in the community and a few are indigenous to the cemetery itself. Indigenous property types include the master plan for the cemetery itself which comprises the roadways, plot locations, vista, and drainage considerations worked in a typical Romantic design of Nineteenth Century cemetery design. The view of the Skunk River valley from the bluff on which the cemetery is located is dramatic. The cemetery's location was almost certainly chosen expressly for this view. The location also provided excellent drainage, another desideratum.

Certain other resources within the cemetery, like the Office Building, also appear to be unusual property types within Ames. Other property types, like the rich variety of foliate species planted throughout the cemetery, may relate to other designed historic landscape features in Ames. Other resources within the cemetery inlcude its gates and fences, service buildings, and possibily the grave markers.

Although the cemetery is much expanded from its original configuration, the cemetery as a whole contains a unified feeling, and it should be evaluated in this regard.

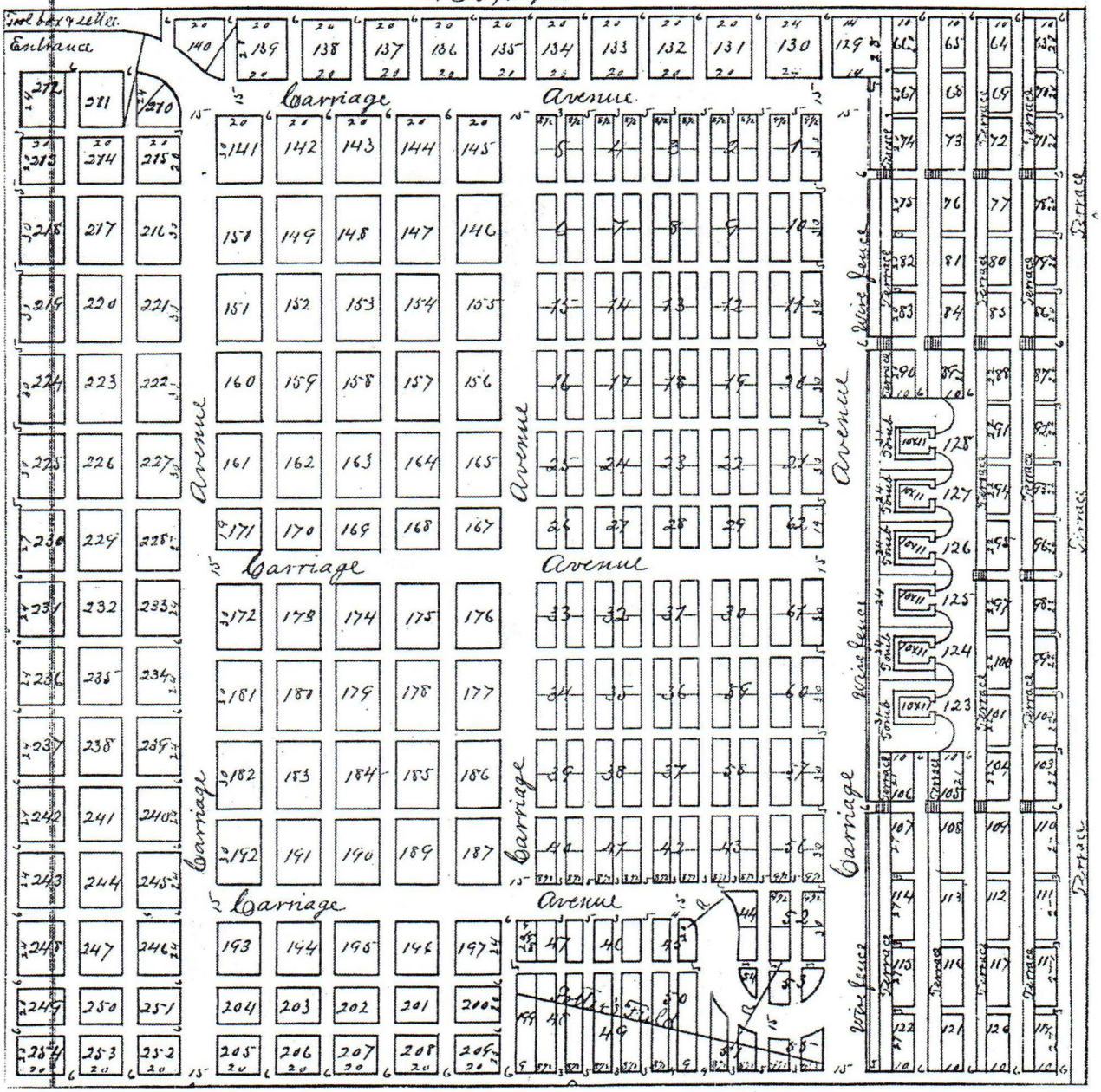
Ames Cemetery Ames Iowa

Scale 1 inch = 40 feet.
For number of Lots see plan
Drawn March 1st 1875

Drawn by A. A. Carpenter
Landscape Architect
Galesburg
Illinois



468½ Feet


Entrance
Carriage Avenue
Carriage Avenue
Carriage Avenue
Carriage Avenue
Carriage Avenue
Carriage Avenue
Terrace
Terrace
Terrace

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 8-2
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name PROFESSOR JOSEPH L. BUDD HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 804 NORTH KELLOGG AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

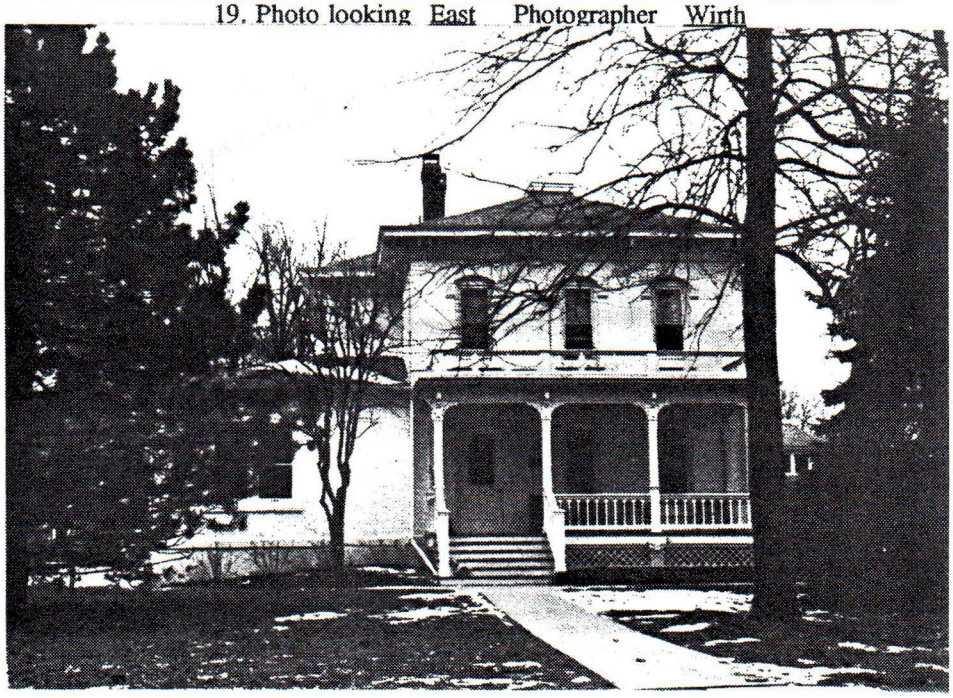
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present MULTI-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1885** Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[X] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking East Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, brick, single-family dwelling with a later wing added to the north. It presently serves as Youth Recovery House, a multi-family dwelling. The building features a hippped roof with a moderate pitch, brackets and a cornice, hood molds over the windows and doors, and influences of Italianate styling. The facade-width front porch is a recent improvement to the building. Built by Rollenhagen Construction, the design of this porch is compatible with the period of the building. This house is now connected to another building to the east and a porch, located at the southeast corner of the building, has been removed. Both these alterations significantly reduce the integrity of the building. The site's signficance as a designed historic landscape, noted below, helps mitigate this loss. This building has also been known as 802 North Kellogg. This building obtains statewide historical significance because of its associations with Professor Budd.

Built by Shields and Cook, realtor-speculators of Ames#, this is one of the finer Italianate influenced, brick residences in Ames. It obtains architectural significance for this reason, although its primary significance would be the associational links with Professor Budd noted below.

As a designed historic landscape, this property obtains architectural significance. The property represents a large scale, residential design, featuring an arboretum-type setting for plant specimans. As such, it calls attention to Professor Budd's horticultural research. Although many of these specimans are non-extant, like the Russian Olive trees, which were introduced by Budd from his research trips abroad, plant material has a limited life. Budd died in 1904, and one would not expect a wide range of plant material still living from his hand. It appears that Etta Budd, Budd's daughter, continued his concern for the arboretum-like design of the property. This reinforces the property's integrity. The sycamore, linden, sugar maple, Austrian pine, and Norway spruce trees, as well as ornamental shrubs, appear to date from her occupancy. A catalpa tree, which continues to stand southwest of the house, might have been planted by Professor Budd. Other landscape architectural features, such as the pedestrian walks on the southwest part of the property and the site's overall design, which is intended to reinforce the property's prominent corner loctaion on a street intersection, add further points of significance.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Notables/Designed Historic Landscapes

- [x] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

(See Continuation Sheet)

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

#Gladys Meads, At The Squaw and the Skunk, pp. 105, 118, 126
* Andreas Atlas of Iowa: "Bird's Eye View of Ames." This drawing does not show the Budd House but shows the public schoolhouse which occupied the site before the house's construction.
**Knapp, Richard, *et al.*; "The Historic Budd Mansion;" Privately printed pamphlet; Youth and Shelter Services, Inc.; 1988. This source says that the house was constructed in 1885 and purchased by Budd in 1888.
"Budd House home to a century of Ames families"; *Ames Tribune*, May 14, 1988.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 8-2

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historical Significance

This building is significant because it calls attention to two important personages in Ames.

Professor Joseph Budd (1835-1904) was a member of the faculty and sometime head of the Horticulture Department at Iowa State College between 1877-1899 and taught subjects concerning fruits and general horticulture. He was particularly interested in Asiastic (exotic) plants. Budd traveled to Europe to investigate plantings and products non-native to Iowa but suitable to the state's climate. Into the 1950s, some specimens of Budd's introduced species remained in Ames. Those standing on the site of his house included Russian olive trees first brought to Ames by Budd. Other examples of these trees also stand (or stood): two on Grand Avenue and one at Eight and Wilson. Etta Budd, only daughter of Professor and Mrs. Budd, continued to live at this property. She recalled in the 1950s that "My father planted there many of the trees still standing, the elm trees and the may day [apple] trees. The wild cherry tree was brought from Russia as were also the wild olive trees."

The Budd House also illustrates careful regard to the efficient use of materials. Etta Budd once recalled, "I live now in our next home where old North school used to be. . . The stones in the school house foundation are now a part of my house. They form a heavy foundation, 2 or 3 feet wide in places . . ."

The 1911 History of Story County, Iowa noted that "Ames has ever regarded Professor Joseph Lancaster Budd as one of the most prominent citizens that has ever lived within her borders. He was a man of international reputation because of his contribution to the world's work along horticultural lines. There is no one of prominance in horticultural circles that is not familiar with his name and what he accomplished as eduator, writer and experimenter in the field to which he devoted his labors" (Volume 2, page 259).

Etta Budd, daughter of Joseph L. Budd, pursued a career in her own right. A graudate of ISC in 1882, she studied art in Boston, Massachusetts. Later she returned to Iowa and taught art at Simpson College, where she met George Washington Carver. He later transferred to Iowa State and periodically reportedly boarded in the Budd House. Etta Budd continued to live at 804 into the 1930s. She taught art at Iowa State and was involved in many art related activities, including, for example, the establishment of an annual Iowa artistis exhibition at the Iowa State Fair. Many of the plantings, which remain extant on the property at 804, are thought to date from her occupancy.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 8-3
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name COLLEGE ARBORETUM
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present ARBORETUM Original ARBORETUM

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1920s? Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking SE Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is an acreage, owned by Iowa State University, and used for an arboretum. The purpose of this resource is to provide a collection of plant specimens for study. The building featured as a photograph on this site sheet faces Arbor Street. A one-story, frame building, this facility serves as an on-site classroom. There are other outbuildings, which stand on the grounds and provide service facilities for the arboretum. The arboretum features a rolling topography, which slopes from Arbor Street to the south, forming a basin through which flows College Creek to the southeast. Because the arboretum has not been intensively maintained, many of the specimans have matured and no longer retain their individual characteristics, so that the arboretum now appears more like a park.

The arboretum is significant because it calls attention to the importance of horticulture and landscape architecture at Iowa State. The arboretum is additionally significant because it calls attention to the work of landscape architects at Iowa State. A master plan for the arboretum was prepared by Philip H. Elwood, L. A., and department chair, and R. R. Rothacker, L. A., in the 1930s. As faculty members in the Department of Landscape Architecture, their plan provides an important criterion to evaluate the arboretum as a designed historic landscape Although implemented to an undetermined extent, this plan remains extant in the archives of the Landscape Architecture Department. Further research and analysis of this plan and its implementation is needed before the arboretum can be evaluated.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 8-4
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name DEAN & MRS. CHARLES H. STANGE HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 421 ASH AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

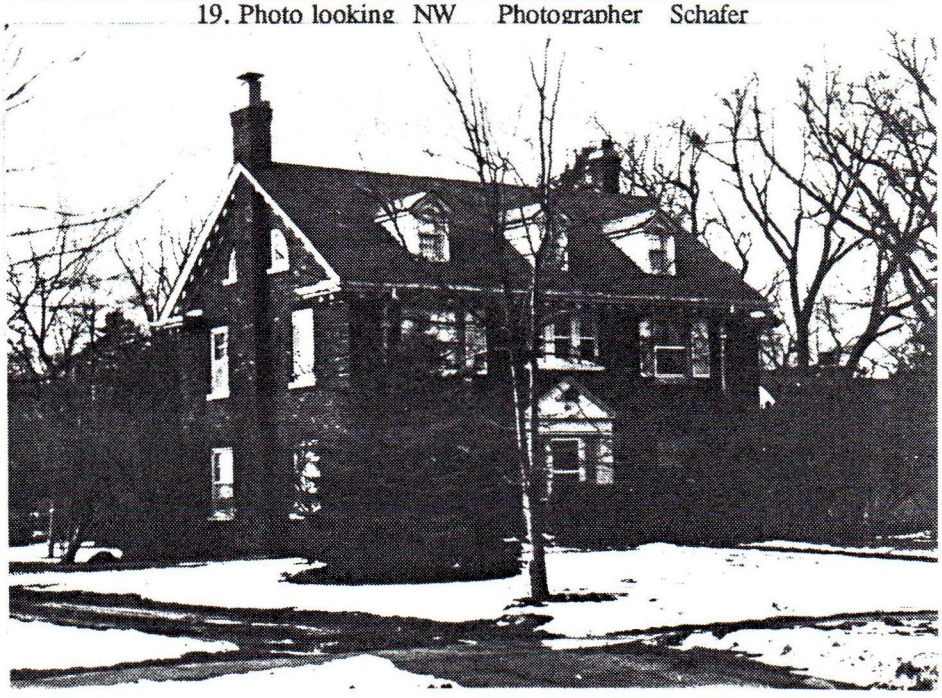
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
   (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1925 Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
    [X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [X] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [X] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other WALLS ARE TILE FACED WITH BRICK VENEER
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
    [ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer Schafer



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**
    - [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
    - [x] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
    - [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a 2-1.2/story, hollow tile building faced with brick. The house features three dormer windows on the side-gabled roof, denticulation under the eaves, double hung windows, an entry door with sidelights, and original door. Although some alterations have been made, such as a deck added in the rear, the house retains a high level of integrity. The size of this house, approximately 50'x30', is large for standard residential homes in Ames of the period.

The property includes landscaping in the front and rear yards. Although many original flowers beds and trees have disappeared over the years, there remains a trellis in the back yard and perhaps other elements as well.

This house is significant because it is a fine, relatively large scale example of the Period Revival styles as practiced in Ames during the 1920s. The property is additionally significant because of its landscape architectural design.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education
    - [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
    - [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
    - [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Charles H. Stange was Dean, Division of Veterinary Medicine, at Iowa State College and, with his wife, the first owner of this property. A later owner included Carrold Arthur "Iver" Iverson, who was associated with the Department of Dairy Industry at Iowa State between 1936 and circa 1960.

Historical signficance is not claimed at this time, but a good case could be made for the above cited historic context.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):
Stange family letters to Patricia J. M. Knight

Prepared by Patricia J. M. Knight Date Fall 1991
Address 421 Ash Avenue, Ames, Ia 50010 Telephone 515/292-9028
Organization

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
    - [ ] County Resource File
    - [ ] Windshield Survey
    - [ ] National Register
    - [ ] Grants-in-Aid:
    - [ ] Determination of Eligibility
    - [ ] Review and Compliance Project:
    - [ ] Other
    - [ ] Other
    - [ ] Other

2. Subject Traces
    a.
    b.
    c.
    d.
    e.

3. Photo Images

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 8-5
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name BROOKSIDE PARK
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

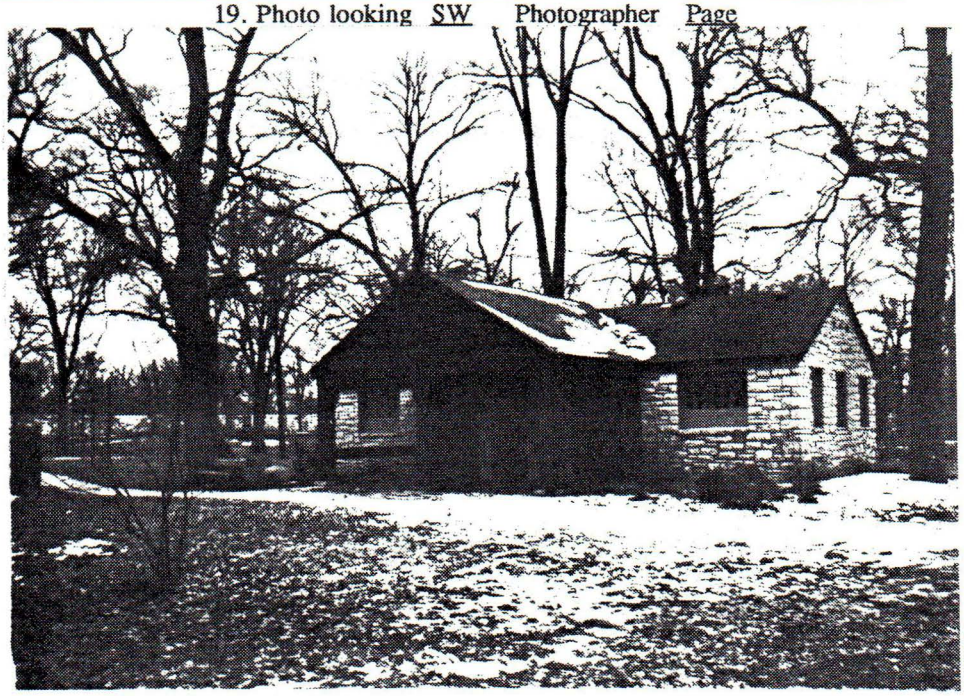
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present PUBLIC PARK Original PUBLIC PARK

Description

9. Date of Construction: VARIOUS Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [ ] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking SW Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [X] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a public park, owned by Iowa State University and leased to the City of Ames, which maintains it. The park is bisected by Squaw Creek, which generally flows from the northwest to the southeast through the area. The west side of the park is located in a floodplain. It features a number of individual facilities, including the shelter house shown in the photograph attached to this site sheet. Other facilities include a wading pool, a picnic pavilion, and other resources. The east side of the park is located on higher ground which slopes upward forming a ridge above the floorplain. Contained in this area are tennis courts, extensive stone embankments, stairs, a suspension bridge, and other resources.

Brookside Park is significant because it calls attention to landscape architecture as practiced in the 1930s. Several of its resources were constructed through labor and programs of the New Deal. The Civilian Conservation Corps had a presence in Ames during the 1930s and may have contributed to work in this park. As such, the resource relates to the Conservation Movement in Iowa. More research is needed to document this association before an evlauation of Brookside Park can be made in this respect.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 8-6
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name CITY PARK (BANDSHELL PARK)
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address BLOCK BOUNDED BY DUFF AV, E. 5TH ST, CARROLL AV, E. 6TH ST
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

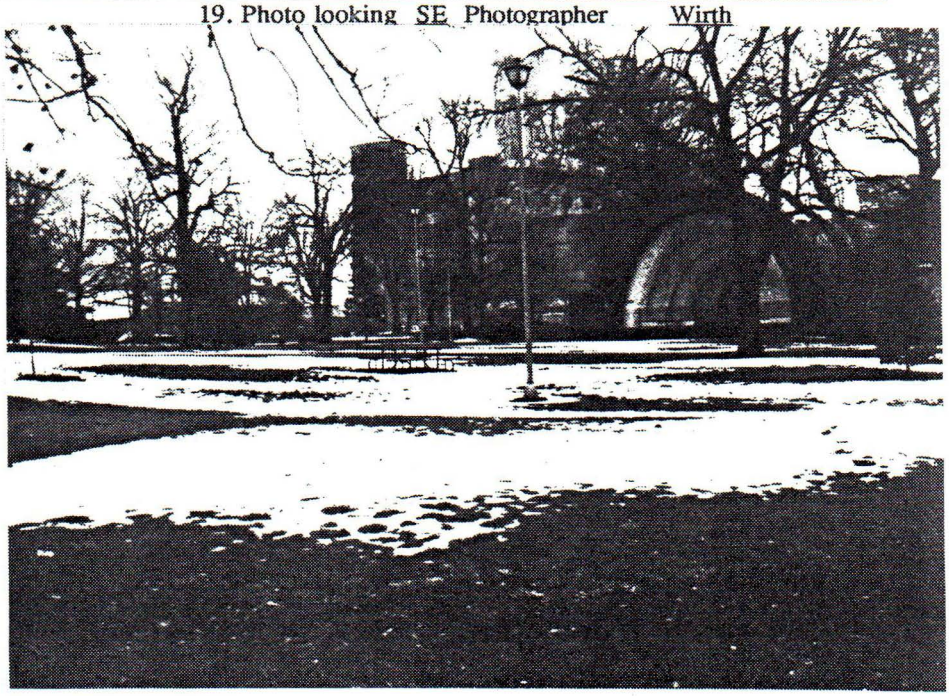
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____ (Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present CITY PARK Original CITY PARK

Description

9. Date of Construction: VARIOUS Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
    [ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
    [ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
    [ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
    [ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
    [ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
    [ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
    Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
    [ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [X] commercial
    [X] industrial [X] residential [ ] other CBD FRINGE AREA

18. Map

19. Photo looking SE Photographer Wirth



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This park was presented to the City of Ames by John I. Blair. It was the first public park in Ames.

This facility warrants historical designation but not in its own right. Although landscape architectural plans have been prepared for this park over the years, and although the City of Ames has, over the last decade, improved the area, the park does not project the feeling of a professionally planned and implemented designed historic landscape. The park does, however, provide an attractive setting for the municipal Bandshell. The Bandshell is imminently eligible for historic designation, and City Park should be included within the boundaries of this designation.

Special Collections of the Parks Library at Iowa State University possesses two planting plans for the City Park: an anonymous plan (probably of the Landscape Architecture Department, Iowa State College) from 1935 entitled "Planting Plan for the City (Bandshell) Park" and a "Planting Detail for the Band Shell," also anonymous from 1935.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s)_____

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 8-7
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name EMIL C. & SALLIE VOLZ HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 619 ASH AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

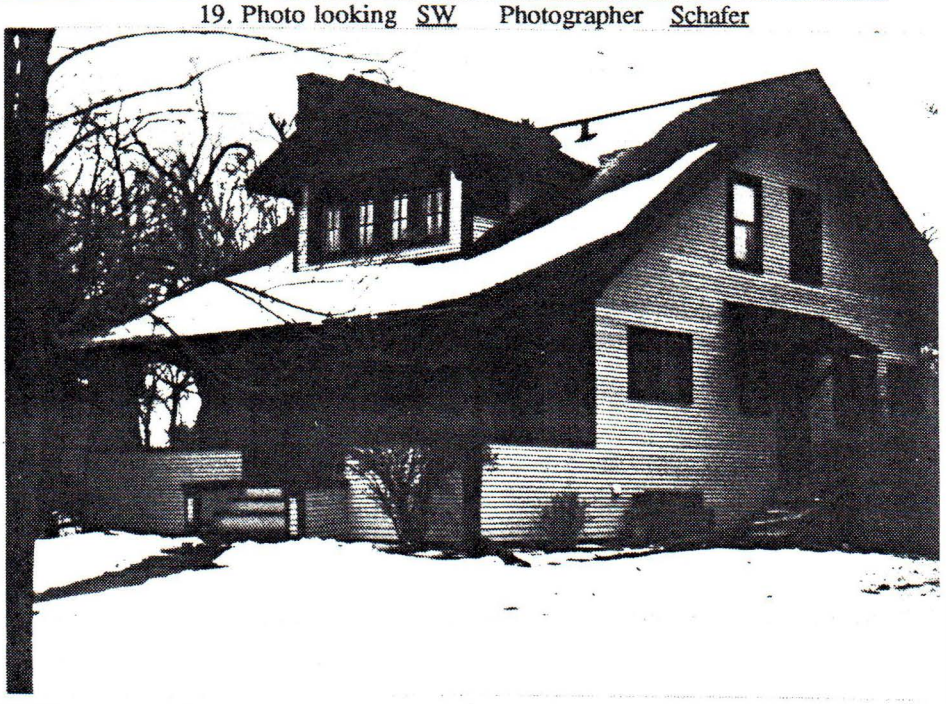
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1920 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [X] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [X] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking SW Photographer Schafer



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

Architectural signficance is not claimed at this time.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Designed Historic Landscapes

[X] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This house is significant because it calls attention to Emil C. Volz, a professor of Horticulture and Floraculture at Iowa State College. In 1928 he published *Home Flower-Growing*, a book written for the amateur gardener interested in plant propagation and culture. Many times reprinted, this book was one title in the Macmillian Company's extensive Rural Science Series.

In his book, Volz used various Ames gardens for illustrations. The backyard garden of the Dean C. H. and Mrs. Stange House at 421 Ash Avenue, for example, is featured in a photograph on page 185 showing the garden's pergola and pool. Page 83 featured a photograph of the ISC Horticulture Gardens looking towards the old Botany Building. Page 143 also appears to picture these gardens and Old Horticulture Building.

Prior to coming to Iowa State, Volz held teaching positions at Cornell University and the University of Illinois.

The house is additionally significant in calling attention to Sallie Volz. She is remembered for her published poetry. Her works include a collection "Through the Years," and "Our Loyalty," a prize winning Veishea song written for Iowa State.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 8-8
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name CARR'S POOL
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name
7. Owner(s) Address
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present MUNICIPAL PARK Original PRIVATE PARK

Description

9. Date of Construction: VARIOUS Architect/Builder
10. Building Type
[ ] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agriculture
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[ ] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when?
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [ ] residential [ ] other

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

[ ] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
[ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
[ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

Architectural significance is not claimed at this time.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s) Designed Historic Landscapes

[ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
[ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
[X] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Now known as River Valley Park, this property was privately owned by the R. E. Carr family. This tract of land is located on the east end of 13th Street near the city limits and adjacent to the Skunk River. Mr. and Mrs. "Pa" Carr loved children and raised dozens of foster children. Many of the Carr children remain in the Ames area today.

They lived on 16th Street at the top of the hill and owned the property to the east. Here they built a concrete swimming pool in 1926 to amuse their foster children. This pool replaced a gravel bottomed pool which Carr had earlier excavated. The Carrs open their new pool to the Ames public. They ran this pool until it was given to the City of Ames. The park is now called River Valley and the swimming pool is the very one built in 1926. When the pool was given to the city, the pool was in need of major repairs (it would not hold water). Although the city was reluctant to repair the pool, the people of Ames contributed time and materials for its repair. Within the last 15 years, new dressing rooms, ticket office, and entryway have been built. Previously the dressing rooms were simple wooden structures.

This facility has commemorative associations with Mr. and Mrs. Carr. Historical significance is not claimed for this facility because its structures post-date the arbitrary 50-year cut-off date.

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Ames Daily Tribune; May 28, 1926, R. E. Carr Plans Attractive Park on 13th Street.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   [ ] County Resource File _____
   [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   [ ] National Register _____
   [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____
   [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 8-9
District Name
Map Reference

Identification

1. Site Name EDWARD M. & BESS T. EFFLER HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 317 PEARSON AVENUE
4. Legal Location

Urban: / Rural:	subdivision / township	block / range	parcel / section	subparcel / 1/4 section of 1/4 section

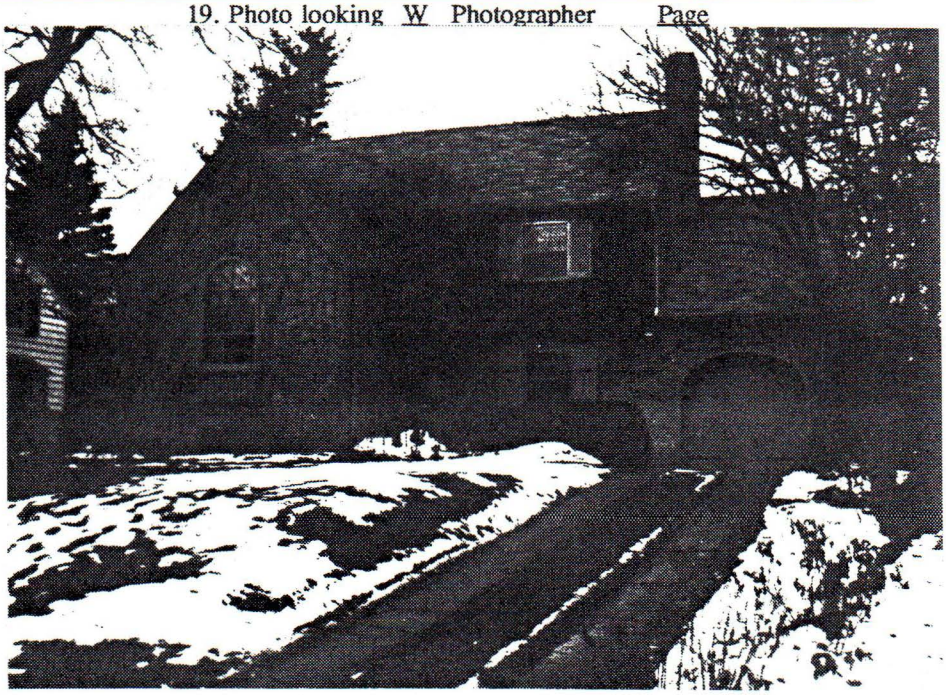
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1931 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
[X] single-family dwelling [ ] industrial [ ] other institutional [ ] religious
[ ] multiple-family dwelling [ ] education [ ] public [ ] agricultural
[ ] commercial
11. Exterior walls: [ ] clapboard [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] board and batten [ ] shingles [ ] stucco
[ ] other _____
12. Structural System: [ ] wood frame with interlocking joints [ ] wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
[X] masonry load-bearing walls [ ] iron frame [ ] steel frame with curtain walls [ ] reinforced concrete
[ ] other _____
13. Condition: [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated
14. Integrity: [X] original site [ ] moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____ (see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: [ ] barn [ ] other farm structures [ ] carriage house [ ] garage [ ] privy
[ ] other _____
16. Is the building endangered: [X] no [ ] yes--if so, why?
17. Surroundings of the building: [ ] open land [ ] woodland [ ] scattered outbuildings [ ] densely built-up [ ] commercial
[ ] industrial [X] residential [ ] other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking W Photographer Page



Significance (Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. **Architectural Significance**

- [X] a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
- [ ] b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
- [ ] c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, frame, single-family dwelling clad with shingles and stucco. This eclectic use of materials corresponds to the building's eclectic design elements. While the core house with its side gabled roof relates to late Colonial Revival design (note, for example, the wooden pendants on each corner of the second floor), the front stuccoed wing has more of a Mediterranean feeling.

Robert Dyas, the present owner, reports that this house was designed by a Des Moines architect. The house has many detailed features like wrought iron on the downstairs hardware, drapery rods, door handles, stair posts, bannisters, garage door hinges, et cetera. These are simulated to be handwrought. While the house is conceived on a modest scale, its detailing calls attention to the penchant in Ames for quality crafted homes coupled with a restraint in their size. This house is significant because its construction calls attention to the long period of time required to fill up the College Heights plat and the eclectic variety of stylistic influences which are contained in its architecture.

In 1932, Floyd W. Sapp, landscape architect of Iowa State, prepared a plan for a perennial border for Mr. and Mrs. Effler. This plan was prepared under the auspices of the Ames Garden Club as their Plan #4. An evaluation of this plan, its implemenation, and current condition is beyond the scope of this reconnaissance survey but should be addressed. The ribbon driveway is particularly notable as a rare surviving example of this typical treatment of the 1930s, and its preservation is encouraged.

This house obtains landscape architectural significance because it calls attention to the design of an important landscape architect in Iowa during the 1930s.

21. **Historical Significance** Theme(s Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education: Designed Historic Landscapes

- [ ] a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
- [ ] b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
- [ ] c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

(See Continuation Sheet)

22. **Sources** (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.):

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property
   - [ ] County Resource File _____
   - [ ] Windshield Survey _____
   - [ ] National Register _____
   - [ ] Grants-in-Aid: _____
   - [ ] Determination of Eligibility _____
   - [ ] Review and Compliance Project: _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____
   - [ ] Other _____

2. Subject Traces
   - a. _____
   - b. _____
   - c. _____
   - d. _____
   - e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 8-9

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historical Significance

Built in 1931, this house was constructed for Edward M. and Bess T. Effler of Ames. Effler was auditor and accountant for the State Planning Board. The Efflers continued to live here through 1936 and perhaps later. As such, the Effler House calls attention to the upbuilding of College Heights as a neighborhood and to it as a preferred choice of residence for professional people living in Ames.

Later owners included Regina J. Friant, an associate professor in the Home Economics Department of Iowa State College, and Margaret A. Ohlson, a dietitian and associate professor of Foods and Nutrition at Iowa State College.

Robert Dyas, professor emeritus in the Landscape Architecture Department at Iowa State, lives in the house now. He always assumed that someone from Iowa State designed the plantings because some of the plants and their placement were not typical of those found at the time they were planted, except in a designed landscape. For instance, the hackberry at the southeast corner of house was a native plant, and its use as a shade tree might more typically have been solved by use of an elm or sugar maple. Placement of an elm at the southwest corner of the house was critical for its passive solar affect on the house, and has proven perfect in that respect. Together, the pagoda dogwoods, which were also unusual native plants to have been used at the time, and the white variety of common lilac, were used to create a canopied entrance space at the front door. There are also low dwarf Japanese yews used to create the sense of entry at a lower level. The entry walk is brick, about 4 feet wide. These things taken together indicate that this was not a typical amateur home planting, or plant material typical of nurseries. Symmetrical and easily placed entrances were popuplar in the 1930s, although these plantings and their placement were not.

The discovery of a planting plan in Special Collections of the Parks Library corroborated Dyas' basic supposition.

9

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Ames having arrived in 1869. This booklet was "compiled by order of the Town Council of Ames." "Mr. Turner," he writes, "has the advantage that age and long experience in the [legal] profession gives, is a man of culture, with fine literary tastes, a ready fluent and forcible speaker and stands high in the respect and consideration of our people." Turner served as mayor of Ames in 1871.

"Story of City's Growth One of Public Service"; *Ames Daily Tribune*; November 17, 1921. Important front page feature written from information provided by Dr. A. B. Maxwell, Ames City Clerk. Maxwell provided the *Tribune* with information to update his earlier history of Ames.

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Historic Photographs

The Farwell Tilden Brown historic photograph collection at the Ames Public Library has provided valuable information.

Oral Informants

Baker, Joan, with William C. Page; October 1991. Baker shared information concerning John Moore's carrer as a contractor-builder in Ames.

Brown, Farwell T., with William C. Page. Doyen of Ames history, Brown volunteered freely of his time throughout the survey. The consultant acknowledges with respect and gratitude his contributions.

Dyas, Robert, with William C. Page; October 1991. Presently professor emeritus of Landscape Architecture, Dr. Dyas taught at Iowa State between 1960 and his retirement in 1989.

Friedrich, Robert K. and Reinhard K.Friedrich, of R. Friedrich & Sons, Inc., Ames, Iowa, with William C. Page; October 1991. These sons of Reinhard Friedrich shared information pertaining to their father's construction and development activities. The Friedrichs also opened the firm's archives, which contain many blue prints of Friedrich construction projects, to Page.

Watson, Clair B., with William C. Page; October 1991. Watson served on the Iowa State faculty between 1946 and 1978, sometime assistant chair of the Department of Architecture. Watson shared his long memory of the department's architects and their opus in Ames.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

"Engineers Will Recommend That Ames Be Zoned; Municipal Engineer Explains Why Zoning Is Important Phase of Town Planning;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; May 9, 1923. Iowa's new zoning enabling act and its application in Ames discussed by Rolland S. Wallis. Article shows Ames' interest in new ideas for community improvement. Two years later the City of Ames adopted a zoning ordinance (see *Ames Daily Tribune*; June 2, 1925).

"Ames Building Operations Near 1 Million Mark; Survey by The Tribune Shows Big Increase in Erection of Homes in 1923;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; December 31, 1923. "An account of at least 139 residences can be made during the past year, according to figures obtained from contractors, the lumber companies, and the Ames Building and Loan association." Armory also remodeled, Highway Commission building constructed and new dormitory begun.

"Growth of Ames Is Shown In 1923 Report; Values Doubled; Population and Property Duplicated in 10-Year Period;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; January 9, 1924.

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"Market Now In Prospect For Ames; Committee Has New Plan Under Consideration;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; February 9, 1924. Idea is to provide an exchange for producers and consumers modeled on the municipal market in Des Moines.

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"Model Cottage Features Ames 'Better Homes;' Ames Merchants Contribute in Constructing and Furnishing House;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; April 17, 1924. Located at Lincoln Way and Maple Avenue and built by A. E. Fields, contractor, this cottage to demonstrate up to date furnishings, fixtures, landscaping, and home design.

"Model Home Makes Its Debut; Model Home Is Now Open To Public; Interested Crowds Praise Neat Arrangement;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; May 14, 1924. "Erected, designed, and furnished by local talent." Includes photograph.

"New Extension Will Add 1 Sw. Mile To Ames; Will Include Territory West and South of Fourth Ward; Plan for 50,000 Population;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; June 5, 1924. "The proposed extension will include the C. G. Lee tract along Lincoln highway west of the college and the properties lying west of the present city limits adjoining Hyland avenue, Wells avenue and the line north to Lincoln highway. On the south it will include the lands to the college dairy farm road line and then along that line east to a line south from Beech avenue."

"City Extension Is Defeated By Large Majority; Small Vote Is Cast in Election; Indifference of Citizens Given as Cause; Wards Are Split; College District Decisive Factor Against Proposal;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; June 17, 1924.

"Council Accepts Alley Contract;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; June 17, 1924. Contract with North Western Railroad to build an alley between the tracks and businesses on the south side of Main Street.

"City Will Build Water Works;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; August 2, 1924. Project includes water tower in Fourth Ward, a storage reservoir, and a booster station pump house.

"Veterinary Body Coming To Ames; Expecting 1500; Professionals from All Parts of World to Visit Iowa State College Aug. 22;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; August 7, 1924. Dr. C. H. Stange, dean of the veterinary medical department at Iowa State is association's president.

"Let Contracts On Improvement Of Waterworks; F. M. Eller Will Build Booster Pump House at Squaw Creek; Buy 200,000 Gallon Tank;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; August 15, 1924. Reservoir to be located at Crawford Avenue and Fifth Street, pump house at Squaw Creek and Lincoln Way.

"Iowa Red Men To Hold Great Sun Session In Ames;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; September 29, 1924. About 1700 delegates and visitors participate in this statewide meeting of the Great Council of Iowa Improved Order of Red Men.

"Ames Ready for Harvest Festival...Event Unprecedented in Ames...;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; September 30, 1924."What is scheduled to be the biggest single community event ever staged in the city if Ames Harvest Home Festival to be held Oct. 8, under the 'big top' at Main street and Grand avenue..."

"Iowa Educators Here For 2 Day Conference; 300 School Superintendents and Teachers Registered for First Day's Session;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; October 7, 1924.

"Ames Chosen As Convention City; 600 Baptists Expected Here Next Fall;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; October 27, 1924.

Conference on Sewage Treatment held in Ames; *Ames Daily Tribune*; October 27, 1924. Officials attend from three states in Midwest.

$43,000 Pledged For New Church; Church of Christ Campaign Is Closed;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; November 3, 1924. "The congregation will sell its present site at Fifth street and Burnett avenue, as soon as it is possible to occupy the new building to be erected on the four properties at the corner of sixth street and Clark avenue. The lot, 180 by 160 feet, will provide ample room for the new church which is to be of modern architecture. The present buildings will be moved from the property."

"Will Zone City; Rice Will Name Commission Soon; Not Retroactive; Will Not Effect Property Already Improved and in Use;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; June 2, 1925.May 31, 1923. "Under the new state law which permits cities of the size of Ames to zone, the ordinance is perfectly elastic and may be changed at any time."

"Bankers Invade Ames; State Convention is opened officially at College to-day;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; June 13, 1923. This and other articles about state conventions indicate the importance of Ames as a meeting center.

"Will Build New $175,000 Center in Ames; Commence Work On Wesley Hall Within 30 Days;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; June 21, 1923. Centers also to be built in Iowa City and Cedar Falls as result of successful statewide fund-raising campaign.

"Medical Clinic To Be Installed Here Soon;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; June 27, 1923. Local physicians will give their services *pro bono* at a clinic located in Mary Greeley Hospital and under the supervision of the Social Service League of Ames.

"Traffic Laws Of City Are To Be Entirely Revised; Present Code Considered Out of Date and Inadequate to Meet Increased Traffic;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; July 6, 1923. Chamber of Commerce, Ames Engineers Club, and Ordinance Committee of the City Council involved in planning. "Fifth street will also be under fire...It is felt that there should be some regulation adopted concerning the crossing or turning onto this street from the intersecting avenues. One plan is to force every vehicle to come to a dead stop before crossing or turning onto Fifth street..." Speed limit in CBD to be raised from 12 mph to 15 mph and to 20 mph in other districts.

"Contract Is Let On New Highway State Building;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; July 18, 1923. F. M. Eller, local contractor, wins contract. "The new building contracted for will be three-story and will be erected on what is known as the old Reck house...Dimensions of the building will be 50 by 80 feet in the center with two large wings, giving it a total frontage of 160 feet across...total expenditure on the building will be around $125,000 when completed."

"Proposed College Road Rejected at Council Meeting;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; July 24, 1923. Although State of Iowa rejected a proposal to extend Thirteenth Street across Squaw Creek, Ames City Council still hoped that Ninth Street might be extended.

"Lutherans Open Drive For New Church In Ames;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; August 1, 1923. Design will resemble the Lutheran Church in Story City and to be located on corner of Kellogg and Seventh.

"Building Work Is Being Rushed To Completion Here; New Physics Building About Finished--Armory and Library Under Construction; Six New Houses; Half Dozen Fraternities to Have New Homes This Fall;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; September 8, 1923. "Six new fraternity houses have been erected during the summer months and will all be completed about the time school opens, with the exception of the Sigma Nu house. The fraternity houses nearing completion are ?Alpha Gamma Rho, Phi Sigma Kappa on Sunset drive, Lambda Chi Alpha on Ash avenue, Sigma Sigma on Knapp street, and the Adelante on Welch avenue."

"Start Work On Alley South Of Business Street;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; September 21, 1923. A concrete wall to be constructed between the Northwestern railroad tracts and the business houses on the south side of Main Street. Complicated negotiations involved between the City, the Northwestern Railroad, Northwestern Bell Telephone, and Western Union Telegraph. The railroad will dedicate 14.2 feet of its right-of-way abutting the businesses if the city pays for construction of the wall and other stipulations.

"Ames Building and Loan Makes Great Headway;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; November 15, 1923. Business has increased 35% over the past two years.

"Elimination Fire Hazards Discussed by City Council;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; December 6, 1923.

"New Section of Bleachers, Stadium May be Ready for 1925 Football Games," *Ames Daily Tribune*; January 27, 1925, p. 1. c 6. To be located on east side of State field.

"New Lutheran Church Will Be Dedicated Here Sunday;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; January 31, 1925. Completed cost to be $40,000. Includes photograph of building.

"600 Homes Built In Ames During Last Five Years;" "A check of the building growth shows that its greatest period of accumulation came during the years of 1921,

1922, and 1923. This was the beginning of the reconstruction work following the war, and during this period much building that had been postponed on that account was done." Article says that demand for new construction now sufficient for the present.

"New Rectory of St. John's Church Will Be Blessed Here Tomorrow by Episcopal Bishop;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; February 7, 1925. "This service makes the completion of the first unit of the proposed buildings for student work among the Episcopalians attending Iowa State college. Other buildings that have been planned are a chapel and a student center...Architectural services for the construction of all these buildings have been donated without charge by Prof. A. H. Kimball, head of the department of architectural engineering at Iowa State college."

"Transportation Plan Now Read For Councilmen;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; March 11, 1925. Rapid growth in Ames has made it necessary to expand public transportation.

"Store Building To Be Erected On Main Street;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; March 21, 1925.

"Ames Is To Have $100,000 Church; Methodists to Build at College Site; *Ames Daily Tribune*; March 24, 1925. "Within the next few weeks definite plans are expected to be adopted by the building committee. Letting of the contract and the beginning of construction will follow."

"Eller Awarded Arena Contract At Iowa State;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; April 11, 1925. F. M. Eller, local Ames contractor, won contract to erect the new stadium. He "has handled several important projects here including the erection of the highway commission building and the girls' dormitory building at Iowa State college."*Ames Daily Tribune*; April 27, 1925. "Two of the new buses will give 20-minute service between the college and the business section of the city."

"City Buys 17-Acre Park Site, Section West of Brookridge Will Be Playground;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; April 28, 1925; Page 1 headline "The new park will be the first municipal plot of ground of any consequence that has been set aside in Ames for park development...It is the most forward step ever taken by the city of Ames in the way of municipal improvement." Article continues describing projected improvements. Need to appoint a park commission.

"Eller Awarded Contract Here For New School;' *Ames Daily Tribune*; May 1, 1925. St. Cecilia's parish will build its new one-story school in the 900 block of Lincoln Way. The building can be expanded by a second floor.

"Home Economics Addition to be Completed Soon;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; May 9, 1925. "The cornerstone of a building, which when it is completed will house the largest and oldest college of home economics in the world, was laid this morning. It rests in the southeast corner of the central portion of the new home economics building at Iowa State college."

"Two New Business Buildings For City;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; June 2, 1925. Discusses 412 Main Street and a building on Lincoln Way.

"1-Mile Sidewalk Bid Is Approved by City Council;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; June 2, 1925. "The council voted to allow C. J. Lynch to extend the rear of his building at 313 Main street, which is occupied by Osborn's, up to the alley..."

"Apportions City Into Districts For Development;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; June 2, 1925. City council passed the plan. "The zoning divides the city into five districts, including two kinds of residential districts, 'A' and 'B,' and local business, business and light industry and heavy industry."

"City and Board of Education In Final Settlement Of Long Dispute Over Road Extension;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; June 20, 1925. "Announcement was made this morning by Mayor F. H. Schleiter that the long drawn out road controversy between the city of Ames and Iowa State college has been settled and before another year rolls around Ames citizens will be able to go to and from the college without attempting the hazardous crossing of the North Western main line or becoming involved in the congested traffic of Lincoln way. (Paragraph) The route of the road as finally agreed upon is an extension of Thirteenth street due west across Squaw creek until it strikes what is known as the Ninth street extension, which route is then followed until the junction with the North road."

"City Electric Plant Installs Big Generator;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; July 22, 1925. "The General Electric company's erector is here to make final installation of the new 750 kilowatt turbine and generator at the light plant..."

$803,000 Pledged To Union;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; July 22, 1925. "Pond and Pond, Chicago architects, are working on the preliminary plans for the structure, which, when completed, is expected to be the largest and most impressive building on the campus..."

"Start Work On New Building; Will House Business of Ames Pantorium;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; October 9, 1925. Will be ready for occupancy early in 1926.

"New Structure Will Care For Growing Needs; Present Building Erected In 1920, Now Inadequate;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; October 17, 1925. The new Collegiate Methodist church is the result of a rapidly growing student and citizen membership and its need has been felt since soon after World War I. "The building is to be of brick and rock trim, similar to the new Highway commission building, and, when completed, will be one of the most elaborate churches in Ames."

"Business Men To Campaign For Memorial Union;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; October 28, 1925.

"Nevada Men To Open Monument House In Ames; Buy Property on South Duff Avenue For Business;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; December 9, 1925. "In the spring or early summer, construction of a large building for housing the monument stock will be started," on the property south of W. L. Allan's blacksmith shop.

"Shows Remarkable Growth in 1925; New Business Buildings Are Erected Here;" December 31, 1925. "Approximately 75 new residence homes have been built during the last year while in the business section alone, the growth in 1925, it is estimated, more than equals that of the last 10 years."

APPENDIX

May 18, 1991

Mr. William C. Page
Dunbar/Jones Partnership
104 S.W. 4th St.
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

Dear Mr, Page,

Thank you for the information you sent recently regarding the Ames survey. I apologize for the delay in getting back to you regarding my "projectette." I've been tying up loose ends at Iowa State, and getting started in my new job - I did get the Main Street project manager position in Ogden, and am really excited about it.

I am enclosing the results of the work that I have done so far in locating original farmhouses. My "methodolgy" in compiling the lists of possibilities was to drive up and down nearly every street shown on the 1943 map of Ames (with the exception of "original town" streets), paying special attention to houses on lots which were described on the maps in the city planning office in a way other than by blocks and lots (Ray Anderson was very helpful, and suggested that those lots may have been the piece of land surrounding the original house).

In general, I looked for houses that were a) older than others in the neighborhood, b) were set back further from the street than those adjacent, c) were located on a slight rise or hill, d) had larger lots than usual, e) were located within a pocket of large trees, f) had outbuildings remaining on the lot, and g) were of the common "farmhouse" configurations, i.e. gabled ell, American four-square, etc.

Based purely on "hunches," criteria "a" through "d" seemed to have the most validity. In general, if "a" and "b" were true, so were "c" and "d." In addition, Ray's idea seemed to have some merit, in that a few of the remaining houses on these lots did appear to be good possibilities. Criteria "e" through "g" proved less reliable - particularly "g." Perhaps the houses do not conform to these types because they were built earlier than houses on farms in outlying areas.

One pattern I had not expected was that many of the "suspect" houses were located along or very near the same streets, suggesting that those streets may have been county roads. (Many of these houses were in areas not included on the 1943 map, however). I'm sure that atlases or other historic maps could help to identify the main arteries during the periods in question, but did not have time to pursue this.

Another pattern which I had not anticipated was that virtually none of the most likely houses were located in low, wooded or hilly areas - areas that would most likely have served as pastureland in the past. In fact, as noted above, they were often on top of hills, or on flat, relatively-treeless ground (with the exception of plantings). In retrospect, this tendency is consistent with the houses on farmsteads in Story County and Iowa which have not been absorbed into cities.

Also suprising were the number of excellent "leads" I got from other people to whom I mentioned the project. People from all walks of life seem to notice these houses - rather humbling for a person who just spent two years in graduate school studying to become an architectural historia!

A major step in confirming these hunches would seem to be determining the date that the land was originally subdivided, or the date that the land was added to the City of Ames. I did locate a concise, comprehensive source for this information in the Story County Auditor's office, and have enclosed photocopies.

The record books referred to on the cards contain the names of the owner of the land at the time it was subdivided or added and, occasionally, a chain of title. The transfer books in the Story County Recorder's Office contain a wealth of supplemental information concerning the history of the lots. Both sources could provide cluess to the identity of the owner/builder of the houses in question. I looked up a few, but it is a very time-consuming project!

I realize that my methods up to this point have been very informal, my ideas lack documentation, and that I have barely begun to scratch the surface (this looks like thesis material - I almost wish I could switch my topic !). I wish I could rectify this situation (and satisfy my curiosity!) by continuing to work on the project. However, I feel like I need to give priority to my new job and finishing my thesis this summer. Therefore, I want you to have the results of the work I have done as quickly as possible. In addition, if there is something specific you would like me to investigate, or you would like to get together to discuss my findings in more detail, I would be more than happy to accomodate you.

I have enjoyed this project immensely, and have acquired the habit of looking for these houses wherever I go. I hope I have been of some help to you, and will be in touch if I find I have some extra time to devote to the survey.

Sincerely,

Susan Wallace

Susan Wallace

encl.

Most Likely	Other Possibilities	Least Likely
925 Burnett	301 S. Russell	1511 Duff
1215 Scholl Rd.	1621 Burnett	908 Douglas
806 Delaware	1006 Stafford	903 Grand
4004 Ontario	1100 6th	1110 Delaware
223 E. 9th	1137 Northwestern	428 Ash
2325 Van Buren	1402 Ridgewood	209 Welch
408 Hilltop	919 Ridgewood	1221 Marston
3300 Woodland	840 Brookridge (9th?)	1217 Marston
3111 Oakland	428 Ash	603 Northwestern
3412 Woodland	137 S. Franklin	7232 Northwestern
3421 Woodland	548 Forest Glen	929 Murray
203 13th	1007 Hyland	419 Lynn
1713 Duff	212 Hazel	3206(?) Lettie
1106 Maple	203 N. Russell	1203 Scott
1528 Grand	2617 Storm	1212 Iowa
317 20th	319 S. Franklin	123 Sumner
2519 Hoover	1501, 1511 N. Dakota	703 Duff
2416 Grand	403 Douglas	911 Burnett
930 Ash	518 20th	1008 Burnett
	930 Duff	1209 Kellogg
	1112 Clark	807 Douglas
	1006 Douglas	
	111 9th	
	1116 2nd	
	1076 Riverside	
	313, 327 Russell	
	130, 202 S. Maple	